

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: FREDERICK DUQUESNE

SECTION: 3

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

 b7c

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

* * * * *

b7C
ERWIN SIEGLER on July 18, 1940, stated that [REDACTED] had told him that the big shot in this is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] instructed SIEGLER to go see [REDACTED] the next day. SIEGLER and STIGLER went to see [REDACTED] and they were driven about Lisbon for the entire day with [REDACTED]

On August 7, 1940, SIEGLER in conversation with SEBOLD stated [REDACTED] told him he had written a letter complaining to the German authorities because [REDACTED] Lisbon, had been "cutting in" [REDACTED] activities as a member of the espionage ring. On September 24, 1940, RENE MEZENEN stated to SEBOLD that he entered the espionage service at the German Embassy Office in Lisbon.

(S. 6309, Pages 12, 13)


WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

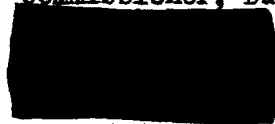
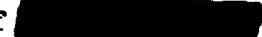
CARL REUPER

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, Chicago, Illinois.
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigration and Naturalization.


2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

 6/28/41 6/30/41 7/3/41
Chase National Bank
Commissioner, Bureau of Motor Vehicles Dept. Trenton, New Jersey.

 Westinghouse Elec. Elev. Jersey City, New Jersey, (See:
Testimony of 


12/21/40 to date
6/28/41

National Co., Chicago.
Passport Division.

 Westinghouse Elec. Elev. Jersey City, New Jersey.
6/28/41 7/3/41

b7c

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

 3/8/41 3/9/41 5/16/41
5/16/41
12/16/40
12/16/40
5/14/41
1/11/41
3/9/41
12/16/40
3/8/41 3/9/41

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION (REUPER)

5. Employment Record

b7C [REDACTED] Air Associates Inc.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

CARL REUPER, was. Karl Reuper,
Kar Reuper, Karl Reupert,
Heubner.
9062 Palisades Avenue, Hudson Heights,
New Jersey.

Presently employed as Inspector,
Westinghouse Electric Co., Pacific Avenue,
Jersey City, New Jersey.

The records of the U. S. State Department, Washington, D. C., reflect that CARL REUPER in an application for Passport No. 610-769, issued February 24, 1939, stated that he was born May 3, 1904, in Germany and emigrated to the United States in December 1929; that he was naturalized in the U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois March 26, 1936 and received Certificate of Naturalization No. 4,043,408.

In his application for Passport he also stated he proposed sailing April 14, 1939 on the S.S. BREMEN for a one year visit to Germany. His passport was validated on December 18, 1939 to expire January 31, 1940 by the American Consulate, Hamburg, Germany. He applied for revalidation on February 16, 1940 at the American Consulate, Hamburg, Germany, in order to return to the United States via Genoa, Italy. His passport was revalidated to expire March 15, 1940.

(S. 4674 - P.2)

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Ellis Island, New York, reflect that KARL REUPER arrived at New York City, N.Y. February 19, 1929, on the S.S. HAMBURG, having sailed from Hamburg, Germany February 8, 1929. The ship's manifest reflected that he was born at Goettingen, Germany, a locksmith by occupation and traveling on Quota Visa No. 14273, issued at Bremen, Germany, December 20, 1928.

The records further reflect that he arrived at the Port of New York on March 4, 1940, having sailed from Genoa, Italy, February 24, 1940, on the S.S. WASHINGTON. He gave the address of 1301 Cornelis Ave., Chicago.

(S. 4869 - P.31)

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REUPER is made a subject in this investigation through the following set of circumstances.

August 2,
1940.

During a conversation between FRANZ STIGLER and WILLIAM SEBOLD, Stigler, among other things, stated that there were three men working for the organization (espionage) in the Bronx. He mentioned the name, as Sebold recalled, of HEUBNER who, Stigler said, used to work for the TODD or ROBBINS DRYDOCK.

(S. 2244 - P.6)

September 5,
1940.

Again, in a conversation between Stigler, Erwin Siegler, and William Sebold, Siegler or Stigler stated that as Fehse was completely out of the picture and not engaged in espionage activities, due to being investigated, they would try to get HEUBNER into the organization, and stated they would talk to him and tell him all about him, Sebold, and that they would then write him, Sebold, a letter as to how he could make arrangements to meet and deal with Heubner.

(S. 3045 - P. 14)

December 5,
1940.

During a meet between Siegler, Erich Strunck and Sebold, Siegler said that he had the telephone and password for the man known as HEUBNER, however, he had forgotten to bring the information with him and would mail it to him, Sebold.

(S. 4403 - P.5)

December 9,
1940.

Sebold received through the mail a letter containing a note, which read as follows:

" Kar Reupert
AC - 2-0686
Gruss vom [REDACTED] aus Bremen"
(Greetings from [REDACTED] of Bremen).

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December 11,
1940.

William Sebold telephoned the said number, and asked for REUPER. He was told he no longer lived there, but could be reached at telephone UNION (N.J.) 7-9694, which number Sebold called and learned that Reuper was in between 7 and 8 P.M. each evening.

December 16,
1940.

Sebold telephoned the above number, talked to Reuper and made an appointment to meet him in his, Sebold's, office Room 627, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, at 8 P.M. on December 16, 1940.

CARL REUPER came to Sebold's office about 8:15 P.M. and stated he was very active in spy work, but refused any assistance from Sebold. He also stated that he was working in the Experimental Section of an airplane factory and that he was busy every night contacting people, but was very short of money and had to use part of his own money to keep the spy business going. He stated he arrived in the United States in April 1940 on the S.S. WASHINGTON, and had spent a year in Hamburg previous to that; that he communicates with Germany by way of China, and has a Leica camera which he uses in making microphotographs of material.

He further stated he had a friend who was a former member of the German Army, who has a radio station, but had not been very successful, and had to move every two months to avoid detection, and that they could transmit but not receive. Sebold told Reuper he was in radio communication with Germany but he refused to work with, or allow Sebold to assist him in obtaining finances.

Sebold and Reuper left Sebold's office together. Reuper said his address was 9068 Palisade Avenue, North Bergen, N.J.

The above meeting between Sebold and Reuper in his office was photographed and the conversation was monitored and recordings made of the same.

(S. 4403 - P.11)

65-1819

December 21,
1940.

On December 21, 1940 REUPER contacted [REDACTED] Air Associates, Inc., Bendix, New Jersey, they both being employed at this plant. He approached [REDACTED] for the purpose of selling him a drawing set which he bought and paid him \$2.00 for. After making this deal Reuper began making inquiries concerning his nationalistic tendencies, his birth and a general background concerning him.

December 28,
1940.

On December 28, 1940 and on January 4, 1941 REUPER again contacted [REDACTED] and discussed their nationalistic tendencies generally, as well as the general trend of January 4, 1941. the war. Reuper advised [REDACTED] at this time that he had endeavored to join the German Army prior to having departed Germany in 1939 but that he had been refused admittance in the German Army because of his American citizenship, with the advice of the German officials that he was needed in the United States. REUPER immediately began to tell [REDACTED] why he should become a member of the espionage workers in the United States, and that he would be greatly repaid for his efforts after the war was over and that because of the fact that his family and birthplace was in Germany he should do everything to assist him, Reuper, in obtaining certain information in this country, particularly, from Air Associates, Inc. in order to assist Germany in winning the war.

b7C

January 10,
1941.

Accordingly, on January 10, 1941 REUPER requested [REDACTED] to obtain certain prints, namely, HC985, an outmoded pump assembly, and print HC1893, a small cylinder assembly, also outmoded, from AIR ASSOCIATES, INC., and to deliver them to him, Reuper, in their original status on January 11, 1941. Accordingly, appropriate arrangements were made and these prints in their original status were delivered to Reuper [REDACTED]

January 14,
1941.

At this meeting Reuper insisted that he needed other prints from Air Associates, Inc., and that he would have to have them January 14, 1941. [REDACTED] acted somewhat reluctant but finally told him he would secure the prints, and attempts to make delivery on January 14, 1941 were negative.

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During REUPER'S association and conversation with [REDACTED] he gave him specific instructions as to how to conduct himself in his espionage work and advised him he could not be too careful nor too alert. He told [REDACTED] that he, after receiving the original prints, immediately photographed them and burned the originals and that it would be the job of his to obtain prints from AIR ASSOCIATES and turn them over to him. REUPER, who would make appropriate disposition in such way that they would reach the appropriate officials in Germany.

There have been numerous contacts [REDACTED] and CARL REUPER and at each of these contacts Reuper never allowed opportunity to escape him to instruct [REDACTED] very, very careful, and on several occasions advised him that he had definite reasons to believe that he, REUPER, was being watched by authorities of the United States Government and for this reason was not very active, that there were a number of men in the organization and the others could be active while he remained inactive in order to protect his position.

February 26,
1941.

On February 26, 1941, WILLIAM SEBOLD supplied a piece of scrap paper which he had "fished out" of his waste paper basket. This paper had been put in his wastebasket by PAUL FEHSE when they met at Sebold's office on February 25, 1941. This paper had on it the following information:-

"
Karl Reuper, 9062 Palisades Avenue, North
Bergen, Hudson Heights. Union 7-9694."

On the back of this paper was written the following:

"
62 W 109 STR.-4.c
Academy 2-0686 NYC"

It is interesting to note that this notation on the back of the paper is the former address of CARL REUPER and his telephone number when he resided in New York City. At this meeting on February 25, 1941, with Sebold, Paul Fehse advised that he had contacted CARL REUPER.

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March 1,
1941.

On March 1, 1941, REUPER advised [REDACTED] to purchase film for his camera in order that he could photograph the prints which he, Reuper, would desire him to obtain from Air Associates, Inc. and that he would expect him to turn over to him, Reuper, undeveloped film of the prints desired, and that he wanted him, [REDACTED] to make photographic snapshots of the print known as "Deicer Pump", "Gun Sight Assembly" and "Landing Gear Cylinder" in order that he could have them available for a soon delivery. Reuper advised him that he would reimburse him for his expenses incurred in the purchase of the film necessary to make the snapshots.

March 15,
1941.

On March 15, 1941, [REDACTED] delivered the undeveloped film of the prints "Deicer Pump", "Gun Assembly" and "Landing Gear Cylinder" to Reuper at Reuper's place, 9062 Palisades Avenue, Hudson Heights, New Jersey.

March 23,
1941.

On March 23, 1941, REUPER advised [REDACTED] he had seen the film enlarged on a screen and that they were quite good and at this time he paid him \$2.00 in two one-dollar bills for his expenses in making these photographs.

April 2,
1941.

On April 2, 1941 REUPER requested [REDACTED] get and photograph the print from Air Associates, Inc. known as "Pressure Unloader Valve Drawing" and have it in readiness in undeveloped film to deliver to him, REUPER, in the immediate future. A delivery of this film has not been made at this date, April 21, 1941.

Information to date indicates that Reuper considers subject PAUL SCHOLZ who resides at 335 East 133rd Street, Bronx, New York City, as one of his closest friends.

The other subjects in this case who are known and believed to have been in contact with CARL REUPER are:-

PAUL FEHSE, FRANZ STIGLER, ERWIN SIEGLER, PAUL SCHOLZ and ERICH STRUNCK.

65-1819

REUPERApril 19,
1941.

REUPER in meeting [REDACTED] asked him to type up a short report concerning the operation of the "pressure unloader valve" of which he had previously requested photographs of the blue prints. Further, that he spoke about getting employees of Air Associates, Inc., to come over to Westinghouse Company and get a job.

April 27,
1941.

REUPER in conversation with [REDACTED] stated that his endeavor to get employees of the Air Associates, Inc., to come to Westinghouse Company and get a job was to slow up production and also create discontent in plants working directly on defense materials.

April 29,
1941.

[REDACTED] turned over to REUPER undeveloped film of the blue prints and a typed report of the equipment, which REUPER requested.

b7C
May 5,
1941.

[REDACTED] went to Teddy's Bar and Grill where he met REUPER, but did not deliver any films to him. REUPER stated he paid his other helpers a total of \$30.00 a week, which he receives through a personal contact; that after the war he [REDACTED] need not worry, as they will get paid in full for their work and risk. He said he had a number of men working for him, — some he paid, others he did not.

May 9,
1941.

In a meet between [REDACTED] REUPER, REUPER suggested [REDACTED] obtain a job with ELCO Corporation located at Newark Bay, in order to obtain plans and drawings of the fast speed boats which they were building. REUPER said all the men working with him only turned over films to him. He said he couldn't get any prints where he was employed but was delaying production. REUPER also said he was getting plans from a man in Hartford, Connecticut.

May 16,
1941.

In a meet between [REDACTED] REUPER, REUPER stated that he had received a coded letter from Germany; that most of the prints he, [REDACTED] had made were not satisfactory as they were not sharp enough, and instructed that he buy a first class Exposure Meter, a 60 watt and 200 watt Photoflood bulbs with reflectors. REUPER told [REDACTED] to buy this and he would pay him the amount it cost. He said he was building his own organization; that Germany passed on a man before he approached him.

65-1819

REUPER

May 17,
1941.

REUPER in a meet with [REDACTED] stated he was using PAUL SCHOLZ as a figure to throw off the men checking on him, as SCHOLZ was too nervous. REUPER told [REDACTED] not to talk business over the telephone or to write anything in a letter. [REDACTED] ascertained that REUPER was leaving for Chicago the following day on his vacation.

b7C

June 4,
1941.

[REDACTED] again met REUPER and REUPER said he knew why the English bomber had crashed killing four men; that the controls had jammed. The controls are made at the Air Associates plant and he had talked [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said he would not put the controls in a plane he owned. REUPER gave [REDACTED] \$10.00 as part payment for new photo equipment he had purchased.

June 8,
1941.

[REDACTED] turned additional films over to REUPER, which were made of prints obtained from the Air Associates, Inc, consisting of eight drawings of the "Hydraulic Actuating Cylinders" pertaining to Aircraft.

65-1819

REUPER

On June 27, 1941, a complaint charging CARL REUPER and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50 United States Code was sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn. A warrant was issued for REUPER's arrest.

At about 9:15 P.M., June 28, 1941, Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] entered 9062 Palisades Avenue, Hudson Heights, New Jersey, Teddy's Bar and Grill where Carl Reuper resided in a room upstairs. Several guests and [REDACTED] were present when REUPER was placed under arrest. A search of REUPER's room was commenced. At about 10:10 P.M., he was taken from 9062 Palisades Avenue, Hudson Heights to the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He voluntarily signed waivers of custody, search and removal. He was questioned and made the following signed statement:-

Newark, New Jersey
June 30, 1941

I, Carl Alfred Reuper, voluntarily make the following statement to [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement and that anything I say may be later used in court, but I make this statement because I want to tell the truth, and it is the truth.

b7C
I was born on the 3rd of May, 1904 in Gottingen, Germany. My father is a retired railroad engineer, Carl Reuper. My mother is Mrs. Alwine, nee Schwalm. They are both of Gottingen, Germany. I attended public school for nine years and business college for two years thereafter. While attending business college, I served apprenticeship in the city hall in my home town. After that, I took odd jobs in the business, farming, and mechanical lines. In the year 1922, I joined the German Army, until 1928, when I was discharged as disabled, due to a nervous ailment. In December, 1928, I left Germany to come to the United States, on the S. S. Hamburg. I arrived at the Port of New York. A few days after my arrival, I found employment as a garage mechanic in a garage in New York City. In April 1929, I went to Chicago in search of a better-paying position. I found employment as a machinist, with the Pyle National Company, and I left this employment in April, 1939 to go on a visit to Germany to see my parents. While in Chicago, I married my present wife, [redacted]. In 1936, I became an American citizen, in Chicago.

As to my social activities in Chicago, I was a member of the American Vocational League for over two years. A member of this club, [redacted] used to live with me and once called a meeting of several persons in my apartment. The purpose of this meeting was to take out a charter for the German-American Alliance. As taking out this charter required one more signature, I was asked to add my signature to this charter. I was told at that time that it was only a matter of form since the law required a certain number of signatures. I have not been a member or attended any further meetings of this alliance. I did sign the charter. This took place shortly before I left for Germany. I arrived in Germany in the month of April, 1939.

Shortly after my arrival in Germany, my wife and I both decided to cut our visit short, and to return to the United States, at the earliest possible date; but here I encountered trouble because my wife's papers were not completely in order. It required a letter to Washington, which did not give us any results until January or February,

1940, permitting my wife to return to the United States. Since our stay in Germany thus was extended against our will, I had to find a means to earn some money. I found employment as an automobile repair estimator in Hamburg. As soon as we received my wife's permit to return to the United States, we wired a friend of ours in the United States to advance us the price of the fare to the United States for my wife. In a short time, we were notified that reservation had been made for my wife on the United States Liner, S. S. Washington, from the Port of Genoa, Italy. My wife immediately sailed for the United States. I now faced the problem of finding means to return to the United States myself. These problems were solely financial. I went to the American Consulate General in Hamburg, and asked if the United States would advance me the money to return to the United States. I offered to repay the money in a very short time. The answer was that this office had no funds for such purposes.

b7C
That's when I started considering a proposition made to me sometime previous, to accept free passage to the United States in return for services to [redacted] whom I had met while working in Hamburg. These services were to be furnishing information about United States production capacities. I was given the money to make reservation on the United States Liner, S. S. Manhattan. On a day previous to my departure, a meeting between a man who was to instruct me in the use of secret ink was arranged. A bottle of fluid was placed on the table, with several sheets of paper. The writing was done by dipping a piece of wood into the bottle and proceeding to write as if it were ordinary ink. Ordinary writing paper was being used, and I was astonished not to see any writing, even after close examination. I asked to be convinced that this writing could be read. At this, the instructor used a certain fluid, the name of which I do not know, and applied it to the written page. With a few seconds, the writing appeared fairly clear, and a bluish color. I was given a small bottle of this fluid, and told that I would be supplied with more as time goes on, and as the need arose. I brought this fluid along with me. I was to use this ink in writing letters containing the above-mentioned information, to [redacted]. Another address I was told to use was [redacted]. These letters were to be mailed, using that invisible writing, as often as I obtained information. I was told that as long as ordinary mail was available, to use it; but there was no objection to using air mail letters, as the messages would get there faster.

During my stay in Hamburg, I met, at a cafe, Mr. Axel Wheeler-Hill. It was during the conversation at this cafe, we found out that both of us intended to return to the United States. I spent another evening with Mr. Wheeler-Hill at the railroad station, Hamburg, in the presence of a third man, who was introduced to me, but whose name I do not remember. The conversation was then about blackouts, and upon my departure, I was told by this man that he hoped Mr. Wheeler-Hill

b7C
and I would meet in the United States when we returned, and that we would get along. This meeting, being at a railroad station, seemed unusual to me, as there are many good cafes where to spend an evening, right near the station. When I departed from Germany, I was told that more money would be available in time. I have since being here, received several payments of money, amounting to several hundred dollars each. This money was sent to me by transfer through a Swiss bank to banks in New York. I was notified by these banks that they were instructed to pay me the mentioned sums. The banks in New York are the Chase National Bank and the other, if I recall right, the Irving Bank at Wall Street. I imagine this money came from [REDACTED]

I left Germany via Genoa, Italy, and arrived in New York in the month of April, 1940, I believe. After my arrival, I tried to find work but met with little success in the beginning. It was arranged in Hamburg that the day following the arrival of the United States Liner, either Manhattan or Washington, several weeks after I left, I should meet Mr. Wheeler-Hill in the Pennsylvania Station at 2 P.M. Mr. Wheeler-Hill arrived. We went to have a few drinks and then each went to his home. I have met Mr. Wheeler-Hill on a few occasions afterwards. I did find employment at Robbins Drydock, which only lasted a few months. I was laid off because there were no more ships needing repair in the yards. I then started looking for employment again. In six weeks, being out of work, I went to 38 places, seeking employment, until I finally succeeded in getting work at the Air Associates, Inc. of Long Island, New York. When the plant was moved from Long Island to Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, I remained with the firm. My work consisted of doing experimental assembly and fitting of airplane parts. Then routine work in the small order departments. During my employ, I made numerous suggestions as to speed up and improve manufacturing of new designs. Most of my suggestions were approved and accepted. After I worked with Air Associates, Inc. for about eight months, I was offered a job as inspector at Westinghouse Electric, at better pay — Jersey City, New Jersey, where I was now employed. After a short while of employment at Westinghouse, I was made group leader, and made numerous suggestions as to better production there.

Of my acquaintances in the East, there are Mr. Felix Jahnke. I know him to be a soda clerk. I've met him on the East Side in New York and found him to have served in the German Army about the same time I did, as a radio man.

I met Mr. Wheeler-Hill on several occasions, after our meeting at the Pennsylvania Station. On these occasions, Mr. Wheeler-Hill told me that he was trying hard to find work, and finally succeeded in finding employment at the Coca Cola people. At a later meeting with Mr. Wheeler-Hill, he told me that he was taking lessons in operating telegraphic

equipment, at, I think the Y. M. C. A. I said that I doubted whether he would make any progress on just a few hours of evening lessons. So I told him about my acquaintance with Mr. Jahnke, and that I thought Mr. Jahnke might be able to give him some points. I introduced Mr. Jahnke to Mr. Wheeler-Hill for this reason. It was mentioned that a key and radio set for practicing were needed. I knew a Mr. Joseph Klein, who was in possession of radio equipment, and arranged an introduction between Mr. Klein and Mr. Wheeler-Hill. I saw the radio set at Mr. Klein's place on the East Side, uptown Manhattan. It was a small black box, shaped squarely, and I judged about eight inches high-- a portable set.

As far as espionage activity is concerned, I have not found out that either one of the three men mentioned, has been active in it.

In financial matters, I have helped out Wheel-Hill while he was unemployed.

As far as my acquaintance with Franz Stiegler is concerned, I have met him at a bar at the Terminal Hotel. We had a few drinks together, and introduced ourselves. This is the only occasion I have ever seen Mr. Stiegler. This might have been about a year ago.

As to Mr. Wheeler-Hill and Mr. Jahnke, I haven't seen them in several months.

67C
Another acquaintance of mine is Mr. Paul Schultz. I have met him on the East Side of New York City, if I recall right, while he was working at the Germania Book Store in New York City. We have been going out together quite frequently until now. Our meetings were at his house or my house, and occasionally in a saloon. I have helped Mr. Schultz on several occasions financially when he was out of work, with sums of about \$5.00. I doubt whether Mr. Schultz ever had definite proof as to my sending information to Germany. I would not say that he might not have suspected it. At one time I met [redacted] who was complaining about his work. Since he was a mechanic, and since we have been urged to help Westinghouse Electric Company find employees, I offered to help him secure employment there. I met [redacted] once, and he was to furnish me previous references at another meeting. [redacted] knows nothing of my activities. I had, while visiting Mr. Schultz, written a letter to [redacted] which he was to hand to [redacted] if he should see him before I did. I would like to mention that Mr. Schultz repaid my loans always as soon as he had some money.

As to the information I have sent to Germany, I have copied statements from the Aero Digest and the American Machinist, and newspapers, written in invisible ink, by air mail to Germany. This, I have done until about two months ago when my supply of ink ran out. I judge the number of

letters I have sent, at about ten to twelve -- fifteen at the very most -- to the addresses mentioned above. I have received acknowledgement of my letters, only once, about seven months ago, saying that the materials furnished was appreciated and more expected. That letter I have torn up and destroyed. That letter was signed with a first name, which I don't remember. My communications to them were always written in German, and I received a reply written in German. I knew from the contents of it what it was in reference to.

I feel that I have held back a lot of information that might have been of some use to Germany, and that whatever information I have given to Germany, I did only to make them feel I did not go back on my word. The information, I have given, I did not consider secrets, because they were published in magazines, purchasable by anyone. And as to my attitude toward the United States, I feel that I have done everything in my power to speed up and improve the armaments of our government and I believe that everyone of my employers will verify this fact, and give me the best of references as to my good efforts.

This statement is freely and voluntarily given by me. It is true and correct, to the best of my ability. It has been read by me, and I have voluntarily signed my name to each page thereof.

Carl Alfred Reuper

Witnesses:

[REDACTED] Special Agent

[REDACTED] Special Agent

[REDACTED] Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

65-1819

REUPER

In addition to the information set out in the above statement REUPER stated he was given \$600. [REDACTED] with which to make his trip to the United States. Further that he is a member of the German American Alliance, having become a member in April 1939 in Chicago, Illinois, a few months before leaving for Germany. REUPER admitted writing the letter to [REDACTED] found in the possession of PAUL SCHOLZ when he was arrested. REUPER claims it pertains to obtaining [REDACTED] job and that the package [REDACTED] deliver contained his references. HE stated the [REDACTED] referred to in the said letter [REDACTED] PAUL SCHOLZ'

b7C REUPER also admitted knowing ADOLF WALISCHEWSKI claiming to have met him on the boat while returning from Germany on his last trip. WALISCHEWSKI was a Steward and he, REUPER, approached him and asked him to carry material for him, on subsequent trips which WALISCHEWSKI agreed to do. REUPER admitted sending several letters and a pair of shoes in a package via WALISCHEWSKI to addresses in Germany, but claimed the material was for his, REUPER's, family. He claimed the money he gave WALISCHEWSKI was for stamps. REUPER denied knowing PAUL FEHSE, DOLD, and WILLIAM SEBOLD.

As a result of the search of REUPER's room and person, the following possible pertinent material was found:-

1. Numerous letters written in code, with words appearing as follows:-

STIN- FRAGLER USA (Eran Stigler). FEHDOLDSE (FEHSE, DOLD) also [REDACTED]

(REUPER claims this man [REDACTED] is now in Germany-- was in Chicago before the war.)

2. A piece of paper with numerous notes thereon referring to pumps and valves at Air Associates.

(REUPER claimed these were notations of mistakes made at Air Associates.)

3. A slip of paper bearing the address "563 Cauldwell P-6" (Address of JAHNKE and WHEELER-HILL.)

4. Address in a small notebook:-

YAMASHITA CLW. P.O. Box 71, Yokohama, Japan,
also notation.
20-40 N.B.A. (possible Mage)
K.C. 51
1 Kri 7400
1 equals 14800
Mobil Port - .25

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REUPER (Cont'd)

4. 7 to man
4050 W. Krix

(REUPER claimed to know nothing about this address
or information.)

5. Book, entitled "Gone With The Wind."

6. One Portable Underwood Typewriter.

7. #2 Brownie Kodak #120.

8. Foth-Derby Camera.

9. Weston Phothromic Exposure Meter.

10. Slip of paper containing number [REDACTED]

b7C (This is [REDACTED] telephone number. REUPER
contended [REDACTED] was only a social friend
of his.)

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REUPER

PROSECUTIVE ACTION:

On June 30, 1941, CARL REUPER was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Epstein, Brooklyn, and plead not guilty. His bond was fixed at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending final hearing set for July 15, 1941.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging CARL ALFRED REUPER and other named defendants in two counts with violation of Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

REUPER was arraigned in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, on July 18, 1941. He plead not guilty. His bond was continued at \$25,000, in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending trial set to begin September 3, 1941.

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REUPER

[REDACTED] will testify that on one occasion in about March of 1941, he went to PAUL SCHOLZ' home, at about 11 P.M., and found [REDACTED] PAUL SCHOLZ and a man from New Jersey whose wife was in the hospital and had a still born baby, all talking together. (The man from New Jersey was REUPER.)

[REDACTED] will testify that through PAUL SCHOLZ he met CARL REUPER as CARL FISHER; that on an occasion when CARL FISHER and he were at SCHOLZ' home, REUPER told of his wife being in the hospital for childbirth and the baby dying; further, on this occasion, REUPER took from his pocket two envelopes and asked SCHOLZ to deliver one to the Russian, which SCHOLZ had him, [REDACTED] deliver to JAHNKE's apartment. He delivered it to JAHNKE for the Russian and later heard from JAHNKE that it contained \$20.00.

b7C
PAUL FEHSE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 13, states that WALISCHEWSKI gave him, REUPER's, name and address and told him to look him up because he might know something. FEHSE contacted REUPER but he denied having anything to do with radio connections with Germany.

FELIX JAHNKE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, beginning on Page 2 states he was introduced to CARL REUPER by PAUL SCHOLZ in order to help Germany. Later through AXEL WHEELER-HILL he learned REUPER was connected with the German Government.

REUPER questioned him, JAHNKE, about his German connections and back ground and later AXEL WHEELER-HILL came to him. AXEL said REUPER had sent him. Later CARL REUPER brought him to AXEL WHEELER-HILL's apartment and told AXEL, "there is a man for you."

JAHNKE states in response to a question as to whether REUPER was paying WHEELER-HILL, said, "The only thing I know is that one time ALEX asked me to get some money from CARL. I did not know CARL'S address so I went to PAUL SCHOLZ and told him that ALEX needs money." - - - SCHOLZ said he would talk to CARL about it. A few days later [REDACTED] came to my apartment and handed me an envelope - - -, and said, "hand this envelope to ALEX with best regards from CARL." ALEX wasn't home and that same night I put it on his desk in ALEX's room and I wrote on the envelope, "Best regards from CARL" in German."

ADOLF WALISCHEWSKI in his statement dated June 30, 1941, beginning on page 2, states, that he first met CARL REUPER in March 1940 on the S. S. WASHINGTON. REUPER was a passenger and asked him

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REUPER

if he would deliver some letters to the other side for him, which he agreed to do. They agreed to meet in the Terminal Hotel at 10th Avenue, and 23rd Street, New York City, when REUPER had material to give to him. About March 7, 1940, REUPER gave him two letters to mail in Genoa, one of these was to an address in Hamburg-- the other to an address in Bremen, Germany. REUPER also gave him \$2.00. WALISCHEWSKI mailed the letters as requested. About April 1, 1940 he again met REUPER in the Terminal Hotel and REUPER gave him a letter addressed to some one in Bremen and a package addressed to a woman in Hamburg, these to be mailed in Genoa. REUPER again gave him \$2.00. He mailed these in Genoa, Italy.

On about April 29, 1940 he met REUPER again at the Terminal Hotel and was given a letter addressed to someone in Bremen, Germany, and \$2.00. He mailed the letter in Genoa.

In June of 1940 he was discharged from the S. S. Washington. He went to REUPER's home and told him. REUPER asked for other means to send letters to Genoa, but he did not give him any.

Later in March 1941 he gave REUPER's address to PAUL FEHSE.

WALISCHEWSKI stated he opened one of the letters REUPER gave him and it was very peculiarly worded and began, "Dear Uncle: I am feeling well, and I hope you are too. Send me a letter, " etc., and he thought it must contain secret writing.

AXEL WHEELER-HILL in his statement dated June 29, 1941, beginning on Page 3, tells of being introduced to REUPER in Hamburg a few days before leaving for the United States and it was agreed they would work together in the United States. He was given REUPER's telephone number in the United States and was instructed to get in touch with him which he did by telephoning him and then meeting him at the Pennsylvania depot in New York City. About July 1940, REUPER took him to JOSEPH KLEIN's house in order to talk over the construction of a portable radio transmitting and receiving set. REUPER asked to be notified as soon as he, WHEELER-HILL, made contact with Germany. He was supposed to work with REUPER as a team. He, WHEELER-HILL was to collect information concerning armed British ships carrying war materials from New York to Great Britain, which he did up to APRIL 1941.

In the spring of 1940 he received \$100. from CARL REUPER through JAHNKE. WHEELER-HILL also states he saw, REUPER give JAHNKE \$10.00 on one occasion in 1941 when he was visiting him, WHEELER-HILL, at 563 Cauldwell Avenue.

VEC:MAM

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REUPER

November 5,
1940.

b7C

The records of the Chase National Bank, New York
City, New York, reflect a payment of \$300.00 to CARL
REUPER, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] as a result of a cable from the Union Bank of
Switzerland received November 5, 1940 by order of one
[REDACTED]

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REUPER

WORK RECORD: The following are the places of employment and nature of positions held by CARL REUPER.

Pyle National Company, Chicago, Illinois, as an assembler, ten years. Left of own will, 1939.

b7c

Robbins Dry Dock, Brooklyn, New York, April 1940 to July 1940, as Junior machinist, under [REDACTED]
Laid off.

Air Associates Inc., Short-order Department, Bendix, New Jersey, September, 1940 to March 14, 1941. Left of own will.

Employed as Inspector at Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, from March 17, 1941 until arrest on June 28, 1941.

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REUPER

b7c The records of the Chase National Bank, New York City, New York, reflect that CARL REUPER, [REDACTED] was paid \$300.00 November 12, 1940 upon order of Union Bank of Switzerland, Locarno, Switzerland at the request of one [REDACTED]

The records of the Irving Trust Company, New York City, New York reflect a payment of \$540.00 to CARL REUPER, [REDACTED] as of September 28, 1940 by order of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Locarno, Switzerland, September 9, 1940.

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DESCRIPTION:

NAME	CARL ALFRED REUPER, with aliases: Kar Reuper, Karl Reuper, Karl Reupert, Heubner.
Address	9062 Palisades Avenue, Hudson Heights, N.J.
Born	May 3, 1904
Height	5' 11"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown, very thin on top, high on forehead each side.
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Slender
Dress	Neat
Marital Status	Married; Married 10-6-32
Children	None
Nationality	German
Citizenship	Naturalized American, March 1936, Chicago, Ill.
Certificate No.	4043408
Social Security No.	335-01-7067
Education	Finished High School, Goettingen, Germany; Business college, Goettingen, 2 years.
Military training	German Army 1922 to 1928 Approximately 5½ years of service, dismissed because of disability- nervous ailment; Was a Private.
Relatives	Father : CARL REUPER, Goettingen, Germany. Mother : ALVINE SCHWAIN, Goettingen, Germany. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Father-in-law (step-father-in-law) PAUL STUNKEL, c/o HUGO MIKES, Bertha's Bakery & Delicatessen, Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Mother-in-law: MRS. MARY STRUNKEL, Deising Hohenwestedt, Holstein, Germany. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (Not naturalized) of German birth, has applied for citizenship papers. No handwriting or handprinting spec- obtained [REDACTED]
Fingerprints	Forwarded to Bureau.
Criminal Record	Bureau advised by letter dated June 30, 1941, no record found in the files of the F.B.I.

b7C

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

[REDACTED]

10/27/40,

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

Business Address: [REDACTED]

June 27,
1940

STIGLER while talking to SEBOLD stated that the Marine Division had a radio connection in Baltimore, Maryland; namely, an amateur operator by the name [REDACTED] who is a hundred per cent [REDACTED] and who operates a hat shop, and that [REDACTED] had been felt out as to his attitude toward Hitler and was found to be okay.

(S. #1504, p. 48)

July 31,
1940

A German message identified as #26 was received. It read as follows: "For Fink. Maintained connection with [REDACTED]. However, temporarily give further reports through [REDACTED]. Visit with password. [REDACTED] is dependable." FINK is the same person as PAUL FEHSE.

(S. #2244, p. 5)

[REDACTED] is an American citizen, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [REDACTED] His parents are: [REDACTED] both of which were born in Austria, Hungary and immigrated to the United States; his father receiving his final papers on June 30, 1927.

(S. #2217, p. 2 to 7)

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██████████ entered the school of Welch Westside Grade School September 8, 1922 in the One A grade and the McClure Grade School February 1, 1925. He attended the Cook Junior High School from 1929 through 1931, and entered Olney High School February 1, 1932. He dropped out of school in October 1934. There is no indication that he graduated from high school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His conduct while in the elementary grades was generally poor and his grades fair. He has been employed with his father in the manufacture and retail sale of hats in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he is presently employed.

(S. #2217)

██████████ obtained a license from the Federal Communications Commission to operate Class B Amateur Radio Station. This license expires March 20, 1942, and he is operator of Station ██████████

b7C

(S. #2224, p. 2 and
S. #3640, p. 7)

This radio set has been monitored at intervals and to date the results have been negative. Subjects PAUL FEHSE and FRANZ STIGLER have both indicated to SEBOLD that they have been in contact with ██████████ at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

September
5, 1940

FRANZ STIGLER advised SEBOLD that he had been to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and had recently seen ██████████ and that he had not used ██████████ to send messages by radio and will not use him until SEBOLD is put in jail.

October
27, 1940

Special Agent ██████████ at 9:26 A. M., observed ██████████ enter 3258 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the rear of this address, he observed eleven boys, all twenty to twenty-five

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years of age and all wearing similar uniforms, except one, drilling in the back yard. They drilled in squads of six single file and were instructed by three men in uniforms of the same type who were apparently officers.

Investigation indicates that the building at 3256 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, is a house of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. The Church is alleged to have leased this house to a branch of the Bund who drill soldiers in the back yard and who have Bund meetings in the Church itself.

(S. 4552, p. 11 and 13)

February
19, 1941

PAUL FEHSE while talking to SEBOLD at his office on this date advised SEBOLD that one of the boys (either SIEGLER or STIGLER) had gone to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and had gone into [REDACTED] hat store and had had a casual conversation with [REDACTED] but had not mentioned the radio or sending messages to him.

(S. #6643, p. 4)

It is to be noted that to date investigation indicates no information having been sent by [REDACTED] over this radio outfit.

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The following is a description obtained by
Special Agent [REDACTED] and from the New York Field.

Name: [REDACTED]

Age: [REDACTED]

Height: 6'

Weight: 160 to 165 lbs.

Build: Medium slender

Hair: Blonde

Eyes: Brown

Scars and Marks: Nose crooked, apparently broken, hooks
to the left. Diagonal scar below part in
hair.

Born: [REDACTED]

Married: Children, one

Wife: [REDACTED]

Residence: [REDACTED]

Parents: [REDACTED]

Occupation: Both born in Austria, Hungary.
Hat store salesman - employed by father at
[REDACTED]

Education: Grade school and partial high school at
Philadelphia, Pa.

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

HANS RITTER

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Comm. of Immigrat. & Naturalization. Service,
Distr. Dir. Immigration & Naturalization Service.
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Imm. & Naturalization. Ser.

b7C 2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

[REDACTED] Passport Division.

3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

[REDACTED] 10/15/40,

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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HANS WALTER RITTER,
with aliases:
Hans Walter Von Ritter,
Hans Ritter,
H. W. Renken

Last known address: Residence -
312 West 81st Street, New York City.

Business: Room 1709, 32 Broadway, New
York City.

Now believed to be - Quai Iti Hotel,
Tokio, Japan

HANS WALTER RITTER is 33 years old, and was born June 24, 1907 in Bederkesa, Germany. He is single, and has never made application for citizenship in the United States. He first entered the United States at the port of New York on April 13, 1929, and after three trips back to Germany, last departed from the United States at San Francisco, California on January 8, 1941 aboard the S. S. "Tatuta Maru", at which time it was his intention of proceeding to Tokio, Japan and thence to Germany by way of Siberia. However, recent information indicates that he is presently in Tokio, Japan.

July, 1938

HANS RITTER's name first appears in the files of the New York Office in connection with information furnished the American Consulate office in Hamburg, Germany.

Subject, NIKOLAUS RITTER, a brother of HANS.

Besides furnishing information to the effect that he had been engaged in espionage activities in the United States,

HANS RITTER, while in the United States was believed to have been furthering the espionage activities of the German Government in contacting German ships upon their arrival in and departure from New York City, as a contact agent, receiving instructions from agents on board the ship.

September, 1939 - July 21, 1940

During this period of time HANS RITTER resided in Mexico at 3191 Colima Street, Mexico City.

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This has been reported as a residence used by other German espionage agents living in Mexico. During the period of time he was in Mexico, various reports from the Secretary of State's Office, as well as the office of Naval Intelligence, indicated that one HANS VON RITTER, residing at the address, 319A Colima Street, was head of the German espionage work in the United States, and was payoff man for the German Espionage Service in Mexico. During December, 1939 he was visited in Mexico by Subject, ELSE WEUSTENFELD.

April, 1940

HANS RITTER first appeared in connection with the investigation of the instant case in view of his correspondence with ELSE WEUSTENFELD, together with his identity being established as a brother of Subject, NIKOLAUS VON RITTER, who had given

WILLIAM SEBOLD instructions in reference to conducting espionage in the United States, NIKOLAUS VON RITTER being known to WILLIAM SEBOLD as Dr. RENKEN.

May 11, 1940

In a conversation between Subject, LILLY STEIN and WILLIAM SEBOLD on this date, LILLY STEIN indicated that HANS RITTER, the boy friend of ELSE WEUSTENFELD, was engaged in espionage activities, and claimed that RITTER had left for Germany in December, 1939 by way of Japan or Italy.

July 10, 1940

DUQUESNE in a conversation with WILLIAM SEBOLD on this date, stated he knew NIKOLAUS RITTER, and also referred to him as "FATTY". He also stated that he had had satisfactory dealings with NIKOLAUS RITTER, but that if SEBOLD ever had any dealings with his brother, HANS, to be careful as HANS gets scared at the least little thing, and runs away; that HANS ran away once leaving him, DUQUESNE, "holding the sack" in some money matters.

July 21, 1940

HANS RITTER returned to the United States by way of Laredo, Texas, and proceeded immediately to New York City, where he was met by Subject, ELSE WEUSTENFELD. RITTER resided in cohabitation with Subject ELSE WEUSTENFELD continuously from the date of his arrival in New York City on July 21, 1940 until January 3, 1941, the date of his departure from New York City for San Francisco.

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September 4, 1940

HANS RITTER opened an office in Room 1709, 32 Broadway, New York City, under the name of HANS W. RITTER COMPANY, and conducted a foreign exchange money business at this address up until the time of his departure from New York City at which time he turned the operation of the business over [REDACTED]

September 20, 1940

Subject HERMANN LANG called at the office of HANS RITTER, 32 Broadway, and discussed with him the proposition of sending some funds to Germany. Most of the conversation was in connection with the transfer of funds to Germany. However, parts of the conversation were conducted in very low tones, and were inaudible. RITTER was overheard to mention the fact that his brother had been made a major in the German Army. LANG was also overheard to speak of airplane production by the Ford Motor Company, Boeing and Martin Aircraft Companies. Also parts of the conversation in connection with the FBI having men in an undercover assignment in aircraft plants was overheard, and that the personnel of the aircraft are being watched very closely. In this visit, LANG made arrangements with RITTER to send 500 Marks to Germany.

October 15, 1940

Subject HERMANN LANG again visited the office of HANS RITTER at 32 Broadway, at which time a further discussion was entered into by RITTER and LANG in connection with the transfer of funds to Germany. Ordinary tones of conversation were entered into during the discussion of the funds. However, in intervals, they would engage in a very low inaudible conversation, only parts of which could be heard. At this point RITTER told LANG to write something down, and again subsequently RITTER was heard to tell LANG to look something up in the telephone book. RITTER was heard to tell LANG to "spell the name". At this point, LANG was heard to spell the name "S-A-W-Y-E-R", and RITTER repeated it, following which very low conversation ensued, which was inaudible. Other comments were made of a general nature, and also comments passed in connection with the duration of the war. RITTER and LANG would pass disparaging comments concerning the United States. RITTER was heard to make the comment, "He was glad to hear about the information, but it would be difficult to drag photographic equipment about the city".

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October 26, 1940

Subject HERMANN LANG again called on HANS RITTER at his office, 32 Broadway, New York City, and further discussed the transfer of funds to Germany. During this call, HERMANN LANG made arrangements to send \$2,000.00 to Germany to be deposited to the account of LANG in a Berlin bank. RITTER also informed HERMAN LANG that should LANG want a German passport, he could go to the German Consulate and it could be obtained very easily. During this visit further conversation was heard between LANG and RITTER concerning the trend of the European War.

January 3, 1941

HANS RITTER departed from New York City by Greyhound Bus for San Francisco, California.

January 7, 1941

HANS WALTER RITTER was interviewed at the San Francisco Field Division of the FBI. By Special Agents [REDACTED] T. J. DONEGAN.

January 8, 1941

HANS WALTER RITTER was re-interviewed at the San Francisco Field Division by Special Agents [REDACTED] T. J. DONEGAN, following which he boarded the S. S. "Tatuta Maru" and sailed for Tokyo, Japan.

The above information reflects the highlights of Subject HANS WALTER RITTER's connection with the instant case. With the exception of Subjects ELSE WEUSTENFELD and HERMANN LANG, no other contacts are known to have been made with any of the other subjects in the case. HANS RITTER has been mentioned on different occasions by Subject LILLY STEIN in conversations between STEIN and WEUSTENFELD, and also in conversations with WILLIAM SEBOLD by STEIN. However, it is known that LILLY STEIN and HANS RITTER never actually met each other, and HANS RITTER purposely evaded any open contact with LILLY STEIN. On one occasion HANS RITTER observed LILLY STEIN leaving ELSE WEUSTENFELD's address, at 312 W. 81st Street, but purposely avoided a situation where he would be required to make her acquaintance.

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The following is a complete description of Subject HANS
WALTER RITTER as obtained from a review of the files in this case:

Name and aliases	HANS WALTER VON RITTER, with aliases, Hans Walter Ritter, Hans Ritter.
Residence	Second floor front, 312 W. 81st St., New York City.
Business address	HANS W. RITTER COMPANY, Room 1709, 32 Broadway, New York, New York 33
Age	Eberkesa, Germany. June 24, 1907.
Date and place of birth	5' 7" to 3"
Height	135 to 150
Weight	Medium, inclined to stockiness.
Build	Blue
Eyes	Dirty brown. Straight and wiry.
Hair	Parted on left side.
Complexion	Fair.
Nationality and citizenship	German
Race	White
Occupation	Clerk, salesman, and broker, foreign exchange
Religion	Protestant (?)
Marital Status	Believed single.
Education	High school and several years college in Germany.
Marks and scars	Mole on right cheek, 1/16th of an inch.
Teeth	Has 2 molars missing in upper right side of mouth, showing black fillings in rear teeth.
Glasses	None
Beard	Smooth shaven
Language	Speaks English with German accent, German, and is studying Spanish.
Draft Registration	Serial No. 2109, Order No. 2815. Obtained from Draft Board No. 27, 132 West 89th St., New York City
Criminal Record	FBI No. 2057036. Arrested PD, New York, New York, as Hans Ritter, No. 142249, on January 29, 1936. Charge, larceny.

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Disposition, dismissed by
N.Y. County Grand Jury,
February 10, 1936.
Arrested U.S. Immigration and
Naturalization Service, San
Antonio, Texas as Hans Walter
Ritter. Charge, inquiry.
July 23, 1940. Disposition,
Ritter was detained San Antonio,
Texas, July 16th to 19th, 1940
by Immigration authorities with
reference to his reentry to
the U. S. from Mexico. Proceeded
N.Y., arriving July 21, 1940

Relatives

Father - NIKOLAUS RITTER, deceased.
Mother - KAETHE RITTER, Verden-
Aller, Burgberg 20,
Germany.

Brother - NIKOLAUS ADOLF FRITZ
RITTER, (Subject in this
case), married to

Occupation, Major,
German Army.

Uncle - JULIUS J. RITTER, 35-16
80th St., Jackson
Heights, Long Island, N.Y.
Wife, ALICE, deceased.
Occupation, retired butcher.

b7c

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b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
New York City.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

*It might be noted that these individuals
are first cousins of Subject HANS WALTER
RITTER.

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[REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is reported to have been born in Germany, and was brought to Mexico by his parents when a very small child. He is single and resides at the above address in Mexico City. This is the same address, where Subject HANS WALTER RITTER resided while in Mexico from September, 1939 until July, 1940.

b7C It is significant, with the similarity in names, and residing at the same address simultaneously, that HANS WALTER RITTER did not mention [REDACTED] as an acquaintance of his or as an individual residing [REDACTED] when he was questioned in San Francisco, California on January 7, and 8, 1941. His omission in mentioning [REDACTED] name was probably intentional as he was not openly interrogated concerning [REDACTED] as it was not desired to make known to him that investigation had been conducted in Mexico. However, HANS RITTER did claim that he had no relatives residing in Mexico.

[REDACTED] represents himself as a travelling salesman. However, surveillances indicate he has no apparent business or occupation. He keeps very close contact with the German location in Mexico and his close associates appear to be [REDACTED]

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

NICH. RITTER.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Comm. of Immigration and Nat. Service,
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigrat. & Natural. Service.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

 Passport Div. b7C

3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct. Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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NIKOLAUS ADOLF FRITZ VON RITTER,
with aliases:

Nicolaus Adolf Fritz Von Ritter
Nicolaus Adolf Fritz Ritter
Frank Harris
Fred Harris
Dr. Leonhardt
Nikolaus
Nikki
Rantzau
Dr. Renken
Renkan

Address: Rothenbaum-Schaussee 135,
Hamburg, Germany

Occupation: Major in Intelligence Division,
German High Command, Hamburg,
Germany

NIKOLAUS VON RITTER was 42 years old in 1940, and was born in Rheydt, Germany. He first arrived in the United States at New York City on January 1, 1924 under Quota Visa for permanent residence. After having made two other trips back to Germany he last departed from the United States on December 16, 1937, leaving from the port of New York. During the time he was in the United States, he never made application for citizenship. He married an [redacted] October 30, 1924 by whom he had two children. He was divorced from her in Germany on November 4, 1937 following which he remarried a German girl. At the present time it is believed his first wife is still employed in the office of the American Consul in Hamburg, Germany.

July, 1938

NIKOLAUS VON RITTER's name first appeared in the New York files when information was received that [redacted] called at the American Consulate in Hamburg, Germany, and furnished information that during [redacted]

trips to the United States, he visited a number of important airplane factories, and is believed to have made certain contacts in those factories in connection with carrying on espionage activities.

b7c
b7D

65-1819

September 22, 1939

NIKOLAUS VON RITTER first appeared in connection with the investigation of the Ducase on this date when, under the alias, Dr. RENKEN, he was introduced to WILLIAM SEBOLD by Dr. GASSNER at Mulheim, Germany.

WILLIAM SEBOLD has identified the picture of NIKOLAUS as being that of NIKOLAUS RITTER. At this time Dr. RENKEN instructed WILLIAM SEBOLD to report to him in Hamburg, Germany for the purpose of taking training in preparing him for the carrying on of espionage activities in the United States, and gave WILLIAM SEBOLD his address as Rothenbaum-Schaussee 135, Hamburg, Germany.

October 6, 1939

WILLIAM SEBOLD addressed a letter to Dr. RENKEN in Hamburg, advising that he, WILLIAM SEBOLD had filed application for a new passport.

October 8, 1939

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter from Dr. RENKEN dated October 7, 1939 at Hamburg, advising that if SEBOLD gets his passport to come to Hamburg.

October 16, 1939

WILLIAM SEBOLD received another letter from Dr. RENKEN asking him to go to Cologne, Germany to secure a bulletin from the United States Consul concerning the repatriation of Americans.

October 17, 1939

WILLIAM SEBOLD went to American Consul at Cologne, and obtained the bulletin and mailed it to Dr. RENKEN by registered letter.

December, 1939

WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote Dr. RENKEN asking him for further instructions in connection with proceeding to Hamburg, Germany.

January 2, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter from Dr. RENKEN advising SEBOLD that \$200.00 had been

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deposited at the American Express Agency in Amsterdam for his passage to America.

January 5, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote Dr. RENKEN he was intending to sail on the S. S. "Manhattan" from Genoa, Italy on January 15, 1940. A few days later, WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter from Dr. RENKEN advising that he should come to Hamburg at once for training, and this letter contained money for his train fare to Hamburg, Germany.

January 26, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted Dr. RENKEN on this, SEBOLD's last day in Hamburg, at which time RENKEN handed WILLIAM SEBOLD Subject, HERMANN LANG's address, and a message for LANG which was "Greetings from RANTZAU, Hamburg, Berlin", which according to WILLIAM SEBOLD meant that LANG should return to Germany.

This is the last direct information on the activities of NIKOLAUS VON RITTER.

April 27, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD, while talking with Subject, E. J. ROEDER, asked ROEDER what address in Germany ROEDER used. ROEDER stated that it was Dr. LEONHARDT, Rothenbaum-Schaussee 135, Hamburg, Germany.

May 1, 1940

Subject DUQUESNE, while talking to WILLIAM SEBOLD, stated that he knew a Dr. LEONHARDT very well, and had gone around with him lining up contacts in various plants in the United States a year or two before.

May 13, 1940

Subject, E. M. ROEDER, while talking with WILLIAM SEBOLD, stated that he was going to write Dr. LEONHARDT, at the address, Rothenbaum-Schaussee 135, Hamburg, Germany concerning the fact that they were not sending in the money that he was promised.

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May 29, 1940

Subject, DUQUESNE, gave WILLIAM SEBOLD a message to send to Germany via radio to which DUQUESNE added a postscript, "Regards to Nikki". On this same date when WILLIAM SEBOLD met HERMANN LANG, he requested LANG to describe RANTZAU, an individual known to HERMANN LANG in Hamburg, Germany. The description given by LANG, according to WILLIAM SEBOLD is that of Dr. RENKEN or NIKOLAUS VON RITTER.

July 10, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD, in conversation with Subject, DUQUESNE, asked him if he knew a man named NIKOLAUS RITTER in Germany. DUQUESNE stated that he did and also that he called him, "FATTY", and that VON RITTER had a brother named, HANS, and that should SEBOLD ever have any dealings with HANS to be careful inasmuch as HANS gets scared very easily, and on one occasion left him (DUQUESNE) "holding the sack".

The above constitutes the pertinent information contained in the file showing NIKOLAUS VON RITTER's connection with this case. Subsequent information developed as a result of the investigation has further indicated that Dr. LEONHARDT, Dr. RENKEN, and RANTZAU are individuals identical with RITTER. Subject, E. M. ROEDER has also indicated that he knew NIKOLAUS RITTER as FRED or FRANK HARRIS, and first met him in Hamburg, Germany, and that RITTER frequently visits the Pension Klopstock in Hamburg, Germany.

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The following is a complete description of Subject
 NIKOLAUS ADOLF FRITZ VON RITTER as obtained from a review of the files
 in this case:

Name and aliases

NIKOLAUS ADOLF FRITZ VON RITTER,
 with aliases: Nicolaus Adolf
 Fritz Von Ritter, Nicolaus Adolf
 Fritz Ritter, Frank Harris, Fred
 Harris, Dr. Leonhardt, Nikolaus,
 Nikki, Rantzau, Dr. Renken,
 Rothenbaum-Schaussee 135, Hamburg,
 Germany. (Or Rodenbaumer Chaussee
 135 Hamburg, Germany.)

Address

42

Age

Rheydt, Germany

Place of birth

5' 10" (5' 2" also shown)

Height

175

Weight

Stocky

Build

Blue

Eyes

Blond

Hair

Fair

Complexion

German

Nationality and citizenship

White

Race

Occupation

Clerk, engineer, presently Major
 in German Army stationed at
 Hamburg, Germany.

Marital Status

Married. [REDACTED]

presently employed on staff of
 American Consul General at
 Hamburg, Germany; married
 October, 1924; two children,
 [REDACTED]

divorced in Germany 11/2/37.
 [REDACTED]

Believed to have married her
 in Germany during Summer of 1939.

Father - NIKOLAUS RITTER, deceased.


Mother - KATHE RITTER, Verden-Aller,
 Burgberg 20, Germany.

Brother - HANS WALTER VON RITTER,
 (Subject in this case)

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 Relatives


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312 West 81st Street
New York City.
Business Address, Rm. 1709,
32 Broadway, New York City



Uncle -

JULIUS J. RITTER, 35-16 80th St.,
Jackson Heights, Long Island, NY
Wife, Alice, deceased.
Occupation, retired butcher.



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*It might be noted that these
individuals are first cousins of
Subject, NIKOLAUS ADOLF FRITZ
VON RITTER.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER

1. Immigration and Naturalization

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

6/28/41 6/29/41
Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall Street.

First Natl. Bank, Merrick, LI, NY.

6/28/41 7/9/41

5/8/41 (See: Sect I "Sebold's Office")

Remington Arms Co.,

Irving Trust Co., 70 Broadway

Starke, N. H.

Passport Div.

First National Bank, Merrick, LI, NY.

, First National Bank, Merrick, LI, NY.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

T. J. Donegan
J. C. Ellsworth

7/19/40

12/11/40

5/20/41

3/4/40 4/29/40 5/7/40

5/8/41

12/11/40 5/8/41 5/20/41

5/8/41 5/20/41

2/20/40 to 7/29/40

12/11/40

5/22/41

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION (ROEDER)

4. Microphone Surveillances- (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

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[REDACTED] Sperry Gyroscope Co.

6. History and Prior Activities

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RE: EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER, with aliases:
Carr, "Ed" Roeder, Everett Roeder
(S. 4431 p 1)

Residence Address: 210 Smith Street
Merrick, Long Island
New York

ROEDER is employed as a design engineer with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, and at the present time is stationed at the Garden City, Long Island Plant of this company which is located at old Mitchell Field.

According to passport information, EVERETT ROEDER was born in The Bronx, New York City, June 12, 1894. His father, CARL M. ROEDER, is also said to have been born in New York City, and his mother, ORCILLA E. ROEDER, was born in Eastport, Maine.

EVERETT ROEDER has made one trip to Europe. This trip took place around May 9, 1936, and was made on passport No. 275011 issued to him by the State Department on April 29, 1936. In his application for this passport he stated that he desired to visit England, Belgium, and Germany for business and commercial purposes, and that he intended to return to New York in three months.

EVERETT ROEDER attended public school and high school in New York city; record also indicates that he had two and three-fourths years at Cornell University. According to his statement he was mostly interested in laboratory, chemical and physical, while at Cornell.

ROEDER has been employed continuously as a draftsman and designer, and design engineer since 1913, except for a period from 1924 to 1928 when he worked as a draftsman in Chicago, Illinois, all of his employment had been in New York

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City or vicinity. In addition to his regular employment ROEDER and WARREN WILLIAM SIMONSON have developed an electric timer for use in skeet shooting which has been patented and sold to the REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Bridgeport, Connecticut. ROEDER'S contract with this company reflects that he is scheduled to make a number of timer units for \$23.92 per unit. ROEDER works on these timers in his machine shop which is located in the basement of his home.

According to his passport record he was married on February 26, 1912. His wife, MARY ROEDER, being born at Erie, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1892. He has three grown children, two boys, [REDACTED] and the whole family resides at 210 Smith Street, in a seven room house. [REDACTED] employed at the Sperry Gyroscope Company. [REDACTED] unemployed and an invalid; [REDACTED] is employed at Marks Cleaners and Dyers, 15th and Franklin Place, Merrick, Long Island, New York. ROEDER'S father, CARL M. ROEDER resides at 644 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., and maintains a studio at Carnegie Hall where he teaches piano. ROEDER'S father bears an excellent reputation.

It should be mentioned that ROEDER is an excellent pistol and rifle shot and owns several rifles and revolvers. He usually carries at least one revolver in his automobile and has a gun cabinet built into his downstairs living room at his home where he keeps his guns.

According to statements made by ROEDER, he has been engaged in espionage activities since his return from Germany the latter part of 1936. He has said that MARTIN SCHADE a building superintendent on Riverside Drive was introduced to him by a friend and that he subsequently visited SCHADE at his room. That SCHADE was responsible for his going to Germany and upon his arrival in Germany he was lavishly entertained by the German authorities. He recalled meeting the following persons in Germany: SANDERS, FRED HARRIS, [REDACTED] SANDERS is believed to be identical with HEINRICH SORAU, a subject in this case.

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ROEDER says he spent about ten days altogether in Hamburg and Berlin, and that four days spent in Berlin were in conference with technical experts concerning searchlights and related matters. He has advised that he was promised a salary of \$200.00 per month by the German authorities.

b7c He has stated upon his return to America he secured his job with the Sperry Gyroscope Company with whom he had previously been connected at intervals and established a residence at Merrick, Long Island to build up a good reputation to please the German authorities. He advised that he had forwarded material to Germany by letter addressed to one, DR. LEONHARDT, 135 Rottenbaum Strasse, Hamburg, Germany, who is believed to be identical with NICHOLAS VON RITTER, and that one, ELSE, employed by attorneys for the German consulate in New York City also used to forward his mail. This person is believed to be identical with ELSE WEUSTENFELD, the subject in this case. In addition to these persons, ROEDER has stated that he knew two stewards employed on the S.S. HANSA, named [REDACTED] believed to be identical [REDACTED]. He indicated that he has received instructions to deliver material through these individuals, and has also received money from them for his espionage activities.

There follows a chronological summary of EVERETT ROEDER'S activities as pertains to this case:

January 26, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a microphotograph and \$500.00 in cash from HUGO SEBOLD to deliver to EVERETT ROEDER upon his arrival in the United States. WILLIAM SEBOLD was also given instructions as to how to contact EVERETT ROEDER as well as ROEDER'S address and description.

February 16, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD typed a letter to EVERETT ROEDER in accordance with instructions brought over with him from Germany on a rented typewriter at his room at the IMPERIAL HOTEL.

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February 27, 1940

The letter was mailed at 6:15 p.m., February 27, 1940, by SPECIAL AGENT J. C. ELISWORTH at the TENTH STREET ANNEX post office, New York City.

February 29, 1940

An answer was received to the above mentioned letter from EVERETT ROEDER. His letter is set out as follows:

Mr. Harry Sawyer
New York City

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

I had expected to hear from you for sometime as your company advised me in a letter received January 15 that you would communicate with me. Needless to say I was glad to hear from you. I have recently developed a new system for oil burner control that I think you would be interested in and I would like to meet you and talk the matter over.

b7C [redacted] used to meet me at the Baldwin Station of the Long Island Railroad, taking the train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 7:17 p.m., and arriving at Baldwin shortly before 8 p.m. This is a through train and it is not necessary to change at Jamaica. My car will be at the station. A 1939 Buick license 5R 1698, parked at the platform.

I suggest Monday evening March 4 if convenient to you and will keep the appointment at that time unless I hear from you to the contrary.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Ev. Roeder

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March 4, 1940

The instructions set out in ROEDER'S letter were followed by WILLIAM SEBOLD and he arrived at BALDWIN STATION and got into ROEDER'S car at 8:01 p.m. They drove a bit and then parked in a lot at Merrick, Long Island where they were together for about forty minutes. At this meeting ROEDER advised WILLIAM SEBOLD he had received a letter from DR. GEORGE HART, Hamburg, Germany, advising him that Sawyer was coming to see him. He stated that [redacted] referred to who is evidently [redacted] was twenty-three to twenty-five years old, with a scar on his cheek. He said he had not seen [redacted] since July of 1939 which was the last time he had been paid any money by Germany. He was disappointed when SEBOLD gave him only \$500.00, saying that he expected \$2000.00 which was coming to him since the German adviser had promised him \$200.00 per month. He had not been paid in six months. He wrote out the following receipts.

* Received \$500.00 on account.

(signed) "CARR"

ROEDER accepted the microphotograph and said that he had received them before. He was also given the two mailing addresses [redacted]. He stated that he was unfamiliar with these addresses. ROEDER produced a notebook which had three or four addresses in it which were unfamiliar to WILLIAM SEBOLD and which he was not later able to recall. EVERETT ROEDER advised that he had accumulated considerable material

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for Germany but had had to burn it because no one had called to obtain it. ROEDER and WILLIAM SEBOLD discussed the possibilities of setting up a radio station and ROEDER advised that he would help SEBOLD in this enterprise. He stated he knew where a radio station could be purchased for one hundred thousand dollars. He gave the impression that money was of no consequence to the German authorities. ROEDER gave WILLIAM SEBOLD a black brief case containing several documents which he said could be microphotographed and forwarded to Germany. He asked WILLIAM SEBOLD if he had a camera. WILLIAM SEBOLD asked ROEDER if he could get him a job in an airplane factory and ROEDER said that he would try to get him one at GRUMMAN'S through a friend, [REDACTED]. The brief case mentioned above contained several technical articles as follows:

1. Electro-thermal control of switching devices.
2. Constant altitude control device.
3. Thermal relays and associated circuits.
4. Speech scrambling device.
5. Temperature compensation for Remington timer.

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The last mentioned article is believed to be a dummy as ROEDER mentioned that the brief case contained dummy articles as well as legitimate ones.

March 8, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote a letter to EVERETT ROEDER making arrangements to meet him at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION March 11, 1940.

March 11, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met ROEDER at 8:00 p.m. at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD and was driven by ROEDER to the SUFFOLK REPUBLICAN CLUB near TIMBERLAKE, LONG ISLAND and then back to the railroad station. ROEDER'S brief case was returned to him and no new material was submitted by him. He advised WILLIAM SEBOLD he had talked to [REDACTED] who said there were no present openings at the GRUMMAN PLANT, but that if he, SEBOLD, could stand an FBI investigation he could get a job in the near future.

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That GRUMMAN is building fast pursuit planes for the U. S. Army and Navy. ROEDER also stated that he could get a job at GRUMMAN'S himself and that he had been offered a good job with the TEXTILE MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY but that he was remaining at SPERRY'S because the Germans wanted him to. He said while in Germany he got to know FRED or FRANK HARRIS very well, that he had gotten drunk with HARRIS and ROEDER and SEBOLD agreed that HARRIS was identical with DR. RENKEN. ROEDER had in his possession a Walters Automatic Pistol and advised SEBOLD that he had a permit to carry such pistol. ROEDER asked WILLIAM SEBOLD if he had been contacted by one, [REDACTED] He said [REDACTED] was fired by the other side because he was not a United States citizen indicating that [REDACTED] was also acting as a spy in this country. He asked SEBOLD if he knew [REDACTED] DR. GRIEBL who had been involved in other espionage cases. He suggested that SEBOLD move to Long Island and develop acquaintances so as not to arouse suspicion, and stated that he, ROEDER, was doing these things to please the German authorities.

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March 25, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION AT 8:00 p.m. and they drove around with ROEDER subsequently returning SEBOLD to the railroad station. ROEDER stated that in case of war Germany would have to pay him a lot more money. He seemed depressed and worrying about his family in case he was caught during this meeting. He had no material but advised he would have something within fourteen days.

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He indicated that his family did not know he was engaged in espionage work. They discussed setting up a radio station and ROEDER told SEBOLD that in order to get around the law he should put a set in a trailer and drive out into the country whenever he desired to send a message and then disappear. He alleged that the radio station mentioned previously was a commercial station and could still be bought. In discussing the NORDEN bomb sights, ROEDER said he heard that NORDEN had two bomb sights stolen and one was recovered by the FBI in San Francisco, that the other went to Germany by way of Japan. ROEDER could not divulge any information on the SPERRY bomb sight. He said that he used to know a man named RHINHART who lived at Belmont, Long Island and was in the spy business. This man was tall and had a long face and athletic build and it is believed that he is identical with HUGO SEBOLD. He said he believed the man had returned to Germany. ROEDER and SEBOLD agreed to meet again in about two weeks..

April 8, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD and ROEDER again met at BALDWIN RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. They drove around until 9:15 p.m. when SEBOLD was put out at the station by ROEDER. ROEDER had no material but said he expected to have something big in the next two weeks. He said he had tried to get a certain item, a large blueprint, out of the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY but had failed and asked WILLIAM SEBOLD if he could photograph it if it were obtained. He said that he wanted the blueprint destroyed after it had been photographed. ROEDER said that information he had previously given concerning the controlling of the movement of a bombing ship and of releasing bombs was in error but that he was working on such

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a device at SPERRY'S. He again informed WILLIAM SEBOLD that he felt he could get him a job at GRUMMAN'S AIRCRAFT through [REDACTED] ROEDER related also that the radio station to which he had previously referred belongs to a friend of his in New York City. He also remarked that he could get a much better job in the mountains of Pennsylvania at twice the pay he was getting at SPERRY'S. He said the last time he was paid by Germany was in July 1939 and this was brought to him by a steward who works on the S. S. HANSA. He asked WILLIAM SEBOLD if he knew RUMRICH. He said that he knew MARTIN SCHADE who used to deal with him. He said after the FBI picked up SCHADE in connection with the RUMRICH case he could not get a job, that the German authorities offered to return him to Germany and he refused because his family was living in New York.

April 22,
1940.

Through a mix-up in train schedules WILLIAM SEBOLD failed to meet EVERETT ROEDER on this date as planned. He wrote ROEDER a letter as follows:-

" April 22, 1940.

Dear Mr. Roeder:

Sorry I missed the train. Arrived in the next one but did not find you. I phoned your house twice but you where not home. Please write me when I can meet you soon.

Yours,

Bill

Box 574, Grand Central Annex."

(Exhibit 1A13-59 - S.976 p. 8)

April 27,
1940.

SEBOLD received a letter from ROEDER as follows:-

"Dear Bill:

I have missed you. See you Monday Night, same place, same time.

(signed) CARR"

April 29,
1940.

WILLIAM SEBOLD met ROEDER at Baldwin, Long Island Railroad Station as usual. ROEDER appeared angry at the other side for not communicating with him or not sending him money. He stated that he had been in this

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business for four years and it was always the same, that the other side would let him wait 5 or 6 months and then send somebody along who said everything was O.K. and henceforth they would operate on a regular basis then the same situation would arise again. ROEDER said he could not understand inefficiency in the spy business as the Germans were so efficient in everything else. ROEDER said he had a lot of important material hidden away and no one could find it but that he would not give it over until he got paid. He stated that he intended to write to Germany the next day demanding some action and money, that he intended writing DR. LEONHARDT at the address mentioned previously. He also remarked that he is acquainted with ELSE believed to be identical with ELSE WEUSTENFELD stating that she used to forward his mail to the other side. He again brought up the name of [REDACTED] that this individual used to work for the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY and when [REDACTED] told him he planned a vacation trip to Germany he, ROEDER, suggested to the German authorities that they entertain [REDACTED] in an attempt to cause him to enter spy work. He also suggested that they first arrest him. ROEDER stated this was done but [REDACTED] refused because of his [REDACTED] that he returned and tried to get naturalized but that naturalization had been refused him. It should be mentioned that WILLIAM SEBOLD at this time had moved to Hamstead, Long Island, so at the conclusion of the meeting, ROEDER took SEBOLD to the corner of Washington Street and Fulton Avenue in Hamstead where he let him out. Arrangements were made to hold future meetings on this corner at the same time, 8:00 p.m.

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May 13, 1941

A meeting was held in Hempstead as agreed upon and when WILLIAM SEBOLD told ROEDER that he had no money for him ROEDER said he had decided to quit and was going to make new plans which were to write to the KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY in Ohio for a job. He stated that he had worked for this company in 1933 and had a standing offer to come back as shop manager. He also said that he could get a job in Pennsylvania but that this company makes radio equipment for war use which is what he wants to avoid. He stated he was going to write to Germany to DR. LEONHARDT and tell him he was resigning. He told SEBOLD that if he got a job at GRUMMAN'S he would immediately be placed under suspicion because of his German accent.

May 15, 1940

In conversation with subject DUQUESNE, WILLIAM SEBOLD asked him if he had ever heard of a man named ROEDER, to which DUQUESNE replied, "Oh, you mean the man who works at SPERRY'S". DUQUESNE continued that he knew of ROEDER, that he was a funny man to deal with in that he was hard-boiled and a very smart individual, that he had heard that ROEDER got the gyroscope out of SPERRY'S and that he had been in the work about four years and that he is very conscientious. SEBOLD then told DUQUESNE about ROEDER wanting to quit and asked DUQUESNE what he, SEBOLD, should do. DUQUESNE said that ROEDER should hold on for a while longer and that he would get his money all right but that since he was quitting SEBOLD should go to ROEDER'S house sometime and steal the materials from the house and then set the house on fire. He suggested that SEBOLD live near ROEDER'S house for ten or fourteen days and watch him and then find out when it would be possible to get

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into the house and steal the materials. SEBOLD replied that he thought it would be a good idea to give ROEDER \$200.00 and DUQUESNE subsequently agreed with him.

May 20, 1940

Inasmuch as FRANZ STIGLER had given WILLIAM SEBOLD \$240.00 which had been sent over for payment to ROEDER he wrote to ROEDER requesting a meeting, signing the letter "BILL".

May 24, 1940

A letter was received by WILLIAM SEBOLD as follows: "Dear Harry: I'll meet BILL on Monday as requested.

(signed) CARR"

It should be mentioned here that in the first radio message sent over to Germany the following as pertains to ROEDER was set out: "I received \$240.00 from U.S. MANHATTAN. I meet ROEDER Monday. Shall I give him this money?

In radio message #3 received from Germany May 25, 1940, was the following sentence: "The money is for ROEDER".

May 27, 1940

The regular meeting place in Hemstead, Long Island was utilized and WILLIAM SEBOLD met ROEDER at the usual time, around 8:00 p.m. He gave ROEDER the \$240.00 and told him he got the money from another branch of the German espionage system especially for him. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a receipt as follows: "Received \$240.00 on account, May 27, 1940.

(signed) CARR"

ROEDER stated he had destroyed the materials which he had stored for sending to Germany but promised that he would have something ready on June 5. At this meeting ROEDER mentioned that he used to know a man by the name of [REDACTED] employed by the AMTORG CORPORATION and approximately two

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 years ago was approached by this man and asked questions about his work at SPERRY'S. ROEDER said he notified Germany about [REDACTED] and they told him to go ahead and develop [REDACTED] however [REDACTED] never told ROEDER exactly what he wanted. ROEDER said that the SPERRY bomb sight is guarded too well for him to obtain it, however he said he might be able to get a LOCKHEED bomber diagram which would show the location of machine guns, radio, and bomb releases. ROEDER exhibited a .357 Magnum revolver, saying if he ever killed a man he intended to do a real job on him.

May 28, 1940

Radio message #2 sent to Germany contained the following:

"Gave money to ROEDER. He will deliver in 10 days".

June 5, 1940

ROEDER and WILLIAM SEBOLD met at Hempstead, Long Island at 8:00 p.m. at which time SEBOLD acquainted ROEDER with the new questions which had been received from Germany requesting general information especially on airplanes. ROEDER said he could collect some material and have it ready for the next meeting. SEBOLD showed ROEDER a letter from DUQUESNE containing a patent on a bomb sight, U.S. Patent #2185633. After reading it over ROEDER said that he didn't think much of it. ROEDER gave WILLIAM SEBOLD two typewritten sheets of paper containing answers to the questions set out in the microphotograph first given to him. These typewritten sheets appear to be carbons of a letter the original probably having been mailed to Germany. ROEDER suggested that microphotographs be made of these pages. At this meeting by mistake SEBOLD left one of the sheets of instructions mentioned above with ROEDER.

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June 6, 1940

On June 6, 1940, SEBOLD wrote to ROEDER asking for this sheet.

June 8, 1940

A letter was received from ROEDER as follows:

"Dear Harry: Here is the sheet you asked for. Instead of making it Thursday, will see you Friday, June 14. I have to attend a business affair on Thursday.

(signed) CARR"

June 14, 1940

A meeting took place between SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at Hemstead, Long Island at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a large blueprint and said it was a drawing of the wiring of the LOCKHEED HUDSON BRITISH bomber. ROEDER then dictated the following message which he requested be sent to Germany:

"On the steamer PASTEUR which sails in a few days are going 10 sets of drawings of the NORDEN and SPERRY bomb sights. These are consigned to Vickers of London who will manufacture the sights for the French and English. These sights are being released for use of the Allies. Vickers, Detroit will manufacture these sights and SPERRY is going to make 1200 while NORDEN will make 1400. It is necessary for both concerned to spend at least three months in tooling before production starts in any quantity. There is great activity, working hours increased, great deal of research work going on, a new pilot is under development, using electrically driven gyros and electrical signalled pick off which feeds three individual servos through amplifiers. These amplifiers introduce rate signals utilizing first and second derivatives.

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The servos are very similar to the ascania rudder machine, also this pilot can be used with the gyros of the bomb sight.

(signed) CARR"]

SEBOLD AND ROEDER agreed to meet a week from Monday, June 24, 1940.

June 24, 1940

Message #14 was sent to Germany beginning "CARR says S.S. PASTEUR carries 10 sets drawings, and so forth."

June 25, 1940

Radio message #15 was sent containing the following:
"How shall I send drawings of wirings LOCKHEED and so forth from CARR".

June 24, 1940

The regular meeting was held at Hempstead, Long Island between WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD told ROEDER that he had forwarded the blueprint of the LOCKHEED and the message dictated. ROEDER said they were developing a new bomb sight at SPERRY'S and that he is on it, that he might be able to give SEBOLD some information in the near future concerning it. He also remarked that the United States is sure to go to war and that this darn business is getting too dangerous. He gave the following information to SEBOLD to be transmitted to Germany:

"The GRUMMAN F-4 attack fighter is equipped with six 30 caliber machine guns mounted in the wing with provision for 37 millimeter cannon, racks under wings for 400 pound bombs, top speed 340 miles per hour, powered by one Wright Cyclone 700 horsepower engine. Eighty-one ships were ordered for U. S. Navy. Navy cancelled order and transferred it to England. There is shortage of engines only 30 engines for the planes."

The meeting was discontinued with the

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understanding that they would meet again the next Monday evening.

June 28, 1940

On June 28, 1940, WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote ROEDER a letter postponing the next meeting until Wednesday, July 3, 1940.

June 28, 1940

Radio message #19 was sent to Germany with the following sentence:
"ROEDER says he won't deliver valuable material unless paid regular".

June 29, 1940

Message #14 received from Germany:
"Five hundred for ROEDER".

July 3, 1940

A meeting was had between WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at Hempstead, Long Island at the usual time. ROEDER was enthusiastic over the nomination of WENDELL WILLKIE for president and said that he believed he had a lot of common sense. He was derisive about "stab-in-the-back" ROOSEVELT. ROEDER gave SEBOLD two 30 caliber cartridges, one of which was service ammunition marked FA-32 and the other a tracer bullet marked FA-38 and two bullets, one of which according to ROEDER is a newly developed incendiary bullet having a blue nose. He dictated the following information to go to Germany together with the cartridges and bullets:

"The service cartridge is loaded with 49 grains DuPont #1127 powder, bullet weight 173 grains, muzzle velocity 2760 foot seconds. Incendiary bullet weighs 148 grains, load 26 grains, DuPont #1127 powder, muzzle velocity 2940 foot seconds. Incendiary mixture burns from 60 seconds, loses 5 grains in weight, time of flight over 600 yards".

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 ROEDER said he could get more of such bullets if necessary and indicated that they were lying around at SPERRY'S and no one would miss them. ROEDER also stated that there are new 50 caliber and 27 millimeter bullets coming out, also that 1700 bomb sights are on order at SPERRY'S, THAT they are a simplified type combining functions of the bomb sights and three axis pilots. Production is scheduled to be under way before October 1. ROEDER said that tooling is designed on a basis of 20,000 sights. ROEDER also said that one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is building seacoast directors under the supervision of SPERRY engineers. He said that this information might be of interest to Germany. ROEDER also gave another large blueprint to SEBOLD bearing the inscription: "Traced from LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION drawing #169278, correction date 2-26-40. Ship wiring diagram SPERRY LOCKHEED, drawing #SK1212." ROEDER said this was a better drawing than the one previously given. It should be mentioned here that clearance was denied for transmitting this blueprint to Germany.

July 3, 1940

Message #21 sent to Germany:

"ROEDER says GRUMMAN F-4 attack fighter and so forth".

July 10, 1940

A regular meeting was had between WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at the usual time in Hempstead, Long Island. ROEDER asked SEBOLD if he had sent the bullets and blueprint to Germany and was told that

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they had been sent. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a pamphlet entitled "SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, INCORPORATED" Brooklyn, New York, "Standard Practice Instructions". This booklet contains considerable technical information about the SPERRY plant and ROEDER suggested that micros be made of it for transmittal to Germany. ROEDER gave SEBOLD an article which was a reprint from the Electrical Engineering Magazine, June 1937 issue entitled "Dynamic Balancing of Small Gyroscope rotors" by O. E. Eysel and C. A. Frische. This article bears the name of Bill Mathews who is a draftsman at SPERRY'S and was evidently borrowed from MATHEWS. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a SPERRY Company Bulletin for May 1940, on the first page of which was an article presenting parts of a speech made by E. D. BARRY who has been in Ottawa, Canada, cooperating with the RAF in the Empire Training Scheme, and it reports of cooperation of the SPERRY COMPANY with Canadians in air training. ROEDER also gave SEBOLD a copy of the "New York National Guardsman" for October 1938 which contains an article and diagram on the Garand rifle. ROEDER suggested that these articles be submitted to Germany in any way that SEBOLD saw fit, also dictated the following message: "The program on bomb sights has been changed to 20 for October, 140 for November, 360 for December, 500 for January and 500 for each month thereafter. The bomb sight is being redesigned".

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July 17, 1940

A regular meeting was held in Hempstead, Long Island at the usual time between ROEDER and WILLIAM SEBOLD. SEBOLD asked ROEDER if he could get more bullets and ROEDER said he could get as many as SEBOLD wanted as they were lying around in the SPERRY plant and no one would miss them. It should be mentioned here that clearance was denied for sending the tracer bullet to Germany. ROEDER said he expects to go to New Hampshire with two SPERRY engineers and might be able to get some information from them. He again turned over his black leather brief case to SEBOLD and it contained the following documents: A booklet entitled, "Air corps Technical School, Target and Pistol Shooting Department of Armament 5-10-37". This booklet is marked "restricted". ROEDER requested the return of this booklet. It bore the name [REDACTED]

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It is believed that ROEDER borrowed the booklet. Article 2, SPERRY BULLETIN dated June 10, 1940. Article 3, Instructions on the Western Electric Radio Receiver, 14-B. Article 4, Reprint "Flightray, a multiple instrument indicator" by W. R. Bassett and Joseph Lyman. SPERRY GIROSCOPE COMPANY. This article appeared in the Journal of Aeronautical Sciences, March 1940. Article 5, Blueprint entitled, "Aviation Radio Equipment Outline Dimensions" Bell Telephone Laboratories Incorporated, New York City, printed March 5, 1940. Article 6, Blueprint entitled, "Radio Transmitter Schematic" Bell Telephone Laboratories Incorporated, December 5, 1938. SEBOLD asked ROEDER what he knew about Allison Motors and he said he has heard that they are not very good. He suggested that if SEBOLD wanted accurate information he would go to Indianapolis, Indiana and get it.

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July 22, 1940

Message #29 sent to Germany contained the following sentence: "CARR says he heard motors are not very satisfactory and only about 100 have been built." (This is referring to Allison Motors)

July 22, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at the usual place, Hempstead, Long Island at 8:00 p.m. Bureau agents covered this meeting and motion pictures were taken of ROEDER'S car as he waited for WILLIAM SEBOLD and of SEBOLD getting into the car with him and driving away. SEBOLD gave ROEDER five \$100 bills at this meeting which were taken from money brought over by STUBBS on July 19, 1940. ROEDER executed the following receipt:
 "Received \$500.00 on account.

(signed) CARR"

ROEDER then gave WILLIAM SEBOLD two blue nose 30 caliber incendiary cartridges, two blue nose incendiary bullets, 2 yellow nose 30 caliber cartridges which he said are of British make and termed paracite bullets, 3 lightweight brass bullets, apparently 38 caliber size, flat on both ends. SEBOLD informed ROEDER that he had \$1,500 with which to purchase a bomb sight. ROEDER said he would give the matter some thought.

July 31, 1940

A short meeting was had between ROEDER and WILLIAM SEBOLD at Hempstead, Long Island at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER asked WILLIAM SEBOLD if there was any news and was told that there was none. He said that the SPERRY COMPANY was going to move to Beth Page, Long Island

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rather than to Connecticut as he had previously believed they would. He stated he was leaving on vacation August 2, and would not be back until August 21, and would see WILLIAM SEBOLD at 8:00 p.m. that night. He said he had no new information about the bomb sight, that SPERRY is going to simplify the old sight and that in October, he, ROEDER, would be able to give more details. SEBOLD returned the black brief case to ROEDER and the booklet issued by the U.S. Air Corps mentioned previously.

August 1, 1940

Radio message #29 received from Germany stating, "CARR shall proceed to Indianapolis and so forth", instructing that ROEDER go to Indianapolis to find out about Allison Motors.

August 2, 1940

Radio message #40 sent:
"ALLISON MOTOR—CARR on vacation and so forth".

August 21, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at Hempstead, Long Island at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD gave ROEDER three German radio messages. Message #16 being as follows: "How many ALLISON MOTORS made in series in Indianapolis have been delivered up to now and where. How many ALLISON MOTORS were manufactured in GENERAL MOTORS WORKS before autumn 1939. Have CARR go to Indianapolis and secure this information." Messages #31 and 34 had to do with airplanes and airplane delivery. ROEDER said he would take a night plane to Indianapolis and secure the necessary information. SEBOLD again mentioned the \$1500 he had to use for purchasing a bomb sight, and ROEDER said he personally would be able to get his hands on a Sperry official hand book on the bomb sights but he would not do it even for \$50,000, that there would be a big commotion if the hand book disappeared and he would

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have to leave the country and it would also ruin his son's career.

August 28, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at 8:00 p.m. on this date, this meeting being made at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION, the same procedure being followed as was originally followed between the two. This was done because while ROEDER was on vacation WILLIAM SEBOLD moved from Hempstead, Long Island, and arrangements had been made at the last meeting for this meeting to be held at Baldwin. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a typed sheet of paper as follows:

Canadian program as of July 31. CARR Noorduy Aviation Limited. 160 North American Harvards on order. 38 Noorduy Norsemen on order. Fairchild Aircraft Limited. 54 Bristol Bolingbroke completed. Balance of 100 to be completed by November 15. Boeing Aircraft Company of Canada, 17 Shark, 111 completed. Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Montreal plant. 32 Hawker Hurricanes completed. 48 will be completed by September 15. 260 additional on order. Amherst Plant-22 Avro Ansons completed. 140 on order. Fort William Plant, 174 Avro Ansons completed. 178 on order. Canadian Vickers-20 Super Marine Flying Boats completed. 111 on order. Fleet Aircraft Limited-116 Fleet Trainers completed. 225 on order. National Steel Car Company-20 Westland Lysanders completed. 250 on order. 150 North American Harvards on order. De Havilland Aircraft-110 Avro Ansons completed. 224 on order. 122 Tiger Moths completed. 240 on order. ROEDER also gave WILLIAM SEBOLD a large blueprint entitled, "Schematic Circuit Diagram Flightray JPH" dated 1-25-40. ROEDER said this was a currently used device.

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September 4, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND STATION at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD gave ROEDER the German message requesting information regarding hydraulic fuel pumps and the new bomb sight. ROEDER said he would be able to get a catalog on fuel pumps and that he would have something else that he wanted SEBOLD to photograph at the next meeting. He asked SEBOLD about money and was told there would be some money for him about the middle of September.

September 11, 1940

The regular meeting was had at 8:00 p.m. by WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a booklet issued by the SPERRY COMPANY concerning "Recording Theodolite, Instructions #14-6010E". He instructed SEBOLD to make microphotographs to send to Germany and to return the booklet to him. ROEDER stated that he had received some information about ALLISON motors from a mechanic who formerly worked for the ALLISON COMPANY and who now works for SPERRY'S, that he engaged this man in an argument and told him ALLISON motors were no good and that his company, the ALLISON COMPANY, could not keep up with schedules. The man became angry and gave ROEDER the information he was seeking. ROEDER dictated the following facts to SEBOLD to be submitted to Germany:

"Up until October 1, 1939, 194 motors, ALLISON motors had been built. The total output to August 15, 1940 has been 710 engines. In August 1940, 187 engines were built. The company expects in September 1940 to build 220 engines, and in October 1940, to build 300 engines".

At this meeting ROEDER also talked about his trip to Germany in 1936. He said that the German authorities had wine and dined him for 10 days in Hamburg and Berlin, that

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he spent 4 days in Berlin in conference with technical experts concerning searchlight and related matter. They gave him every luxury and even offered him a woman which he said he declined. ROEDER said that things were quieting down in New York and that the FBI men were relaxing. When asked if the FBI men were as competent as the Gestapo, ROEDER said that the FBI boys know how to get around. ROEDER had an issue of the Nassau Daily Review Star, September 11, 1940, and he showed SEBOLD an article which concerned an attempt by the SPERRY COMPANY to secure the old CURTISS WRIGHT COMPANY PLANT at Garden City, Long Island. SEBOLD suggested that this article be sent to Germany, and ROEDER gave him page 18 of the paper containing this article.

September 16, 1940

Radio message #53 sent to Germany:
"CARR reports 194 ALLISON MOTORS and so forth".

September 16, 1940

A meeting was had between EVERETT ROEDER and WILLIAM SEBOLD at BALWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD returned the booklet on recording Theodolite which ROEDER had turned over to him at the last meeting. ROEDER said he had been worried about it as he had to put the booklet back in a desk. ROEDER gave SEBOLD two 38 caliber revolver cartridges, and cases of which are nickel and the bullets brass and sharp pointed. ROEDER said that these were samples of four million bullets which were sent to Canada together with 400,000 pistols left over from the Philippine War. That these were sent to Canada for training purposes. SEBOLD gave ROEDER his new mail box which is #334.

September 20, 1940

Radio message #56 sent to Germany:
"CARR reports U.S.A. has sold 400,000 pistols and so forth".

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September 23, 1940

The usual meeting between SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER was had at 8:00 p.m. at THE BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION. SEBOLD told ROEDER that he had no news or money, that he had a new contact on a trans Atlantic Clipper. This worried ROEDER and he told SEBOLD to be careful as this might be a trap. ROEDER said that it is getting so "hot" at SPERRY'S there that one man does not trust another. ROEDER also remarked about the steward on the S.S. HANSA who was supposed to bring him some money about 2 years ago, and who disappeared with the money. He said that the Germans sent another man with the money and after contacting the man he was furnished with a torn half of a post card and when the man approached him to pay him he had the other half of the post card as identification. ROEDER said that he recently became acquainted with a Marine Corps Captain through playing poker and that this man is inclined to talk and ROEDER hopes to get some information from him, by this means.

September 30, 1940

The usual meeting was had between WILLIAM SEBOLD AND EVERETT ROEDER at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND. ROEDER advised SEBOLD that the SPERRY COMPANY was going to move to Dayton, Ohio within the next two years, and that only an experimental plant would remain in New York City. He stated that he planned to get a job with the CHILEAN EXPLORATION COMPANY, Chile, South America, that he is above draft age but doesn't want to be around when the United States goes to war, which he believes will be within 6 months. He said that he was fed up with the spy business, that Germany owed him \$1900, and he sees no way that he could collect it. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a letter for transmittal

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if he thought there was anything worth while in it. This letter was from the American Committee for the defense of British homes, 10 Warren Street, New York City, and was addressed [REDACTED]. The letter requested that any guns or pistols which could be spared by Americans were being sent to Britain for use of the civilian population and requested the recipient of the letter to get in touch with the Committee and turn over any guns which could be spared. [REDACTED] is a fellow employee of ROEDER'S at SPERRY'S. He had turned the letter over to ROEDER and had written in pencil: "Be sure to send all your guns. Don't omit any".

September 20, 1940

Message #56 sent to Germany advised: "CARR reports U.S.A. has sold 400,000 pistols and so forth".

October 4, 1940

A short meeting was had at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION between ROEDER and SEBOLD at about 8:00 p.m. ROEDER was disappointed that SEBOLD had no money for him. He said that he was going to write to the other side and complain about the slow arrival of money. He said that he thought he would send a letter [REDACTED] SEBOLD suggested that he use [REDACTED] address in China as his letter might be stopped by the British in Bermuda.

October 11, 1940

A meeting was had at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION between SEBOLD and ROEDER at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER was very disgusted when SEBOLD had no money for him. He said that he had written a letter to Germany and sent it by way [REDACTED] complaining about not receiving money. ROEDER said that he had learned from a friend, an Englishman, at SPERRY'S, who had just returned from England that the

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English are using ghost castles as manufacturing plants, particularly plants making war materials and that the SPERRY COMPANY in England is using such a castle. He suggested that this message be sent to Germany.

October 14, 1940

Radio message #60 sent to Germany:
"CARR must have money immediately.
—Shall I pay CARR from this money?"

October 15, 1940

Message #43 received from Germany:
"Pay \$500 to CARR".

October 16, 1940

Radio message #61 sent to Germany:
"CARR'S friend from SPERRY says
English including SPERRY are now manufacturing war supplies in old unoccupied ghost castles".

October 14, 1940

A meeting was had between WILLIAM SEBOLD AND EVERETT ROEDER at the BALWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. When SEBOLD told ROEDER that he had no money for him, ROEDER became frightened and said I have a sneaking idea that the material I am giving you is not getting into the right hands. SEBOLD assured him that everything was all right. SEBOLD gave ROEDER a copy of a portion of a microphotograph brought over by subject, RENE MEZEMER, requesting information regarding the air force, both training and otherwise as pertains to Canada and the United States, and also regarding pilots and ships being sent from this country, that is airships being sent from this country to England. ROEDER studied these questions and stated that he had memorized them and handed them back to SEBOLD. SEBOLD told ROEDER if he got any money for him he would write to him.

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October 17, 1940

Inasmuch as SEBOLD had been instructed to pay ROEDER \$500, in German radio message #43 mentioned above, he sent a letter to ROEDER suggesting that he meet him Friday the 18th.

October 18, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION AT 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD gave ROEDER five \$100 bills and ROEDER wrote out a receipt as follows:

"Received 500 bags of cement on account.

(signed) CARR"

It should be mentioned here that all money given to ROEDER was previously serialized and that most of the money received by him was deposited on the day following receipt at the First National Bank of Merrick, Long Island, where ROEDER has an account. Proper steps have been taken at this bank regarding the money deposited for evidence purposes in this case.

ROEDER said he was going on a hunting trip with two army officers and that they were going to fly and were taking three bomb sights with them to Ottawa, Canada, which bomb sights would be used for training purposes. He stated that one bomb sight would be installed on a DC-2 plane and the two others on two LOCKHEED HUDSON bombers. He said that SPERRY is producing 100 bomb sights monthly for Canada and 600 monthly for the United States. He asked WILLIAM SEBOLD to send this information to Germany. Clearance was denied on this information. It was also subsequently ascertained that no such trip as mentioned by ROEDER was made, however it was not known whether ROEDER flew to Canada by other means at this time.

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October 19, 1940

Radio message #44 received from Germany reading:

"For CARR Friday, 25th of October 1940 between 6:00 and 7:00 p.m. in New York at Nippon Club, 161 West 93rd Street, please hand [REDACTED] letter, contents of your choosing, with signature, 'WILL' and the remark, 'Kind regards from Steamer'".

October 21, 1940

SEBOLD sent a letter to ROEDER saying he would meet him Wednesday, October 23, 1940.

October 23, 1940

A meeting was had between WILLIAM SEBOLD and ROEDER at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD gave ROEDER a typewritten copy of the message regarding [REDACTED] ROEDER said he had no idea who [REDACTED] was but that he would make the appointment as instructed.

October 28, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER met at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER related that he went to the Nippon Club as instructed and approached the reception desk where two Japanese were standing. He had previously prepared a letter setting out that he was an inventor of oil burners, putting "regards from the Steamer" and the signature "Will" at the end of the letter. ROEDER said he asked [REDACTED] and the men at the desk acted dumb. He handed them the letter which they opened and read and at this instant an elderly Japanese wearing glasses approached them and snatched the letter from their hands. The Japanese acted disturbed that they had seen the letter. He and this Japanese then went into the next room and sat down. ROEDER said the man was about medium size and spoke broken English. He asked ROEDER if he was a German and ROEDER said he was. He asked him numerous questions about oil burners, finally after about 15 minutes, the Japanese said, All right, that he wanted to see WILL next Friday night. ROEDER said that he had

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no idea what [REDACTED] was driving at.

October 30, 1940

Radio message #71 was sent to Germany reading:

"CARR followed your instructions, your message 44. [REDACTED] wants to meet [REDACTED] Friday night. Shall I meet [REDACTED] Friday and report to you?"

b7C October 31, 1940

Message 48 was received from Germany reading:

"CARR should not meet [REDACTED] yet. First wait until [REDACTED]'s letter arrives and definite connection is established".

November 4, 1940

A regular meeting was had between SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD gave ROEDER the message mentioned above concerning [REDACTED]. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a rough sketch blueprint of a Flightray on a blueprint form of the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY. ROEDER also handed SEBOLD a newspaper clipping headed "SPERRY plane makes secret Canada flight" and stated that this concerned his airplane trip to Canada which he had mentioned previously. The article said that a plane chartered by SPERRY had been flown from LA GUARDIA FIELD, New York to Ottawa, Canada on October 22, 1940, under secret and mysterious circumstances. ROEDER said that the plane containing the bomb sights was flown from WRIGHT FIELD rather than from LA GUARDIA FIELD.

November 12, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER met at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD GAVE ROEDER German messages 53 and 54. No. 53 was with regard to whether American planes and crews were sent to the South African Union and other countries in Africa.

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Message #54 wanted to know how many CURTISS P-40 planes are being produced monthly, and how many of them are going to England; also how many ALLISON MOTORS are currently being delivered to LOCKHEED and to BELL; also how many LOCKHEED pursuits P-38 and BELL P-39 planes are being produced monthly, and when it is contemplated that regular serial deliveries will be made. ROEDER said that SPERRY is experimenting with a new device which he described as being an airplane detector which is based on a micro short wave tube. He said this development is in transfer from the west coast to the Long Island plant of SPERRY and he, ROEDER, will probably be assigned to the new job.

November 19, 1940

The usual meeting was had between ROEDER and WILLIAM SEBOLD at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND at 8:00 p.m. SEBOLD gave ROEDER German radio messages #58 and 60. No. 58 wanting to know what the FAIRCHILD COMPANY was making at their JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND PLANT, the monthly output, and how many workers; information concerning skyrockets and armament being manufactured by GRUMMAN at Beth Page, Long Island, also details and deliveries of the GRUMMAN fighter F-4, F-3, also how many planes have been ordered by SWEDEN and ENGLAND from REPUBLICAN AIRCRAFT FARMINGDALE. Message #60 asked the details regarding the new armored plates of the U.S. Rubber Company containing steel mixed with rubber, how many plates shipped, fitness of individual steel and rubber plates, nature of rubber, how is rubber joined with steel, is the exterior rubber or steel. ROEDER advised that he would contact the manager of the GRUMMAN COMPANY in the near future concerning this matter. He was probably referring to [REDACTED] With Reference to

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the messages given to him November 12, 1941, ROEDER said that he had definitely learned that the UNITED STATES has not sent any planes to the SOUTH AFRICAN UNION or the other AFRICAN countries mentioned, that deliveries are made only in the UNITED STATES and its possessions. He said that the SPERRY PLANT in Coventry, England had been bombed, that the UNITED STATES' SPERRY PLANT is now working full speed on bomb sights for England and that two bomb sights are the latest design and in ENGLAND now. He requested that this information be sent to Germany. The above information was cleared for sending to Germany except about the two bomb sights being in ENGLAND.

November 23, 1940

Radio message #110 sent to Germany:
"CARR had learned positively that U.S.A. has not delivered planes to SOUTH AFRICAN UNION and so forth".

November 25, 1940

Radio message #111 sent to Germany:
"DUNN, CARR and I are the only ones who seek your information".

November 26, 1940

A meeting was held between WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER gave SEBOLD a typewritten page containing the following information:
"Specifications DOUGLAS B-19. Wing spread 219 feet, length of fuselage 132 feet, height to top of rudder 42 feet, 9 inches, horizontal stabilizer 61 feet, main wheels diameter 8 feet 4 inches, nose wheel diameter, 4 feet 6 inches, weight empty 83,253 pounds, normal gross weight 140,000 pounds, maximum gross weight 164,000 pounds, maximum speed 210 miles per hour, cruising speed 186 miles per hour, landing speed 69 miles per hour, surface ceiling

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22,000 feet, fuel capacity 11,000 gallons, engines 4, type WRIGHT DUPLEX CYCLONE, power, 2,000 horsepower each engine, bomb capacity 36,000 pounds, total lead capacity 56,000 pounds, total range 7,500 miles, 50 caliber guns, 16; ammunition 11,000 rounds; 30 caliber guns, none; 37 millimeter guns, 4; ammunition 3,000 rounds; fire control - new type director system for both 50 and 37 millimeter guns; bomb sights, SPERRY 0-1; vital parts and tanks sufficient to turn 50 caliber bullets vulnerable to 37 millimeter or larger.

ROEDER told SEBOLD that the NORDEN bomb sight is not very good, that the newspaper stories playing it up are untrue and that the Germans have had it for two years, but have probably never used it unless they made improvements on it.

December 3, 1940

The usual meeting was had between SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER had no material to give SEBOLD. He stated that he hoped to have some information at the next meeting, that he was trying to get in touch with the vice president at GRUMMAN'S, that his style had been cramped considerably inasmuch as he had been transferred to SPERRY'S GARDEN CITY PLANT. SEBOLD gave ROEDER the address of his new office and ROEDER said he would mail him some technical catalogs to decorate his office with. They agreed to meet again December 10, 1940.

December 8, 1940

Radio message #134 sent to Germany contains the following:
"CARR also wants money before Christmas".

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December 10, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD sent ROEDER a telegram cancelling the meeting of December 10, and asking him to come to his office on December 11, 1940 at 7:00 p.m.

December 11, 1940

EVERETT ROEDER called at WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office, Room 627, 152 West 42nd Street, at 8:15 p.m. Photographs and recordings were made of this meeting by Bureau agents. ROEDER advised SEBOLD that he had been unable to obtain information about production in the various airplane factories or about the rubberized steel plates. He produced a document entitled, "Quadrantal Error" which he said that SEBOLD could send to Germany. SEBOLD showed him a copy of Fortune Magazine, October 1940 issue, which contained a write-up of the GREIBL CASE. ROEDER did not recognize any of the photographs in the magazine. He stated that MARTIN SCHADE was his first contact with espionage agents in this country, and that SCHADE had been responsible for his going to Germany in 1936. He again reminded WILLIAM SEBOLD that he would like to have more money by Christmas.

December 18, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met EVERETT ROEDER at BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER was driving a new 1941 Buick Sedan and stated that his old car had burned up. He stated he had no news, that he had talked with GRUMMAN'S but he did not discuss any company business with him. He asked SEBOLD to telegraph him as soon as he heard about his Christmas money.

December 20, 1940-

Radio message #141 sent to Germany contained this sentence:
"Shall I give CARR some money?"

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December 26, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received through the mail several catalogs which it will be recalled ROEDER advised him he would send him to decorate his office with.

December 28, 1940

Message #77 received from Germany containing the following sentence:
"advise regarding money to CARR next week".
This evidently means - will advise regarding money - .

January 14, 1941

Radio message #84 received from Germany states:
"Why does CARR want money? We have lately received practically nothing more from him".

January 14, 1941

Message #156 sent to Germany concerns the sentence:
"CARR also wants money".
This was transmitted prior to receiving the above mentioned message from Germany.

January 18, 1941

Radio message #87 received from Germany:
"For CARR - try to get minutes of Rotary meeting August or September 1940".

January 21, 1941

WILLIAM SEBOLD typed and mailed the following letter to ROEDER:

"Dear MR. ROEDER:
I am sorry I have no news about money, but I have a couple of business reports you would be interested in. Will you be able to see me in the next few days in my office? Please write when you can see me.

Yours very truly,"

February 9, 1941

WILLIAM SEBOLD found a letter postmarked at Hicksville, New York, dated February 7, 1941. The letter is handwritten and reads as follows. It was found by WILLIAM SEBOLD on the floor of his office.

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"Dear BILL:

Do not communicate with CARR for about a month. Nothing to worry about, just a routine matter. He will let you know.

(signed) [REDACTED]

February 13, 1941

Radio message #184 sent to Germany contained this sentence:

"Could not reach CARR for long time. He writes now he cannot meet me for another month."

March 19, 1941

Radio message #221 sent to Germany mentions ROEDER as follows:

"Letter 20 concerns DUNN, CARR, and so forth, problem".

April 12, 1941

WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote a letter to ROEDER advising him that he would like to see him inasmuch as he had information from his friends and asked ROEDER to get in touch with him.

April 14, 1941

ROEDER telephone SEBOLD at his office and SEBOLD requested him to call at the office on the evening of April 15, however ROEDER declined to do this and stated he would meet him at the BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION on April 16. Subsequently WILLIAM SEBOLD found that he could not make this meeting so he telegraphed ROEDER that he would meet him at BALDWIN LONG ISLAND STATION on the evening of April 17, 1941.

April 17, 1941

A meeting was had by WILLIAM SEBOLD with subject, EVERETT ROEDER at the BALDWIN LONG ISLAND RAILROAD STATION at 8:00 p.m. ROEDER stated that he had been assigned to a confidential project at SPERRY'S

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the employees of which were under investigation by the FBI, and for this reason he had not seen WILLIAM SEBOLD before. He stated that his son is now in the U.S. Army and that he, ROEDER, will no longer furnish information against the UNITED STATES, but may furnish information against GREAT BRITAIN. For the time being he stated he will not undertake any further espionage.

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ROEDERApril 20,
1941. b7c

Radio Message #125 was received from Germany, reading in part, as follows: " - - - - CARR SHOULD GATHER MATERIAL FOR [REDACTED] GREETINGS. [REDACTED]"

April 22,
1941.

Radio Message #249 was sent to Germany, "HAVE SEEN CARR. HE SAID HE WILL NOT WORK WITHOUT MONEY."

May 3,
1941.

The following Radio Message #133, was received from Germany, reading in part: " - - - FOR CARR - - - PAY HIM \$100. HE SHOULD TRY TO OBTAIN PARTICULARS (or patterns) OF CROSS SECTION NAMED NACA LMINAR FLOW AIRFOIL. USE OF ARTIFICIAL RESIN- COMPRESSED MATERIALS IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION MODELS. FURTHER, OTHER TECHNICAL AIRCRAFT DETAILS, ALSO FROM SPERRY. HE WILL RECEIVE MONEY CONTINUALLY ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION."

May 5,
1941.

SEBOLD sent ROEDER a letter in which he requested that he call at his office Thursday 6 P.M., May 8, as he had something for him from his friends.

May 8,
1941.

ROEDER came to SEBOLD's office and handed SEBOLD,

#1- Three .30 calibre bullets and two .45 calibre bullets which appear to be brass or bronze.

#2- A typewritten sheet reading as follows:-

From Carr:

April 23, 1941

Micro 1*

1. Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
2. No information.
3. No information.
4. No information.
5. Pratt and Whitney - applied to superchargers.
6. No information.
7. No information.
8. No information.
9. Sperry and Western Electric- nearly finished.
10. International Tel. and Tel. -complete and in operation.
11. Same as above.
12. Sperry and Norden. In connection with Aircraft. In production.

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ROEDER.

13. Sperry. Just started.
14. No information.
15. No information.
16. No information.
17. No information.
18. No information.
19. Sperry. Ultra High Frequency reflected beam. Experiments only partly finished. Identification device unknown as yet.

Micro 2*

1. Cameras and other optical goods. (a)
Value about six million per year. (b)
Approximately four hundred. (c)
High frequency radio transmitters
and beam receivers.

2. Information will be obtained.
2- Was told 210
All
Yes

I am working on these items where no
information is yet ready.

3. One blueprint of the Sperry Gyroscope
Company, #644832 bearing the title:-
"Hydraulic Unit with Pressure Switch,
A-5 Pilot."
4. A drawing of the Lawrance Engineering and
Research Corporation, Linden, New Jersey,
#R12280, bearing the caption, "Installation
Drawing Sound Proofed - 5H W".

Regarding the information under Micro #2, ROEDER said he just found out and dictated it to SEBOLD who wrote:- "High Frequency Radio Transmitters and Beam Receivers." He said he did not want his handwriting showing on the document. With reference to the bullets, ROEDER said the U. S. ARMY had ordered 30,000,000 of each for machine gun use. ROEDER also gave the following information to be sent to Germany:-

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"Sperry acquired ground for a new plant of about 110 acres in New Hyde Park, Long Island. The plant is to be finished in November 1941 and is in addition to the other plant."

SEBOLD then handed ROEDER a copy of Radio Message #133 and gave him a \$100. bill, serial #BO 3227310 A, 1934 Federal Reserve Note. ROEDER gave him a receipt on one of SEBOLD's business cards. "Received 100. On account. CARR"

ROEDER said he could not understand why they pay such small sums. He said that he had given him, SEBOLD, considerable material and that the stuff probably did not arrive in Germany. SEBOLD asked ROEDER how much the other side used to pay him. He said they paid him \$200. to \$225. a month since 1936.

May 13,
1941.

Radio Message #260 was sent to Germany:- "FROM CARR. SPERRY CO., HAS ACQUIRED GROUND FOR A NEW PLANT ABOUT 110 ACRES IN NEW HYDE PARK, LONG ISLAND. TO BE FINISHED IN NOVEMBER. IT IS IN ADDITION TO OTHER PLANT."

May 18,
1941.

Radio Messages #141 and #142 were received from Germany and read in part:- " - - - FOR CARR. ARE YOU PREPARED ON MAY 22 or MAY 29 at 1920 o'clock SUMMER TIME (7-8 P.M. Daylight Time) TO TURN OVER YOUR MATERIAL TO [REDACTED] in the restaurant [REDACTED] with the inscription- QUOTE: [REDACTED] FROM STAMMER UNQUOTE. FURTHER MEETINGS CAN BE AGREED UPON. THIS WAY IS POSSIBLE FOR YOU ALL, AND IS SAFE." 0

May 20,
1941.

As a result of a letter or telegram, ROEDER came to SEBOLD's office and SEBOLD showed him Message #141, and told him that he should be able to break the ice for him, SEBOLD, and that he would not have to go there anymore. This seemed to relieve ROEDER. He said he would go but would not give [REDACTED] anything. They agreed to meet on May 22, in SEBOLD's office.

May 22,
1941.

ROEDER telephoned to SEBOLD and had him meet him at the Northeast corner of 5th Avenue and 56th Street. They then proceeded to the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He took them to 41 East 19th Street, New York City, a Japanese operated restaurant or eating place where SEBOLD turned material for transmission to Germany over [REDACTED] He said he could be reached at

b7C

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May 22,
1941.
(Cont'd)

[REDACTED] under the name [REDACTED] ROEDER told [REDACTED]
about going to the Nippon Club on the previous occasion
and meeting [REDACTED]

May 23,
1941.

Radio Message #273 was sent to Germany and read:- "CARR
WILL SEE [REDACTED] THIS EVENING BETWEEN 19 AND 20 O'CLOCK
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. HAVE YOU FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS?"

b7C
May 24,
1941.

Radio Message #278 was sent to Germany and read:- "HAVE
SEEN [REDACTED] AND HAVE GIVEN HIM VARIOUS MICROS AND MATERIALS
FROM CARR."

Radio Message #149 was received from Germany and read:-
"FOR CARR. WHAT DID YOU TURN OVER [REDACTED] OTHERWISE
NO FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS."

May 27,
1941.

Radio Message #280 was sent to Germany:- "GAVE [REDACTED] FIVE
BULLETS, ONE SPERRY COMPANY AND ONE LAWRENCE CORPORATION
DRAWING FROM CARR AS WELL AS FOURTEEN MICROS FROM LEO.
SIGNATURE FINK."

New York, New York

JSJ:jc
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June 30th, 1941

MEMORANDUM RE: EVERETT M. ROEDER

Generally speaking, it may be said that Mr. ROEDER admits the truth of all the facts set out in the Personal and Confidential Running Memorandum previously set up in this case. This includes the receipt of \$1,840.00 from WILLIAM SEBOLD over the period of their association.

ROEDER, on questioning, stated that he has been engaged as a paid espionage agent since 1936. In that year he made a trip to Germany bearing an introduction from MARTIN SCHADE to an individual in the firm of BLUM AND VOSS, Hamburg, Germany. SCHADE furnished him \$300.00 to make this trip. Through the individual at BLUM AND VOSS, he was introduced to a man by the name of SANDERS, who in turn introduced him to other individuals, namely one FRED HARRIS and one [REDACTED]

b7C
He was in Hamburg, Germany four days. These gentlemen, SANDERS, HARRIS and [REDACTED] were especially interested in search light developments and ROEDER hoped to make a connection at Hamburg in this line. After quizzing ROEDER, it was found he was not up on the latest developments in search lights. Whereupon ROEDER and [REDACTED] went to Berlin where he stayed three days and talked to half a dozen other people. These men were interested in remote controls on search lights and were disappointed when ROEDER could not give them the information they wanted. ROEDER was given a drafting board in a hotel and was told to make up drawings on search lights. These men were also interested in gyro-pilots for airplanes. He was finally offered \$200.00 per month for furnishing new technical developments to SANDERS in Hamburg, Germany and ROEDER was given fifty or sixty dollars in Germany as additional expense money to return to the states.

Following these contacts in Germany, ROEDER did return to the United States and began sending such technical information as he could lay his hands on. In payment he received \$650.00 and \$700.00 through Amsterdam as set out in reference memorandum.

Memorandum re: E. M. ROEDER continued
June 30, 1941

ROEDER originally mailed his reports to SANDERS in Hamburg. Later on, after the publicity in the GRIESE case, couriers began to call on ROEDER. These men brought various sums of money and received reports and information from ROEDER. These men, in the order of their appearance, were: (1) [REDACTED] (2) [REDACTED] (3) an old man, name unknown, (4) [REDACTED] (5) WILLIAM SEBOLD.

b7c
These men started calling ROEDER at his home for which reason he complained to [REDACTED] told him to write to a woman connected with a law firm in New York and gave him the address for that purpose. ROEDER wrote to a woman by the name of EISE, last name or address at the present time unknown. He told EISE that EVERETT ROEDER could be contacted on the second day after the arrival of an Hamburg-American liner at the railroad station in Baldwin, Long Island at 7 p.m. ROEDER set out the license number of his car in the letter. From then on, this was the regular means whereby ROEDER communicated with these couriers.

ROEDER stated that he is unwilling to furnish a written signed statement prior to consulting his attorney. His attitude seems to be co-operative.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent.

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ROEDER

On June 27, 1941, a complaint was filed before United States Commissioner MARTIN G. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley charging EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 Title 50 United States Code. A warrant was issued for ROEDER'S arrest.

At about 9:30 P.M., June 28, 1941, ROEDER was placed under arrest at his home, 210 Smith Street, Merrick, Long Island, New York, by Special Agent [REDACTED] who was accompanied by Special Agents [REDACTED] As

b7c
As a party was going on at ROEDER'S home consisting of about twelve young people, celebrating the impending marriage of [REDACTED] requested that nothing be done to disturb the said party and willingly signed a waiver permitting his home to be searched at a later time. ROEDER was then brought to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, New York, where after a physical examination by a doctor, he was questioned and admitted that while temporarily unemployed in 1936, he at the instance of MARTIN SCHADE who provided him with \$300. for expenses and the name of a person to contact in Hamburg, made a trip to Germany. In Hamburg he met the man he was directed to see, who introduced him to a man named SANDERS. Through SANDERS he was introduced to a [REDACTED] who in turn introduced him to a FRED HARRIS. After three days of questioning by these men concerning search lights he was taken [REDACTED] to Berlin where he met a half dozen more men. He was given a drafting board in a hotel room and made a lot of drawings relating to search lights and remote controlling devices. The men were also interested in gyro-pilots. The men seemed disappointed in his lack of technical information and only stayed four days in Berlin. SANDERS offered him \$200. a month to furnish information on new technical developments in the United States and he was to mail any information along technical lines that he could secure. He agreed to do this and on his return to the United States he began mailing such information to SANDERS and thereafter from time to time he received money for his activities. SCHADE also made a few payments to him. SCHADE mentioned SANDERS. ROEDER stated he also used Dr. LEONHARDT in Hamburg as a mailing address which address was given him [REDACTED] ROEDER stated that he broke off relations with SCHADE when the Hurrich case became public. SCHADE told him he had been questioned by the FBI but had given no information concerning him, ROEDER. He stated that after this he was contacted by German couriers whom he named in order of their appearance as [REDACTED] an old man name unknown, [REDACTED] and WILLIAM SEBOLD. He stated he made an arrangement by letter to ELSE in a law firm in down town New York to have these men meet him

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at the railroad station at Baldwin, Long Island. They brought him from \$25.00 to \$50.00 or more at a time and in turn he would give these couriers technical information similar to that given SEBOLD. He stated he thought he was dealing with the German Government. He also admitted turning over information to and receiving money from WILLIAM SEBOLD during the last year and a half.

In a search of ROEDER'S home, the following possible pertinent material was found:-

1. A passenger list of the BERENGARIA and WESTERN LAND.
2. A folder with contents entitled, "Patent Disclosures", including a disclosure relating to a speech scrambling device dated November 16, 1939 and a disclosure relating to an Electro-Thermo alarm system for Sperry Salinity System, dated January 23, 1939 (NOTE: Material of this nature was turned over by ROEDER to SEBOLD on their first meet on March 4, 1940).
3. A Royal Portable Typewriting Machine #A951492.

ROEDER

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b7c ERICH STRUNCK in his statement beginning at the bottom of Page Three states: "On the next trip I again met HARRY in the office at 42nd and Broadway, around the end of February or the first of March (1941) - - - A day or so later I again went to HARRY'S office and gave him a letter which I had received from [REDACTED] As I recall it, it was a plain white envelope, like an air mail envelope, and written on the envelope was, "Fur Carr", which is German for "For Carr."

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ROEDER was arraigned before the United States Commissioner EPSTEIN at Brooklyn on June 30, 1941, plead not guilty. His bond was fixed at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody of the U. S. Marshal pending final hearing on July 15, 1941.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50 of the U. S. Code.

He was arraigned July 18, 1941, plead not guilty and was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal in lieu of \$25,000 bail pending trial set for September 3, 1941.

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ROEDER banks at the First National Bank of Merrick, Long Island.
His account reflects the following deposits resulting from his espionage activities:-

	<u>PAYEE</u>		
6-1-1938	Credit ordered by Kol & Co. Amsterdam.	\$650.00	(S. 457 p. 15) (S. 976 p. 5)
b7c 3-6-1939	[REDACTED] through Kol & Co., Amsterdam	\$700.00	(S. 457 p. 11)
3-4-1940	HARRY SEBOLD (Cash deposit)	\$500.00	(S. 401 p. 13) (S. 457 p. 13)
5-27-1940	HARRY SEBOLD (Cash deposit)	\$240.00	(S. 1237 p. 4-5)
7-22-1940	HARRY SEBOLD (Cash deposit)	\$500.00	(S. 2198 p. 9)
10-18-1940	HARRY SEBOLD (Cash deposit)	\$500.00	(S. 3548 p. 7)

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The records of the Sperry Gyroscope Company reflect the following employment for subject ROEDER: (S. 86 p. 49-52)

1913-14 Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York, N. Y. — Draftsman.
 1914-18 Ford Instrument Company, 80 Lafayette St., New York, New York. Draftsman under Mr. Lots.
 1918-24 C. E. Nichols, Inc., 381 Crescent Street, Chicago, Illinois. Draftsman.

There is a discrepancy here since an additional application blank in the Sperry file reflects that from 1922-1924, ROEDER was employed as an engineer for the Duplex Cond. & Radio Corp., Sperry Building, New York, New York, [REDACTED] b7c

1924-28 C. E. Nichols, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, Designer.
 January 6,
 1928-
 August 21,
 1928 Sperry Gyroscope Company as design draftsman.

August 1928 to August 1930.

Standard Selling Equipment Corp., Long Island City, Long Island, New York. Designer.

August 1930 to April 1932.

Back with Sperry Gyroscope as Designer.

April 1932 to June 1933.

Wilson Mechanical Instrument Co., 383 Concord Avenue, Bronx, New York. Designer.

September 1933 to September 1935.

Back with Sperry Gyroscope Co., as Designer.

October 1935.

Arma Engineering Company, 254-36th Street, Brooklyn, New York Designer.

November 1935- September 1936.

C. H. Vanner, 515 Madison Avenue, New York City. Designer.

September to December 1936.

Air and Marine Direction Finder Company, Lindenhurst, Long Island, New York, as Designer.

There appears to be some discrepancy here, inasmuch as ROEDER is known to have sailed for a three months trip to Europe on May 9, 1936.

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On May 10, 1937, ROEDER returned to the Sperry Gyroscope Company as a tool designer and has been continuously employed there since that time. In December 1937, he was promoted to Junior Designer, on January 1, 1939 he became a designer and electrical draftsman leader, and on January 1, 1940, he was promoted to design engineer and makes \$260.00 per month. He is assigned to the Service Engineering Department and his services are often requested by the heads of the Experimental and Production Engineering Departments, the other two engineering divisions. He has assisted and is a good friend [REDACTED] b7c

DESCRIPTION: As obtained from observation and from information in the Sperry Employment records:-

NAME	EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER, with aliases: Carr, "Ed" Roeder, Everett Roeder
Age	47 (Born June 12, 1894)
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York, New York.
Height	5' 8"
Weight	180 pounds
Hair	Dark brown, almost black, dew gray ends
Eyes	Blue, wears glasses, silver rimmed
Physical defects	Blind in right eye, which gives it a peculiar stare
Marks and scars	Scar inside right forearm
Nose	Straight, large nostrils
Chin	Receding
Mustache	Wears mustache
Face	Round face
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Ruddy
Dress	Sloppy
Home address	210 Smith Street, Merrick, Long Island, N.Y.
Children	

b7C

Marital Status
Relatives

same address.

Carl M. Roeder, Father, Orcilla Roeder, Mother,

Occupation

Design Engineer, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Salary \$260.00 per month.

Social

Security Number

095-05-6759

Education

Public and High School, and 2-3/4 years Cornell University

Automobile

1941 Buick Sedan, New York License 5R1381 (1941) Two toned in color.

Telephone Number

Freeport 7483

Hobbies

Guns, fishing, radio, experimental work.

Fingerprints

Forwarded to Bureau with those of other Sperry Personnel and at time of arrest 6-29-41.

Criminal Record

None found, according to letter from Federal Bureau of Investigation, Wash, D.C. dated 6-30-41.

Photograph

On file, number 1A533.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Re: [REDACTED]

Address: Unknown

b7C On or about June 11, 1940, SEBOLD met SIEGLER who told him that a man named [REDACTED] who was travelling on a South African passport and who was born in South Africa, might possibly contact SEBOLD and bring him some money.

(S. 1401, Page 26).

Radio Message No. 6 advised SEBOLD that [REDACTED] was bringing him money, (S. 1266, Page 36); Message No. 8 advised SEBOLD of the password that [REDACTED] would be using, (S. 1446, Page 4). Message No. 10 received from Germany advised that [REDACTED] had missed the boat, (S. 1446, Page 17).

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

ROTHAR

1. Immigration and Naturalization

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold
J. C. Ellsworth

4/23/41

3. Surveillances (Corroborative or Direct Evidence)

4. Microphone Surveillances (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

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MRS. MARIA ROTHAR

With aliases:

Marie Rother, Maria Kubatzki.

Residence - 403 East 92nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

From the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, N.Y., it was ascertained that MARIA KUBATZKI emigrated from Hamburg, Germany, arriving at the Port of New York on September 9, 1928 on the S. S. ORINOCO; that she was born at Hamburg, Germany, October 27, 1895, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on September 7, 1939, in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, and was issued Certificate of Naturalization, #4 408 977.

She became a subject in this investigation as a result of the following circumstances:

April 23,
1941.

On April 23, 1941, Message No. 128 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

" For-Dunn. Please determine whether Mrs. Marie Maria, Rother Rother lived at New York City York Avenue One Five Naught Two Apartment Three."

On the same day, SEBOLD met FREDERICK DUQUESNE and gave him a copy of the said radio message. He said that he would find out about Mrs. Maria Rother.

April 30,
1941.

DUQUESNE stated in conversation with SEBOLD that he had not, as yet, seen MRS. ROTHAR on York Avenue because he had no clothes to wear.

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May 17,
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, as follows:-

" Maria Rothar, 1508 York Ave., Apt. 3, lived with another lady at that address, had daughter who went to Germany. Hamburg family. Moved one year ago. Left no address. Further information later on."

May 24,
1941.

Radio Message 279 was sent to Germany incorporating the said information.

May 27,
1941.

A letter was received from DUQUESNE, reading as follows:

" M. Rother, 403 East 92, Apartment 7, N.Y.C. Phone Sacramento 2-8746."

June 2,
1941.

Radio message #284 was sent to Germany incorporating the said information.

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The following is a description of MARIA ROTHER as obtained from her Naturalization File.

Name	MARIA ROTHER
Age	47 years
Born	October 2, 1893
Height	5' 5"
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	Divorced wife of ERICK KUBATZKI.
Occupation	Domestic
Nationality	American, German descent
Photo	In file.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Alias [REDACTED]

Little background information is available regarding this individual. It is possible he is identical with one [REDACTED] in New York.

He enters into this case as follows:

October 19, 1940 Radio message #44 received from Germany contained the following message, "For Carr. On Friday, Twenty-fifth of October, 1940, between six and seven o'clock PM in New York at Nippon Club one six one west Ninety Third Street. Please hand [REDACTED] letter, contents of your choosing with signature [REDACTED] and the remark "Kind regards from the Steamer".

b7C
October 23, 1940 WILLIAM SEBOLD met with subject EVERETT ROEDER at Baldwin Long Island Railroad Station and gave him the above message. It is pointed out that "Carr" is an alias of ROEDER. ROEDER said he had never heard of [REDACTED] but that he would go through with the meeting.

October 25, 1940 Subject ROEDER subsequently related to WILLIAM SEBOLD that he went to the Nippon Club as instructed. Upon entering, he approached a reception desk where (two Japanese were) standing. ROEDER said he had previously prepared a letter setting out that he was an inventor of oil burners, ending it with the phrase and name mentioned in the radio message. He asked for [REDACTED] and the men acted dumb. He then gave them the letter and they opened it and were reading it when an elderly Japanese wearing glasses approached the desk and snatched the letter from the [REDACTED]. He acted somewhat disturbed that they had examined the letter. He escorted ROEDER to a nearby room where they conversed. ROEDER said this individual looked like [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] spoke very broken English, and was about medium size. He examined the letter and asked ROEDER if he was a German to which ROEDER replied in the affirmative. The man then said he was interested in oil burners and proceed to ask ROEDER a "million" questions about oil burners. ROEDER kept answering the questions but could not get any idea as to what the man was driving at. Finally, after 15 minutes, [REDACTED] said "O.K., I want to see [REDACTED] next Friday night." Roeder said he did not indicate who [REDACTED] might be, and did not intend contacting [REDACTED] again. No information has been developed that [REDACTED] connected with the Nippon Club.

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October 30, 1941 Radio message #71 sent to Germany was as follows:
"Carr followed your instructions message four four.
[REDACTED] wants to meet [REDACTED] this Friday night. Shall
I meet [REDACTED] Friday and report to you?"

b7C
October 31, 1941 Radio message #48 received from Germany is as follows:
"Carr should not meet [REDACTED] yet. First wait until
[REDACTED] letter is here and definite connection is
established."

Subsequently the following was transmitted to Germany by microphotograph message carried to Lisbon - "Regarding your message 48, [REDACTED] letter did not arrive yet about [REDACTED] Am I to take any further action in this matter?"

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

SCHADE

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island,
Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court, S.D. of New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

b7C William Sebald.

Special Agent - Statement made April
5, 1938.

3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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MARTIN SCHADE

Alias

Martin Ludwig Ferdinand Schade
3311 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

This individual was born March 19, 1885 at Hamburg, Germany. From 1908 to 1911 he served in the German Navy, and when the war broke out he was a sailor on a German boat, and was interned by the British for the duration of the war in England. After the war he returned to Germany, and in 1919 he worked for the Hamburg American Line as an Engineer. From 1920 to 1922 SCHADE worked on American Boats whereupon he returned to Germany. He took out his first citizenship papers in the United States in 1922. On June 1, 1926 he entered the United States under the immigration quota. On June 11, 1926 he filed a declaration of intention and on January 9, 1933 he was admitted to citizenship. As far as is known he has made only one trip back to Germany, which was in 1927, at which time he brought back his wife. From 1927 until 1938 SCHADE worked for the Citizens Saving Bank, New York, N. Y. as Resident Manager of an apartment building. SCHADE appears to have been unemployed from 1938 up until the present time. He has accordingly been receiving unemployment insurance since May 8, 1940 on a claim filed on April 10, 1940 at New York City. These payments were exhausted on August 5, 1940. SCHADE'S present source of income is unknown.

MARTIN SCHADE was a subject in the old RUMRICH case, and a review of this file reveals that when [REDACTED] the S. S. EUROPA, was arrested as a German Espionage Agent on February 24, 1938, and her suitcase was searched, a number of coded letters, one of which was addressed to MARTIN SCHADE, 587 Riverside Drive was found. This letter was determined to read as follows:

- b7c
1. How about the radio
 2. How about the P. O. material
 3. How about the Hsaps firm
 4. How about the business connections with the Russian Consulate

When questioned by Bureau Agents SCHADE admitted that he had met both [REDACTED] and another Espionage Agent by the name [REDACTED]. Although admitting these contacts, SCHADE claimed that he believed they represented some commercial firm, and denied giving them any information concerning army or navy matters or assisting them in Espionage activities of any kind. In fact, he claimed that he had neither the technical knowledge nor the means of obtaining such information.

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SCHADE enters into this case in the following manner.

b7C
March 11, 1940 at a meeting on this date between WILLIAM SEBOLD and EVERETT ROEDER, the latter disclosed in conversation that he was or had been very much interested in the RUMRICH case. ROEDER at this time asked SEBOLD if he knew the [REDACTED] or DOCTOR GRIEBL. However, he did not mention SCHADE'S name.

April 8, 1940 when ROEDER met SEBOLD on this date at the Baldwin, Long Island railroad station, he again asked SEBOLD numerous questions about the RUMRICH case, and also the GRIEBL case. He said that he knew a man named SCHADE who is about sixty years old, and was a superintendent of an apartment on Riverside Drive. That SCHADE used to deal with him, ROEDER. He continued that the FBI picked SCHADE up and questioned him very extensively, but SCHADE did not give them any information. After this, no one would give SCHADE a job. The other side asked him to come back to Germany, and said they would take care of him, but SCHADE refused to go back because his family was living in New York. ROEDER said that he would like to help SCHADE, but that he was afraid to do anything for him.

December 11, 1940 subject EVERETT ROEDER met WILLIAM SEBOLD at the latter's office on this date, and again discussed the GRIEBL case. SEBOLD asked ROEDER what happened to the building superintendent on Riverside Drive, referring to MARTIN SCHADE, and ROEDER said that the man was down and out and he had not seen him for two and a half years. SEBOLD then asked ROEDER how he got involved in this business and he said that his building superintendent referred him to Germany and was the man who was instrumental in his going to Germany in 1936. He said this man got acquainted with him through another employee at the company where he was working at that time, and he visited in the man's apartment and was approached concerning doing spy work. It is pointed out that recordings were made of the above conversation, however, the name "MARTIN SCHADE" does not appear in the transcript of the recordings.

JSV:tfo
3.

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DESCRIPTION:

Furnished by [REDACTED]

observation (s. 721, p.26)

b7C

Name	MARTIN SCHADE
Age	55
Height	5' 10"
Weight	180 lbs.
Hair	Grey
Features	Clean shaven; does not wear glasses
Marital Status	Married; wife HENRIETTA
Social Security No.	110-01-9611
Daughter	[REDACTED]

Son	Unknown (name). Employed U.S. Trucking Company as a guard (s.1167, p.23)
Peculiarities	Has a slight German accent

PLACES OF RESIDENCE SINCE BIRTH INCLUDING PRESENT ADDRESS:

Hamburg, Germany

587 Riverside Drive, New York City

583 Riverside Drive, New York City

Present address: 3311 Broadway
New York City

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED] b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization

2. Espionage Activities (Known or Possible)

William G. Sebold
J. C. Ellsworth

6/3/41

3. Surveillance (Corroborative or Direct Evidence)

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

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NAME..... [REDACTED]

Address..... [REDACTED]

Presently in the U. S. Army
(Called June 9, 1941)

b7c

The records of the Selective Service Board, 361 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, New York and the records of the United States District Court for the Eastern Division of New York, Brooklyn, indicate that [REDACTED] at Grottkan, Prussia, Germany and immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, arriving in the Port of New York on the S. S. ROOSEVELT, January 26, 1930. He filed Declaration of Intention #287,456 on November 8, 1939. He has not taken out his final papers. His previous occupation [REDACTED] Times Square, New York City.

He became a subject in this case as a result of the following facts:-

May 28, 1941.

FREDERICK DUQUESNE in a conversation with SEBOLD said there is a man by the name of [REDACTED] who is going into the United States Army soon; that he is known in Germany, and he, SEBOLD, should write the other side and ask them if he is O.K. DUQUESNE wrote out the name and address and gave it to SEBOLD.

June 3, 1941.

Radio Message #285 was sent to Germany reading as follows "FROM DUNN. [REDACTED] NOW IN U.S. ARMY. IS IT ALL RIGHT TO USE HIM FOR INFORMATION."

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June 4,
1941.

b7C

Radio Message #155 was received from Germany,
"FOR DUNN, IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECEIVE ALL INFORMATION OUT
OF THE U. S. ARMY. AT ALL EVENTS THEREFORE TAKE ON
[REDACTED]"

[REDACTED] was inducted into the U. S. Army, June
19, 1941. Upon his hearing before the Selective Draft
Board he requested to be placed in a deferred class, stating
he had brothers in the German Army and therefore didn't want
to take up arms against Germany. He was also employed at
[REDACTED] until
inducted into the Army. HANS RITTER was
[REDACTED]

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DESCRIPTION:-

NAME

[REDACTED]

b7C

Age
Born
Height
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Marital Status
Occupation
Relatives

5' 9"

Blonde

Blue

Fair

Single

[REDACTED]

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

SCHNEIDER

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court, E. Dist. of
New York.
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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RAYMOND RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
with aliases:
Rayman Richard Schnoider
Raymond Pfalz
Ramon Pfalz

Address: Unknown at present time

RAYMOND RICHARD SCHNEIDER is 53 years old, and was born in St. Gallon, Switzerland on May 19, 1888. He first entered the United States at New York City as RAMON PFALZ on July 7, 1922. On July 21, 1931, at Brooklyn, New York, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States under the name RAYMOND RICHARD SCHNEIDER, Certificate #3425591.

Prior to February, 1940, SCHNEIDER worked on various ships as Assistant steward and is last known to have worked on the S. S. "Manhattan" as a porter, but was discharged therefrom on March 18, 1941, at New York City.

He enters this case as being a close associate of Subject WILLIAM SCHREIBER with whom he went on trips to Mexico during the Fall of 1940.

On November 28, 1940, he returned to the United States from Mexico crossing the border at Laredo, and with SCHREIBER purchased the Texas Grill, 225 North Main Street, San Antonio, Texas on a partnership basis.

SCHREIBER sold out his interest to SCHNEIDER during the last of December, 1940, and it is now reported that SCHNEIDER sold out this business during February, 1940, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

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The following is a description of RAYMOND RICHARD SCHNEIDER:

Age	53 years
Born	St. Gallon, Switzerland
	5/19/88.
Height	5' 6" - 8"
Weight	145 lbs.
Build	Thin
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Bald, light brown turning grey
Complexion	Light, but weather beaten
Race	White
Nationality	German-Swiss, naturalized American, Brooklyn, 7/21/31
	Certificate #3425591.
Marital Status	Believed married, and wife living in Mexico City.
Occupation	Assistant Steward, and Restaurant owner
Seaman's Certificate of Identification	#380027 and Z65038
Relatives	HERMAN SCHNEIDER, Gladz, Germany Father.

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONPAUL AL W. SCHOLZ1. Immigration and Naturalization

Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island, New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

b7C

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

3/8/41	3/9/41	5/13/41	5/16/41
3/20/41	4/24/41	4/26/41	4/28/41
6/26/41			
3/20/41	4/22/41	4/23/41	4/26/41
5/14/41	6/21/41 to	6/29/41	
3/9/41	6/26/41		
4/19/41	4/21/41	4/24/41	5/14/41
3/8/41	5/13/41	5/16/41	
3/8/41	3/9/41	6/28/41	

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record6. History and Prior Activities

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PAUL AL W. SCHOLZ, with aliases:
Paul Scholz, Paul A. Scholz,
Paul Schulz, Paul Schultz

Address: 335 E. 133rd St. 4th Floor
Bronx, New York

From the Immigration and Naturalization records, Washington, D. C. and Ellis Island, Port of New York, it was ascertained that PAUL AL W. SCHOLZ was born March 15, 1900 in Reichenbach, Germany. He immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany on March 3, 1926, arriving at the Port of New York on March 17, 1926 aboard the S. S. "Westphalia". Since SCHOLZ has been in the United States the only position he is known to have held is with the Germania Book and Specialty Company, 1573 Third Avenue, New York City, which company has been reported to disseminate Nazi propaganda.

b7C PAUL SCHOLZ is married, his wife's name [REDACTED]. She immigrated to the United States December 9, 1927 at which time she had with her, [REDACTED] who was also born in Germany. SCHOLZ has one other daughter, [REDACTED] who was born in the United States, and on [REDACTED] both [REDACTED] returned to Germany and presently reside there.

According to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, and Washington, D. C., SCHOLZ has never filed his intention to become a United States citizen.

At the present time SCHOLZ is reported to be selling yeast for himself.

PAUL SCHOLZ enters this investigation upon confidential information obtained that SCHOLZ introduced AXEL WHEELER-HILL and FELIX JAHNKE to JOSEPH KLEIN so that the latter might build for them a portable transmitting and receiving set sufficient to communicate with Germany. PAUL SCHOLZ, according to this confidential

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information, also made the arrangements for delivery of this equipment to AXEL WHEELER-HILL, and FELIX JAHNKE. He is also known to be a contact of CARL REUPER. This has been evidenced by the fact that on January 30, it was ascertained from a confidential source that CARL REUPER dispatched a Western Union telegram, form of birthday greetings, to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] signed, [REDACTED] "CARL REUPER".

b7C It has also been ascertained, through a confidential source, that PAUL SCHOLZ and CARL REUPER, contact each other frequently, and carry on long conversations in German.

It has also been ascertained, by surveilling agents, that PAUL SCHOLZ and FELIX JAHNKE contact each other frequently as is set out in this summary report under the information relative to FELIX JAHNKE.

At the present time information of an evidentiary nature relative to espionage activity of PAUL SCHOLZ has not been developed. However, it is known, through a confidential source, that he is undoubtedly engaged in espionage activity, and upon his arrest, with the aid of this confidential information, he will undoubtedly admit certain facts of an evidentiary nature which may be used against him.

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PAUL SCHOLZMarch 8,
1941.

PAUL SCHOLZ telephoned [REDACTED] and asked for [REDACTED] not being able to get him, called Union 7-9694 and asked for CARL REUPER, to whom he talked in German. This was heard by Special Agents [REDACTED] while sitting in the parlor of [REDACTED] whose phone SCHOLZ was using.

March 9,
1941.

CARL REUPER in his automobile bearing 1940 N. J. License 1/C 52 T, drove up in front of SCHOLZ' apartment and entered same. He was observed by Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7C
March 20,
1941.

FELIX JAHNKE, PAUL SCHOLZ, [REDACTED] and another individual were observed together by Special Agents [REDACTED]

April 19,
1941.

PAUL SCHOLZ and FELIX JAHNKE were observed standing in the doorway of 1873 Second Avenue, New York City, talking. SCHOLZ had a package. They were observed by Special Agent [REDACTED]

April 21,
1941.

FELIX JAHNKE was observed to meet PAUL SCHOLZ and together, subsequently, went to [REDACTED] New York City, New York. Observed by Special Agent [REDACTED]

April 22,
1941.

SCHOLZ was observed to meet FELIX JAHNKE and the two had dinner together. Observed by [REDACTED]

April 23,
1941.

SCHOLZ, JAHNKE and [REDACTED] were observed to attend an "American First" meeting together. Observed by [REDACTED]

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SCHOLZApril 24,
1941.

FELIX JAHNKE was observed to meet PAUL SCHOLZ, and the two proceeded to [REDACTED] was seen to enter. SCHOLZ, JAHNKE, [REDACTED] were observed in conversation. They were observed by Special Agent [REDACTED]

b7C
May 13,
1941.

FELIX JAHNKE and PAUL SCHOLZ were observed to meet at the Deutscher Leszirkel, 176 East 85th Street, and proceed to [REDACTED] together. They were observed by Special Agent [REDACTED]

May 14,
1941.

PAUL SCHOLZ was observed with REUPER in his automobile, by Special Agent [REDACTED] SCHOLZ subsequently met JAHNKE and the two met KAERCHER. Observed by Agent [REDACTED]

May 16,
1941.

FELIX JAHNKE and PAUL SCHOLZ were observed to meet, look over the radio equipment and then meet WILLIAM KAERCHER. JAHNKE upon meeting KAERCHER tipped his hat and bowed. Observed by Special Agents [REDACTED]

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SCHOLZ

On June 27, 1941, a complaint was sworn to before United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York by Assistant Director E. J. Connelley charging PAUL AL W. SCHOLZ and others with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code. A warrant was issued for SCHOLZ' arrest.

On the evening of June 28, 1941, Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7C
observed PAUL SCHOLZ and WILLIAM KAERCHER leave the Deutscher Lesezirkel, a German book store operated by SCHOLZ, at 176 East 85th Street, New York City, at about 9:30 P.M., and together proceed to the shadows of a building across the street where they talked several minutes, then proceed to the southwest corner of 85th Street and Lexington Avenue, and enter an automobile. Agents [REDACTED] observed that they sat in the car conversing and then KAERCHER handed SCHOLZ a piece of paper. KAERCHER wrote something on a piece of paper. Then after awhile left the said car and proceeded back to the said book store, where at about 10:00 P.M. they were both placed under arrest. SCHOLZ had in his hand a 3" x 5" index card which he attempted to tear up and which Agent [REDACTED] seized from him. The two men were then searched and brought to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, New York and questioned.

SCHOLZ refused to give a signed statement or to admit he was engaged in espionage activities. He admitted knowing FELIX JAHNKE for the past seven years and being in his company on numerous occasions. He also admitted that he was a close friend of CARL REUPER but denied that he had any knowledge of REUPER's espionage activities, nor was he associated with him in this regard. SCHOLZ further admitted that he knew that FELIX JAHNKE was formerly a radio operator with the German Army and was well versed in the field of radio. He denied that he knew AXEL WHEELER-HILL. He admitted that he visited JOSEF KLEIN relative to radio transmitting equipment, but would not discuss it fully. He stated that after the war broke out, and with the difficulty encountered in sending letters to Germany, he and FELIX JAHNKE thought it would be a good business venture to operate a radio station to send personal greetings to persons in Germany, by the use of a radio transmitter. He further stated that it was their intention to have this station licensed and that in accordance with this proposed plan he visited JOSEF KLEIN relative to the money. Upon being advised by KLEIN of the difficulties encountered in connection with this type of business, he immediately dropped the matter and had nothing more to do with it. He denied that he was responsible for the radio that was obtained from KLEIN by AXEL WHEELER-HILL and FELIX JAHNKE and professed his innocence regarding this radio.

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SCHOLZ

With reference to GUSTAV WILLIAM KAERCHER, SCHOLZ admitted that he has known him for only a short time, possibly three or four months, and explained that at the time of his arrest and shortly before the same, he and KAERCHER were discussing books. He advised that he became acquainted with KAERCHER, having met him in a beer tavern in the Yorkville section of New York City. With reference to his association with FELIX JAHNKE, he explained that JAHNKE was consulting him from time to time relative to the disposal of some property that JAHNKE owned somewhere in the State of New York.

As for the index card found in his hand, bearing the letters KMGXS, he claimed not to know anything about it or where he obtained it.

SCHOLZ refused to sign a permit to allow his home to be searched. He did sign a waiver or agreement to remain in custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a waiver of removal hearing.

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SCHOLZ

On SCHOLZ' person at the time of his arrest were found the following possible pertinent material:-

1. 3"x5" Index card, on which is handprinted

KMGXS	/1 00 - 1 05 ///	1 05 - 2 00
20/14780	5 00 - 6 00 MEZ	MI/MI
		FR/SA

(NOTE: SCHOLZ claimed not to know where he obtained this even though it was in his hand at the time of his arrest.)

2. Business card on the back of which appears [REDACTED]

3. Slip of paper on which is written — C.R. 9062 Palisades Avenue, North Bergen, New Jersey. Tel. Union 7-9694.

4. Piece of newspaper on the edge of which is handprinted:-

Tue ~ 12 00 Resp. With 5 00 - 6 00 MEZ. KMGXS
Fri Sam

Westwood 1316
1344-R
Drugstore

(NOTE: SCHOLZ admitted writing this but would give no explanation concerning its meaning.)

5. Business card on the back of which is written:-

Wilhelm pay	<u>1316</u>
Westwood, N.J.	
<u>4/22/41</u>	<u>1344 R</u>
	After 9 P.M.

(NOTE: SCHOLZ would give no explanation concerning this information).

6. Slip of paper on which is written:-

(NOTE: AXEL WHEELER-HILL had in his possession a small piece of paper on which was written, [REDACTED] 31", on the back of which appeared the figures "14870".

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6. He stated this was a mail drop furnished him in
Cont'd. Hamburg.

(Note: SCHOLZ refused to give any explanation concerning this.)

7. Slip of paper on which is written:-

"S. S. MARAMAR 12000 (and German writing which when translated reads- S. S. Maramar 12000 minimum tons, Munitions, airplane parts. First to Trinidad then to Suez Canal. Sailed yesterday Sunday 6/15/41."

(NOTE: SCHOLZ refused to comment on this slip of paper or explain it.)

(NOTE: Shipping records show that S.S. Marymar of United States registry did sail from New York to the points and on the date indicated.)

8. A sheet of paper on which is written four questions in German, translated as follows:-

1. Megacycle or kilocycle (frequency)
Frequency 14,300 (10.3 or similar)
2. On which meter length 20 or 40
Summer 20
3. Correct signal
4. Whether there is continuous transmission during the entire hour.

(NOTE: SCHOLZ refused to discuss this information.)

- b7c 9. A typed letter addressed to [REDACTED] written in German, with typed signature CARL, which when translated read:-

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SCHOLZ

9. (Cont'd)

N. Y. C.
June 7, 1941

b7C

[REDACTED]

I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 23 of this year. The reply unfortunately has been delayed. It would be most suitable for me if you would attempt to bring the package over or have one of your friends bring it over. As you will recall, according to our last conversation we were prepared to gladly pay the expenses of this trip. Upon your arrival in Hudson Heights, New Jersey, I request you to call telephone number Union 7-9694 and to ask for Carl. However, this call must be made after six o'clock in the evening. You can find accommodations at my place. In the event you do not find me home, [REDACTED] will accommodate you. Obviously you and your friend will be met at the train. It would be best if you would notify us in writing a few days in advance by writing to Mr. Paul Scholz, 335 East 133rd Street (New York).

I definitely hope that you will be in the position to be able to attend to this matter. A certain amount of delay, which will probably come about because no one will be on hand for the delivery, we unfortunately must take as a matter of fact.

Best greetings

/signed/ Carl

Please do not write with reference to this matter to the office.

"

(NOTE: SCHOLZ claimed this letter was handed to him by CARL REUPER and he did not know what was in it and denied knowing [REDACTED])

10.

A piece of paper on which was written [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(Note: This is the known address [REDACTED]
recently arrested for Espionage Activities.)

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SCHOLZ

[REDACTED] stated that about three years ago he became acquainted with PAUL SCHOLZ who introduced him to [REDACTED] and FELIX JAHNKE and that for the past year they have been leaving notes [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He claimed not to know the contents of any of these messages. On one occasion in March, 1941, [REDACTED] was at SCHOLZ' home, 335 East 133rd Street, Bronx, and a fellow from New Jersey was present, who talked about his wife being in the hospital and had a baby which died. (This man was REUPER.)

[REDACTED] knowing SCHOLZ, JAHNKE and [REDACTED] and that since about December, 1940, they have left notes for each other at [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] that he has known PAUL SCHOLZ since the fall of 1938, and that he met FELIX JAHNKE through SCHOLZ; that in the fall of 1940, SCHOLZ introduced CARL REUPER as CARL FISHER to him. Further, that in January, 1941, SCHOLZ sent him to JAHNKE's apartment to get JAHNKE, so that he, SCHOLZ, would not have to meet the Russian.

On another occasion, [REDACTED] was at SCHOLZ' home when REUPER came in, took two envelopes from his pocket and asked SCHOLZ to deliver one to JAHNKE's apartment for the Russian. He, [REDACTED] delivered the envelope to JAHNKE and later heard through JAHNKE that it contained \$20.00 for the Russian. On another occasion JAHNKE became very excited when showing him a newspaper clipping referring to the arrest of PAUL FEHSE.

On the night SCHOLZ was arrested he introduced WILLIAM KAERCHER as Mr. OTTO.

On another occasion, [REDACTED] heard JAHNKE tell SCHOLZ that the radio did not work around 14000 kilocycles. He also mentioned 13000 kilocycles and SCHOLZ asked if it couldn't be fixed. SCHOLZ on one occasion told [REDACTED] that he did everything for Germany.

[REDACTED] further stated that PAUL SCHOLZ in March or April 1941, gave him an envelope on which the name [REDACTED] appeared and in which there were notes, pencil sketches of a technical nature,

SCHOLZ

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newspaper clippings with pencil notes along the side, and asked him to deliver it to [REDACTED] and to [REDACTED] deliver it to who ever called for it. He took the material from the envelope, which was found by Bureau Agents, wrapped the material in a newspaper and delivered it [REDACTED]

b7C
FELIX JAHNKE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, beginning on Page 2 states he has known PAUL SCHOLZ for about seven years, and about one year ago at the suggestion of JAHNKE that he would like to do something for Germany, SCHOLZ stated he would introduce him to a fellow whereby he might help out. He thereafter introduced him to CARL REUPER. REUPER asked him about his German connections and Army radio experience and then asked if he would help a friend in the radio business who turned out to be AXEL WHEELER-HILL who told about being sent over to the United States by the German Government.

On one occasion AXEL WHEELER-HILL told him, JAHNKE, to ask REUPER for some money for him; not knowing REUPER's address he went to SCHOLZ and told him, WHEELER-HILL wanted some money. SCHOLZ wanted to know if he really needed the money and said he would talk to CARL about it. A few days later [REDACTED] delivered an envelope with money in it for WHEELER-HILL.

PAUL SCHOLZ subsequently told JAHNKE to quit working with WHEELER-HILL and if needed, he, SCHOLZ, would get another set that he, JAHNKE, could operate. Subsequently SCHOLZ introduced KAERCHER to him as Mr. Otto. KAERCHER told him about different frequencies and wave lengths to send on, thinking, that he, JAHNKE, had the set which WHEELER-HILL had. JAHNKE claims, KAERCHER said the information would only concern England. Upon finding out he did not have a set, SCHOLZ and KAERCHER subsequently delivered a Hallicrafter receiver to him.

JOSEF KLEIN in his signed statement dated June 29, 1941, beginning on Page 1, admitted knowing SCHOLZ and repairing a radio broadcasting set for him. He then asked about constructing a portable transmitting set. SCHOLZ also said that he would bring a man to see about getting such a set.

KLEIN met ALEX WHEELER-HILL who requested such a set be built for him. KLEIN concluded WHEELER-HILL to be the man SCHOLZ talked about previously.

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SCHOLZ

b7c [REDACTED] in his statement dated June 30, 1941, states that KLEIN told him that SCHOLZ also requested him to build a radio transmitter for him, obtaining the parts at the same time he obtained the parts for WHEELER-HILL's set, and to charge them to WHEELER-HILL without letting him know about it.

The set for SCHOLZ was never completed. SCHOLZ said he wanted this set in case WHEELER-HILL's set was seized for illegal operation.

CARL REUPER in his signed statement dated June 30, 1941, on page four, admitted knowing PAUL SCHOLZ and going out quite frequently with him, but claimed that he did not believe SCHOLZ knew about his, REUPER's, espionage activities.

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PAUL SCHOLZ

PROSECUTIVE ACTION:-

PAUL SCHOLZ was arraigned before United States Commissioner Epstein, Brooklyn, New York on June 30, 1941, and plead not guilty. His bail was set at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending final hearing set for July 15, 1941.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging PAUL ALFRED WERNER SCHOLZ and other named defendants in two counts with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50 of the United States Code.

SCHOLZ was arraigned before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York on July 18, 1941, plead not guilty, and in lieu of \$25,000 bond was remanded to custody pending trial set to begin September 3, 1941.

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SCHOLZ

HISTORY of SCHOLZ as obtained by questioning:

SCHOLZ' father, PAUL SCHOLZ, was engaged in the insurance business, which was a governmental agency, dealing in health and accident insurance in Reichenbach, Germany and SCHOLZ is the only son. He stated that he came to the United States due to conditions in Germany which were brought about by the Dawes Plan and by the Treaty of Versailles. He explained that the German people were working only for the French and British. PAUL SCHOLZ was born in Reichenbach, Germany and attended grade school in this city and finished high school. He thereupon attended a University in Berlin, known as the HANDELSHOCH SCHULE, where he studied business law, economics and business efficiency. He informed he attended this college for approximately two years. He was next employed in the DEUTSCHE BANK in a branch office in Reichenbach, Germany and in 1918 he was drafted into the German Army, serving in the JAGER BATTALION, which he stated was a machine gun company. According to SCHOLZ, he received an honorable discharge in 1919 and he again returned to the bank where he was formerly employed.

b7c
Upon arriving in the United States, SCHOLZ advised that he was first employed in a hotel known as the MEDFORD HOTEL, Medford, Long Island, [REDACTED] that he worked there for approximately one and one-half years as a general utility man. He next went to work in a confectioner's located on Anderson Street in the Bronx, the exact address he did not know. He was next employed by LIGGETTS DRUG STORE, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, where he did fountain work. SCHOLZ next rented a soda fountain in New Rochelle, located at 642 Main Street, and he operated this business for approximately six months, whereupon he met [REDACTED] and the two started an import and export business on magazines and books, their offices first being located at 246 Fifth Avenue, and that subsequently they moved to 225 E. 75th Street. According to SCHOLZ he engaged in handling trade journals in the German printing business and sold them to various firms and private individuals and also dealt in miscellaneous books. In 1932 he and [REDACTED] disassociated themselves and he went to work for STEIGLER & COMPANY, an export and import house dealing in books located at 49 Murry Street, New York City, which firm is no longer in operation. He worked here for a short time and was employed by the GERMANIA BOOK AND SPECIALITY COMPANY, located at Third Avenue and 86th Street, New York City. SCHOLZ informed that he worked in this book store in the evening and sold yeast in the daytime which was imported for him by E. TOEPPER & COMPANY., an import firm located in New York City. He advised that he and [REDACTED] were

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HISTORY- of SCHOLZ, cont'd.

associated together in this business. According to SCHOLZ the Germania Book Company changed hands around January 1, 1940, and since that time he has been peddling yeast, and recently he obtained a job at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton as a bookkeeper.

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DESCRIPTION:

NAME	PAUL ALFRED WERNER SCHOLZ
Sex	Male
Color	White
Age	41- born March 15, 1900
Height	5' 10"
Weight	200 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Race	German
Nationality	German
Citizenship	German
Scars & Marks	Scar on right leg below knee
Occupation	Book salesman and bookkeeper
Employment	Bookkeeper- Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City
Marital Status	Married
Relatives	Father, PAUL SCHOLZ, deceased Mother, CLARA SCHOLZ, Schweidnitzer Strasse 12, Reichenbach, Germany, [REDACTED] Mother-in-law, BERTA ARDELT, 335 East 133rd St. New York, New York. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Brothers, none [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Photograph	Obtained and forwarded to Bureau.
Fingerprints	Obtained and forwarded to Bureau
Criminal Record	Letter from Bureau dated 6/30/41, indicates none found recorded in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b7c

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C


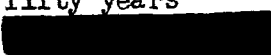
1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance -(Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

[REDACTED]


b7C

RE: 

ADDRESS: Unknown

b7C
October 30, Subject ELSE WEUSTENFELD, during the course of a conversation with LILY STEIN at the latter's apartment, 232 East 79th Street, was overheard by microphone surveillance to say that the  described by STEIN as tall, slightly gray and fifty years of age, was not believed to be identical with  WEUSTENFELD'S "real friend."

(Serial 6309, Page 11)

Inasmuch as the above remark was made by WEUSTENFELD following her statement that she knew the "big shot" and that the letters she received were written "as friend to friend" on the same typewriter employed to write STEIN'S letters. (from subject HEINRICH SORAU), it is possible that  is the "big Shot" and that he was the author of the letters to WEUSTENFELD.

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

SCHREIBER

1. Immigration and Naturalization

b7C Clerk. U. S. Dist. Court, S. Dist of New York.
[REDACTED] Passport Division.
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.

2. Espionage Activities -(known or Possible)

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

4. Microphone Surveillance -(Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

Personnel Manager, N. Y. Cuba Mail SS Co., N.Y.N.Y.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

WILLIAM F. SCHREIBER,
with aliases:
K. F. William Schreiber
William F. Schrieber
Wilhelm Schreiber
William Schreiber

Address: State Hotel, San Antonio, Texas

WILLIAM F. SCHREIBER was born at Thuringia, Germany on August 4, 1892, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States at New York City on November 23, 1931, Certificate #3484645. Prior to September 1, 1940, SCHREIBER worked as a waiter on the S. S. "Siboney", S. S. "Mexico", and S. S. "Monterey" of the New York and Cuban Mail Line, but was discharged from the employment of this company on September 24, 1940..

During the time he was employed on ships of this steamship line, information furnished by Confidential Sources alleged that SCHREIBER on at least one occasion had been seen delivering documents to [REDACTED] on the arrival of the ship in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

67C
67D
Following his discharge SCHREIBER is believed to have gone to Mexico by automobile and resided at the Colon Hotel in Vera Cruz, Mexico during which time he was alleged to have made daily contacts with Subject FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE, and which indicate he may act as a courier for SCHLEBRUGGE.

On November 28, 1940, SCHREIBER, in company with RAYMOND RICHARD SCHNEIDER returned from Mexico by way of Laredo, Texas, and proceeded to San Antonio where they bought the Texas Grill at 225 North Main Street. SCHREIBER sold his interest out to SCHNEIDER during the last of December, 1940, and again made a trip to Mexico crossing the border at Laredo, Texas on January 10, 1941, and returning by the same point on January 27, 1941.

At the present time he is residing at the State Hotel in San Antonio and on April 1, 1941, commenced work as a body and fender man in Leroy Miller's Garage at 408 Bowie St., San Antonio, Texas.

65-2819

The following is a description of WILLIAM F. SCHREIBER:

Age	48 years
Born	August 12, 1892
Height	5' 6"
Weight	135 lbs. (Approximately)
Eyes	Pale blue; washed out appearance
Build	Slender
Hair	Blond; bald spot on back of head, but is covered by his hair which he combs backward although he parts it on the left side.
Neck	Ruddy with freckles
Rings	Wears gold band on left ring finger with a large dark red stone.
Glasses	Wears glasses only when reading.
Walk	Has seaman's walk. Takes short steps with knees rather stiff and turns around every now and then apparently to see if he is being watched.
Dress	Dresses neatly and is clean shaven. Often wears bow tie and blue shirt.
Societies	Speaks of belonging to Masonic order and wears a small arrow shaped pin which may be a Masonic pin on his left lapel.
Relatives	<div>b7c</div> <div>[REDACTED]</div> <div>Small son about one year old Reside Vera Cruz, Mexico. Has been married twice. <div>[REDACTED]</div></div>

Has two brothers in Germany and a daughter by his first wife who is an interne in San Francisco.

65-1819

Peculiarities

Smokes constantly, usually Wing cigarettes. Reads the San Antonio light newspaper. Very economical in his habits and walks a great deal. Likes to boast of his good health and his physical fitness. Spoke of beating up several people who had annoyed him. Usually eats in Chinese restaurants and buys coffee and doughnuts for a nickle usually at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and occasionally attends Mexican movies.

Languages

Speaks English with a German accent but fluently and also speaks German and Spanish.

Scars and Marks

Has a small brown mole on his left side of forehead.

Travel

Usually travels by bus and stays at cheap hotels.

Employment

Body and Fender Man in LeROY MILLER's Garage, 408 Bowie St. San Antonio, Texas.

SCHREIBER gesticulates with his hands when he is talking, is rather conceited and claims to know everything that is going on.

0

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

GOERGE GOTTLLOB SCHUH

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Common Pleas Court, Newark, N.J.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold

J. C. Ellsworth

6/28/41

7/8/41

4/17/41

4/12/41

(See Sect I - "Sebold's Office")

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

4/12/41

4/12/41

4/12/41

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

RE: GEORGE GOTTLOB SCHUH,
alias Georg Schuh

Residence: 162 North Maple Avenue,
East Orange, New Jersey

Employed: Orange Memorial Hospital,
Orange, New Jersey,
as carpenter.

From the records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Newark, New Jersey, it was determined from volume 97 of Petitions & Records of the Essex County Court House, that GOTTLOB SCHUH arrived at New York City from Hamburg, Germany, on August 22, 1923, under Certificate of Arrival #593923. File #2192-P-22632 reflects that SCHUH had changed his name from GOTTLOB to GEORGE GOTTLOB SCHUH. He filed a Declaration of Intention #33151 dated January 23, 1924, which revealed he was born in Hochdorf, Germany, December 5, 1886, and was a former resident of Stuttgart, Germany. His Petition of Citizenship #22632 and dated December 14, 1928, was filed and Certificate of Citizenship #2930899 was issued to him on June 21, 1921. He resides with his wife, Elizabeth, at 162 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J., where the wife operates a rooming house. He is employed as a carpenter with the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, New Jersey, and has been so connected for fifteen years, and earns \$160.00 per month.

(Serial 6628, Page 8)

He first came to the attention of this case on March 5, 1941, on which date PAUL FEHSE advised WILLIAM SEBOLD at the latter's office that GEORG SCHUH was a German agent who sends his reports direct to the Gestapo in Hamburg; that he is an engineer by profession, but is employed in a Newark hospital as an orderly, and that he was married to a titled German woman; that he is about 42 years old and a United States citizen. He also stated that Schuh is very active in sending out confusing propaganda and writes letters by the dozens to American Congressmen, and does everything possible to help the Nazi cause. FEHSE indicated that SCHUH was the author of the report that CHURCHILL was on the S. S. "George V", upon her arrival in the United States, which report FEHSE had given SEBOLD on March 3, 1941. FEHSE advised that he is the man who furnished the information concerning the German airplane which was being worked on in Camden, New Jersey, and which was brought over from England by American engineers. FEHSE indicated that SCHUH was a very dangerous man in Un-American activities.

(Serial 6739, Page 26)

65-1819

March 12, 1941. PAUL FEHSE advised WILLIAM SEBOLD on March 12, 1941, that SCHUH is the individual who introduced him (FEHSE) to EICHENLAUB, who is the owner of the "Little Casino" restaurant on 85th Street, New York City.

(Serial 6688, Page 26)

March 27, 1941. On March 27, 1941, PAUL FEHSE advised WILLIAM SEBOLD that SCHUH wrote the two typewritten letters which were mailed recently to SEBOLD. The only communication recently received by SEBOLD was one postmarked at Newark, New Jersey, March 25, 1941, which is simply signed "FINK". FEHSE said that SCHUH had given some propaganda material to some of the passengers on the Spanish boat which left on March 26, 1941, which propaganda was to be taken to Germany.

(Serial 6811, Page 2,3)

March 31, 1941. While at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD on March 31, 1941, LEO WAALEN said that SCHUH was no good in the Marine end of this business; that SCHUH has his own contacts in Washington; that he had made himself two patterns with holes in them to be used for spacing words in typewritten messages. He said that SCHUH sent one of the patterns over to Germany so they would be able to read the reports he sends.

(Serial 6812, Page 2)

April 5, 1941. While at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD on April 5, 1941, LEO WAALEN, stated to SEBOLD that BROKHOFF was going to visit SCHUH the next day, Sunday. He had stated that BROKHOFF was afraid to come to SEBOLD'S office with him, WAALEN.

(Serial 6812, Page 18)

April 12, 1941. On April 12, 1941, GEORG SCHUH first appeared at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD in the company of LEO WAALEN. At this time SCHUH advised SEBOLD that he was born in Stuttgart and that he worked as a mechanic in a hospital. When asked by SEBOLD what kind of connections he had with Germany, SCHUH said that he had none, that he does this kind of work out of his own convictions in favor of Germany. SEBOLD asked him if he knew what the consequences were, and the risks that he is taking, to which SCHUH said that he knew all about that.

SCHUH said that he had something on boats, and wrote down the following in German, on a piece of paper handed him by SEBOLD; which translated reads:

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"Capira, seven to eight thousand tons, overloaded, black-brown superstructure, destination Liverpool. What does one think about a trip to Germany by MRS. SCHUH as a German citizen, departure middle of May."

SCHUH also said that he is in connection with GERHOFF in Hamburg, and that he is well acquainted with EICHENLAUB.

LEO WAALEN handed SEBOLD a two-page document numbered FINK 18 and a newspaper clipping, and said that the clipping was from MRS. SCHUH, who desired to send some more material by mail but does not want to sign any name to it.

(Serial 6790, Page 3)

April 10, 1941. On April 10, 1941, LEO WAALEN visited the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD, and just prior to leaving, advised that he would see SEBOLD on Saturday, April 12, 1941, in company with SCHUH and BROKHOFF.

(Serial 6812, Page 31)

April 16, 1941. While at the office of WILLIAM SEBOLD on April 16, 1941, LEO WAALEN informed SEBOLD that SCHUH used to be a member of the German Stahlheim, which is a veterans' organization in Germany and also is a member of the German-American Bund, New Jersey branch.

(Serial 6790, Page 19)

April 17, 1941. On April 17, 1941, WILLIAM SEBOLD sent message number 248 to Germany in the German language. It contained the message given him by SCHUH on April 12, 1941, except for the words "U. S. L. Panama Flag," which were added by SEBOLD.

(Serial 6714, Page 12)

65-1819

SCHUHApril 21,
1941.

Radio Message #126 was received from Germany, reading in part as follows:-

" First. Who is GEORG? Second----- "

On the same evening WAALEN while in SEBOLD'S office was asked by SEBOLD if he knew of anyone else over here active in espionage. WAALEN told of a man named [REDACTED] who was sent over here by Germany and who was then working in the Economics Division; he said he had his telephone number but did not have it with him --- that [REDACTED] is a friend of SCHUH'S and also [REDACTED]

April 22,
1941.

Radio Message #250 was sent to Germany reading in part, as follows:-

"First, GEORG is a friend of FINK and GERHOFF.
Second, - - - - -"

b7c
May 5,
1941.

SEBOLD had previously mentioned to WAALEN that Germany wanted to know who GEORG was. LEO WAALEN while in SEBOLD'S office handed him among other papers, a slip of paper on which was written the name of OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH, Hamburg and SCHUH'S wife's maiden name, ELIZABETH R. DEUTSCH. WAALEN stated that ISCHIEDRICH was the name that SCHUH was known under. (Note: It later developed that this was the man who SCHUH contacted and knew in Germany. The Bureau Laboratory has determined that the said slip of paper was written by SCHUH.)

May 11,
1941.

Message #258 was sent to Germany, reading as follows:-

"GEORG'S right name is OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH, from Hamburg. Name of his wife, ELIZABETH R. DEUTSCH."

May 12,
1941.

WAALEN in conversation with SEBOLD stated that SCHUH used to report to the German Gestapo as an Informant on various individuals in the United States.

May 19,
1941.

BANTE in conversation with SEBOLD stated he also knew SCHUH in Newark; that [REDACTED] was going to Germany in the near future and her husband was going to see him, SEBOLD, in the next few days regarding this trip. He said [REDACTED] took out a permit under the pretense of going to Germany to secure an inheritance. BANTE said that Mrs. SCHUH wanted to know if she could do anything for him,

65-1819

May 19,
1941.
(Cont'd.)

SEBOLD, and his business while she was in Germany. SEBOLD said that she could not; that he has daily contact with Germany.

BANTE said that OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH is the Gestapo boss in Hamburg and that he is the man to whom SCHUH and BANTE report.

May 23,
1941.

STIGLER in conversation with SEBOLD in his office stated that Mrs. SCHUH wanted to borrow \$100. from him to go to Germany. SEBOLD suggested to STIGLER that he not get mixed up with that crowd. STIGLER said Mr. and Mrs. SCHUH are busy-bodies and that she is just going to Germany to make herself appear important with the other side.

June 19,
1941.

STIGLER in conversation with SEBOLD stated that Mrs. SCHUH had sent a telegram from Berlin signed, "MARGOT" indicating that she would send something soon.

65-1819

SCHUH

On June 27, 1941, Assistant Director E. J. Connelley swore to a complaint before United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein, Brooklyn, Eastern District of New York, charging GEORGE G. SCHUH and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, U. S. Code. A warrant was issued based on said complaint.

b7C At about 9 P.M., on June 28, 1941, Special Agent [REDACTED] assisted by Special Agents [REDACTED] placed SCHUH under arrest at his home, 162 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. He signed a waiver of consent to search his premises. He was brought to the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he signed a waiver of removal hearing and a consent to remain in custody.

He was examined by a physician and thereafter questioned and made the following signed statement:-

65-1819

As a result of the search of SCHUH'S home the following possible pertinent material was found:-

1. Celluloid code screen $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" with numerous holes cut out therein.
2. 1 White and 2 yellow sheets of paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11", bearing marks made through the celluloid screen mentioned above.
3. 1 Black address book $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4" bearing the name "Harry, 251 West 24 - 0627R".
4. 1 small envelope approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " bearing, "Harry Sawyer, 67 Madison Square St."
5. 2 white and one yellow piece of paper approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" bearing several foreign names and addresses, commencing "Adolf Gerhof c/o" and ending "Times 5-25-41".
6. 1 Underwood standard typewriter, No. 5, Serial No. 708611, with cover. Samples of this typewriting have been taken and will be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison with other printing matter forwarded to the Bureau for comparison.
7. In addition to the above, there is still in the possession of this office a German Luger bearing Serial No. 9776 found in the second drawer of chest of drawers located in the home of GEORGE SCHUH and a Browning .25 automatic, Serial No. 150344 with a clip and five cartridges; one skinning knife with 4" black handle and large blade; one dagger with bone handle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long and blade 5" long, with sheath.
8. Among other things, on the first shelf of the bookcase a two page typewritten document in the German language. The author of the document is not indicated but it contains a brief background information concerning certain individuals who either have been or at the present time are members of the Nazi Bund. The information set out in the document is found to be in rather abrupt form and in some parts rather vague but is translated by Special Agent [REDACTED] as follows:

b7C

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8 (Cont'd)

N.G.

- b7C
- (a) [REDACTED] ex-Stormtrooper; has borrowed from
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Owner of Rheinland-Kreutzerhalle | \$300. |
| Manager of " " | \$100. |
| Waitress " " | \$ 75. |
| Widow with two children | \$ 50. |
| Rubber check (How many ???) | |

- (b) [REDACTED] Citizen Neutrality Committee, officer (?) of the Bund, in any case a confidence man there. Is very reliable. Supposed to have sold rooming house. Always in possession of money, source unknown; had interior German Marks in drawer. Is very irritable. Wife reports herself to be German, but is apparently a [REDACTED] birth. [REDACTED] - brother of wife lives on opposite side and is an outspoken Jew but uses Christian names). Served in U. S. Navy, has good connections with Army and Marines in the United States, Silver Shirts, etc. In his house lives a butler who is positively a British agent; generally appears in an every day suit with trade mark "Davidstein" in lapel of evening clothes. Writes articles for Bundes Zeitung (Bund periodical). Would like to go back to Germany after the war on grounds of his service in the Bund. He is supposed to have a direct radio transmitter.

(Exhibit 31)

65-1819

SCHUH

PAUL BANTE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, Page One, states, "At the time the German battleship KARLSRUHE was visiting in New York Harbor about 1932, the Stahlheim arranged parties for the crew and I helped in this and met GEORGE SCHUH of Newark. He was the leader of a small Stahlheim group, - - - -."

About 1938, I met OTTOMAR ISCHIEDRICH, a steward on the motor ship ST. LOUIS of the Hamburg-American Line. As far as I know ISCHIEDRICH is now in Germany. ISCHIEDRICH asked me if I could help him out in getting information about Communists and sailors who were taking propaganda papers from United States to Germany and bringing papers from Germany to the United States. - - - - I introduced ISCHIEDRICH to my friend GEORGE SCHUH because I knew that SCHUH would help ISCHIEDRICH. - - - - SCHUH told me he had been corresponding with ISCHIEDRICH and it was my understanding that the correspondence had to do with the situation in International politics and with the information that ISCHIEDRICH had asked us to get, - - - - - - - - - -".

On Page Three, BANTE states:- "About three months ago SCHUH told me about HARRY. He said that HARRY had a radio and could communicate with Germany and was able to send messages to Germany. - - - - -"

On Page Four, BANTE relating his conversation had with SEBOLD states, "I told him that I knew GEORGE SCHUH in Newark etc., ". He confirms what is set out above concerning SEBOLD'S conversation with BANTE on May 19, 1941.

BROKHOFF on Page Three of his statement says, "I am also acquainted with GEORGE SCHUH, who resides in one of the Oranges, New Jersey, whom I met through PAUL FEHSE. SCHUH referred to FEHSE as WALTERS but I think SCHUH knew his correct name. I did not enter into their conversation but often heard them talking about how the United States should not send stuff to help England in the War. I recall that SCHUH gave FEHSE some typed reports and also some newspaper clippings, but I do not know the contents of either the reports or the newspaper clippings.

PAUL FEHSE upon being questioned stated that he met GEORGE SCHUH for the first time at a German dance in North Bergen, New Jersey in 1940; that at the dance SCHUH invited him to visit him at his home, which he, FEHSE did. FEHSE did not give any information tending to incriminate SCHUH.

65-1819

WAALEN in his statement on Page Four states, " I also recall that FEHSE introduced me to GEORG SCHUH and following FEHSE'S arrest GEORG SCHUH accompanied me on a visit to HARRY SAWYER'S, at which time SCHUH wrote out a message and gave it to SAWYER, but I did not know what the message contained. -- -- -- I recall telephoning MAX BLANK -- -- from SAWYER'S office telling him that SAWYER wanted him to get these telephone directories for him. As I now recall, BLANK told me he would see what he could do. GEORG SCHUH was present when I made this call."

65-1819

SCHUH

On June 30, 1941, SCHUH was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, New York and entered a plea of "not guilty". His bond was fixed at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending final hearing set for July 15, 1941.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging GEORGE GOTTLOB SCHUH and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

SCHUH was arraigned before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York on July 18, 1941, and pleaded not guilty. His bond was continued at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending trial to begin September 3, 1941.

Newark, New Jersey
June 29, 1941.

b7C
I, George Gottlob Schuh, of 162 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, knowing that I do not have to make this statement and that it may be used against me in court.

I was born December 6, 1886 at Hathdorf, Germany, arriving in the United States on August 22, 1923 at the Port of New York. I was naturalized in Essex County, N. J. in June, 1929.

I wish to state that I first met Paul Fehse, whom I know as Walter, about a year ago. I happened to meet him in Zeiher Hall, Bergenline Avenue, West New York, at a barn dance, at which occasion I met Al Brokhoff. Hearing his name, I remembered that I knew a man of the same name in Germany and asked him if he was his son. He said he was. We had just a general conversation, during which time he didn't mention for whom he was working. He told me he lived in 60th Street, West New York. I saw Brokhoff a couple of weeks later at my house, as a result of our visit at his house. During the course of conversation, he told me he was an engineer. He said he was working for some shipping line, the name of the line being unknown at this time. I saw Brokhoff several times between the first time and the last time, which was about three weeks ago. Brokhoff, at the time he called at my home, also brought Paul Fehse with him. Fehse was out of work and came out to my house several times, stating he came for a cup of coffee. One time he came out with his car and stated that he was working at Plainfield.

Paul Fehse might have used my typewriter on some occasions when he was visiting me. I don't know if Brokhoff ever used the typewriter. On one occasion, I typed a letter for Brokhoff, at his request, and at his home. The letter was to the company by which he was employed, and was concerning a bonus. The last time I saw Paul Fehse, whom I knew as Walter, was about March, 1941. A while later I saw his picture in the paper, at which time I noted he had been arrested for working for some foreign government, and recognized him as the Walter I knew. He never told me that he was working for a foreign government, nor did he tell me anything which would indicate that he was working for a foreign government.

I met Paul Bante about ten years ago in that veteran's organization, the Stahlhelm, a German veterans' organization, at the Kreutzer Hall. About a year ago, Paul Bante and I were drinking a glass of beer in a tavern in Yorkville, and Walter also came along. We had a few glasses of beer and I went home. On another occasion, I met Bante uptown, and he said, "Let's go get a glass of beer," and he introduced me to the bartender named Dick, whom I know now as Eichenlob.

On another occasion, I met Walter at Eichenlob's place, where I ate and had a glass of beer. I only had a general talk with Walter at this time. The last time that I was with Paul Bante was on Decoration Day. I was in his shop with him, spending a few hours, and he explained some of the machinery he was building. I told him my wife had left for Germany. We then went down and had a glass of beer at Dick's place, after we had eaten at some small macaroni place. We didn't talk about ships but only had a general conversation, and passed a few jokes. This was the last time I saw Paul Bante. I went home pretty early. Once in a while when Bante had a few glasses of beer, he was getting talkative. I don't recall Bante's mentioning Harry, and do not know whether he knows him.

I first met Leo Waalen about four or five months ago, when he came to my house with his wife and Walter. Walter introduced me to Leo and his wife. Walter said Leo was a friend of his, who came along for the ride. The next time I saw Leo Waalen, I went to his quarters, some place on Third or Second Avenue, near 82nd Street, New York City. His wife told me that she had just come home from work and if I would take a seat; that he would be there in a minute. I waited and Leo showed up. He said, "Let's go now to my friend," after I told him if he knew anybody that could get me an entering permit for my wife to Germany. I went to Leo Waalen's home because I was under the impression, from the previous meeting, that he had some connections, through whom he could communicate with Germany. Leo then took me up to an office at Times Square, near the subway station. We went into an office building. He took me up, without me knowing where he wanted to go. He then went to a door and there was the name of Sebold. He knocked on the door. It was opened by a tall fellow, to whom he introduced me as Schuh. This man's name was Sebold. I asked if he could make connection or get a message through to Germany, officially, through his business connections. He asked what did I want it for and why, and I told him what I wanted, and he said, "Write it down," and I wrote down, "Is entering Germany by Mrs. Schuh permissible?", or something similar. This was all I put down. He asked me questions why and how I wanted it and I told him that my mail connections were cut off. Waalen and Sebold spoke a few words.

If I recall rightly, they discussed when Waalen would see Sebold again. I don't think I was there longer than ten minutes. Then I left. I left with Leo Waalen. I asked Sebold or Waalen when I would get my answer, and I think I left my address with Sebold. He left the question of getting in touch with me with Waalen. I was never up to Sebold's office again, and I have never seen him since that time. I think I heard through Waalen that there was no answer to my message. I never gave Waalen any other information to take up to Sebold, or to take to anyone else. The last time I saw Waalen was about two or three months ago. Waalen never came to my house to use my typewriter. The time I was up to Sebold's office, as I recall now, was about March or April.

My wife has a small address book, in which appears the name, Harry, 251 West 24th Street. I wrote it in the book, because the way I recollect, my wife had it on a slip of paper. I think my wife might have obtained this slip of paper, with the address of Harry, from Leo Waalen. I now know that this Harry is Sebold and that the address reversed is that of Sebold's office building.

Paul Bante had been having trouble with his wife, who was located in Buenos Aires, South America, and when he came down there, he found his wife living with another fellow, or something. Bante was divorced through the German Consulate. In the discussion of his marital troubles, Bante mentioned Heinrich Clausing, who was working on a ship running between New York and South American ports. Then he wrote her letters and tried to patch up things and wanted to get her here. Bante was telling us that a fellow by the name of Clausing was being the middleman between him and his wife, and I was helping Bante, so Bante brought Clausing out to my home. Brokhoff knew Clausing and had mentioned Clausing's name and Bante's trouble to me after this time. I never sent any messages with Clausing to South America. I do not know that Clausing was taking messages from New York to South America.

I do not know Steigler, although my wife might know him.

I know a Reverend John Matthiesen, who is located in Trenton, New Jersey. He has never carried any information for me or anyone else that I know of. I only know Reverend Matthiesen in a social manner.

I do not know Wheeler Hill, although his name was found in a letter or memorandum which was found in my possession.

On the 27th of May, 1941, my wife, Elizabeth M. Schuh, obtained passage on the Spanish ship, Maggelanes, for Spain and is presently located in Germany.

I wish to state in connection with a piece of celluloid which bears numerous holes, found in my possession, that this screen was cut out by me. The reason I made this was so that my wife could take paper marked through this screen and send secret messages back to me, and that I could also communicate through that means with my wife in Germany. I did this because of the strict censorship in Germany and I desired privacy in my letters. The small demonstration of perspective drawing was made by me as a matter of demonstration and was not to be used for any secret writing.

I have never transmitted or used these methods in communication with my wife or anybody else.

b7C I never had any communications or any information that might interest the German Government or any transmission thereof.

I have read the above statement consisting of three and one-half pages, and the same has also been read to me by [REDACTED] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and same is made of my own free will and accord and the information contained herein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

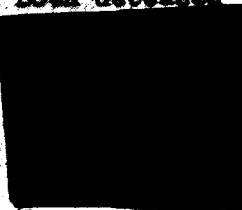
(signed) George G. Schuh

WITNESSES:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Special Agents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice,
Newark, New Jersey

65-1819

DESCRIPTION: from observation and questioning:-

NAME;	GEORGE COTTON SCHUM
Address	162 North Maple Street, East Orange, New Jersey.
Born	December 6, 1886 at H. chdort, Germany. (It should be noted that the Immigration Records reflect he was born December 5, 1886)
Height	6 Feet
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Medium, stooped
Hair	Grey, bald
Eyes	Blue grey
Mustache	Small grey mustache
Complexion	Fair
Glasses	Wears eyeglasses, brown horn rimmed glasses. 2 Pair; 1 for reading and 1 for ordinary wear.
Parents	Both deceased
Brothers	 Constatt, Germany Constatt, Germany Sta., Italy Constatt, Germany Kirchheim, Germany Stuttgart, Germany
Sisters	None
Occupation	Employed as a carpenter at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, New Jersey, where he has been employed since May 1925, earning \$155.00 per month.
Citizenship	Arrived in United States October 22, 1923, at the Port of New York. Naturalized Essex County, June 1929 New Jersey, and not 1939 as set out in previous report.
Bank account	Fidelity Union Trust Company, East Orange, N.J. (checking)
Previous Employat.	Worked for Hiatt Roller Bearing Co., Harrison, New Jersey. Kessler Chemical Co., Orange, New Jersey, as a millwright
Wife	ELIZABETH MARGARETHE SCHUM presently in Berlin, Germany. He has no children

b7c

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island, NY.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] is believed to have [REDACTED] S.S. Bremen or the S.S. Hansa or the S.S. St. Louis. It is thought that [REDACTED] took material to the German authorities prior to the arrival in the United States of WILLIAM SEBOLD. The [REDACTED] referred to in several communications from Germany is probably [REDACTED]. The name appears in the material originally brought to America from Germany by WILLIAM SEBOLD.

(Serial 86, Page 35)

[REDACTED] is known to and has been discussed with SEBOLD by ROEDER, SIEGLER, and DUQUESNE. [REDACTED] was referred to in German radio message #50 on November 11, 1940, and #66 on December 1, 1940.

The last reference to [REDACTED] in a German message is that set forth in German message #122 received on April 5, 1941, which advised, among other things, that the letter to [REDACTED] had been received.

(Serial 6521, Page 7)

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Little that is definite is known concerning the identity of this man. From statements hereinafter set out, he is possibly of German nationality. He signed on the S.S. HANSA, of the HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE at Hamburg, Germany, on December 30, 1936, [REDACTED] was discharged upon arrival in New York City on January 9, 1937, and signed on the S.S. RELIANCE of the same company on January 10, 1937. At that time his age was given as 22.

No immigration, naturalization, or passport records have been found concerning this individual to date.

b7c

The name [REDACTED] first appeared on the microphotographs given WILLIAM SEBOLD at Hamburg, Germany, on which there is set out a letter to be used as an introduction to Colonel FRITZ DUQUESNE, which begins as follows:

"I HAVE HAD THE PLEASURE OF MEETING YOUR FRIENDS [REDACTED] AND THEY HAVE ASKED ME TO GET IN CONTACT WITH YOU, etc."

Similarly, the post script on the letter of introduction to ROEDER was:

"
P.S. [REDACTED] HAS ASKED ME TO GIVE YOU HIS REGARDS."

ROEDER in answering this letter among other things stated:

"
[REDACTED] USED TO MEET ME AT THE BALDWIN STATION OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, etc."

(S. 86 - P. 34)

March 4,
1940.

In conversation with Roeder he told Sebold on March 4, 1940, that he had received a letter signed [REDACTED]

65-1819

giving the return address of Rottenbaumschaussée 135, Hamburg, Germany, which is also the address given him by DR. LEONHARDT. In this letter he advised that SEBOLD would call upon him, ROEDER. Roeder stated that he did not recall [REDACTED] last name, but that he met him at Merrick, Long Island, about three years ago; that he was a young man between 23 and 25 years of age.

(S. 401 - P. 14)

b7C

On March 4, 1940, ROEDER in conversation with SEBOLD stated that [REDACTED] was not working at the time he, Roeder, was dealing with him.

(S. 401 - P. 14)

May 16,
1940.

ERWIN SIEGLER, in his conversation with Sebold, on May 16, 1940, stated that it was his first trip in the spy business; that he was recommended by a fellow whose name Sebold understood to be [REDACTED] to a man named GERHOFF, who is a German marine espionage officer and lives in the Hotel Britannia at Genoa.

(S. 1172 - P. 20)

May 22,
1940.

On May 22, 1940, DUQUESNE asked SEBOLD if his contact on the S.S. MANHATTAN was [REDACTED] who was described as about 23 to 25 years of age and who used [REDACTED] S.S. BREMEN and the S.S. ST. LOUIS. He indicated that this man used to be his contact.

(S. 1217 - P. 33)

June 14,
1940.

Subsequently, on June 14, 1940, SEBOLD understood SIEGLER to say that [REDACTED] wrote a letter introducing him to GERHOFF at Genoa, Italy.

(S. 1445 - P. 9)

June 25,
1940.

On June 25, 1940, SIEGLER, in conversation with SEBOLD advised that [REDACTED] was at that time in the German North Sea on the island of Sylt with the Antiaircraft Division of the Army.

(S. 1504 - P. 34)

65-1819

November 2,
1940.

On November 2, 1940, Radio Message #50 was received and read:

"

Ask Jimmy for - about - coming to Germany for later business in South Africa. Money is on the way over. Please answer soon. Many regards from [REDACTED]

(S. 3623 - P. 12)

November 19,
1940.

EVERETT ROEDER, in a conversation with Sebold on November 19, 1940, stated that he thought [REDACTED] (who at the time was receiving considerable publicity in the newspapers) might [REDACTED] the fellow who was to contact him about a year ago; that [REDACTED]

(S. 3996 - P. 3)

December 1,
1940.

On December 1, 1940 Radio Message #66 was received, which read:

"Tell Jimmy to send a couple of tooth business cards to his friend, [REDACTED] Address [REDACTED] etc."

(S. 4296 - P. 16)

December 20,
1940.

On December 20, 1940 Siegler stated that Stigler had sent a letter to [REDACTED] way of HENRY CLAUSING to South America.

(S. 4761 - P. 32)

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January 10,
1941.

b7c

ERWIN SIEGLER, in conversation, with Sebold, asked him if he had ever spoken with [REDACTED] and said he spoke in a similar manner as he did - that is not altogether favoring the Nazis. Siegler further stated that [REDACTED] apparently, interceded for him when he was arrested for the Exchange violation in Germany, and thus he did not have to pay a fine.

January 28,
1941.

Siegler stated, in response to a question from Sebold, as to whether he knew [REDACTED], "Yes, and that he was supposed to be on an island in the North Sea; that he was in both the Marine and Air Divisions and was born in Hamburg, Germany and was last in America on the S.S. HAMBURG in 1939."

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b7C
[REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] married, and reported to have gone to Mexico from Guatemala in March of 1939, and again in May of 1940 from Guatemala and is presently residing at the above address. It has also been stated that he has done espionage work in Spain together with [REDACTED] during the Spanish Revolution there, and came to Mexico for the same purpose.

He has no visible means of support and is a constant companion of Subjects [REDACTED]. It will be noted that Subject [REDACTED] resided at the same address [REDACTED]. He is also known to be in contact with Subject FRIEDRICH KARL VON SCHLEBRUGGE. Under various aliases, it is believed that he has received mail through [REDACTED].

Other than this very little is known of this man and no description is available at the present time.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C This is a mail drop to be used by WILLIAM SEBOLD in the transmittal of materials to the German espionage authorities in Germany. The address appears in an unsigned letter brought to the United States by ERWIN SIEGLER on May 15, 1940. SIEGLER told SEBOLD he had received the letter from GERHOF in Genoa. The drop was tried on May 17th and again on August 25th, 1940.

(S. 1172, Page 8).

[REDACTED] who is probably identical [REDACTED] may be contacted in care of this address, according to a recent communication from the German authorities to WILLIAM SEBOLD.

The drop is referred to in radio messages No. 66 and 67 received from Germany.

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court, Phila, Pa.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

- b7C 3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

[REDACTED]

S.A. Phila, Pa.

4. Microphone Surveillance -(Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

[REDACTED]

U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

The records of the Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflect that [REDACTED] entered the United States at Noyes, Minnesota, on February 11, 1930. His certificate of naturalization #4035129 was issued at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on November 13, 1935, and the original papers were filed at Philadelphia on March 7, 1931. He indicated that he was born on [REDACTED] in Germany. His absence since entry into the United States has been from March to May, 1933, employed as a crew member on the SS MANHATTAN of the United States lines on a trip to Europe. His last foreign address known at that time was Society Farm, Winnipeg, Canada. When at this address he had his name changed from [REDACTED]

(S. #2490, p. 2 to 10)

b7C [REDACTED] and he is presently employed at the Lanston Monotype Machine Company, 24th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, making camreas which are used by airplane manufacturers. He has been in this employment since February, 1939. He states that during the time he was in Germany, he served a three-year apprenticeship [REDACTED]

(S #2490, p. 12 and 13)

August 23,
1940

[REDACTED] became a part of this investigation August 23, 1940, as a result of having met Franz STIGLER at the 30th Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, upon STIGLER's arrival from New York, New York. [REDACTED] was observed to have been in contact with STIGLER during his stay in Philadelphia. Investigation to date has not developed any further evidence concerning his connection with this case.

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The following description was obtained by Special Agent [REDACTED]

b7C

Name:	[REDACTED]
Alias:	[REDACTED]
Residence:	[REDACTED]
Born:	[REDACTED]
Age:	[REDACTED]
Height:	5' 6"
Weight:	145 lbs.
Complexion:	Light
Hair	Blond; receding from forehead; thin in back
Nose:	Prominent
Photograph:	In file
Citizenship:	United States. Certificate number [REDACTED] at Philadelphia, November 13, 1935
Occupation:	[REDACTED] Lanston Monotype Company 24th and Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
Relatives:	[REDACTED]

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONSIEGLER1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, New Jersey.
 Clerk, U. S. D. C. Southern District of New York, N.Y.C.
 Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Service, Wash, D.C.
 Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Director, Immigration and Naturalization Serv.
 [REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

[REDACTED] Salisbury, Maryland

7/8/40

[REDACTED] Passport Division.

b7c

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

[REDACTED]	5/16/40	5/17/40		
G. F. Bickley	6/11/40	6/27/40	7/1/40	0
[REDACTED]	7/1/40	1/28/41		
N. P. Callahan	7/20/40			
[REDACTED]	8/7/40			
[REDACTED]	7/20/40			
T. J. Donegan	1/28/41			
J. C. Ellsworth	6/11/40	11/1/40	1/28/41	
[REDACTED]	5/16/40	7/1/40		
[REDACTED]	3/4/41	4/9/41	6/6/41	
[REDACTED]	5/17/40	6/11/40	6/27/40	7/1/40
[REDACTED]	8/7/40	9/19/40	9/20/40	10/3/40
[REDACTED]	10/31/40			
[REDACTED]	7/1/40			
[REDACTED]	12/20/40	1/10/41	1/27/41	1/28/41
[REDACTED]	3/4/41	4/6/41	4/25/41	
[REDACTED]	5/17/40	6/11/40	6/27/40	7/1/40
[REDACTED]	7/20/40	8/7/40	9/5/40	9/20/40
[REDACTED]	10/3/40	10/31/40	11/1/40	
[REDACTED]	5/17/40	7/1/40		
[REDACTED]	11/1/40	12/20/40	1/10/41	1/27/41
[REDACTED]	1/28/41	3/4/41	4/9/41	4/25/41
[REDACTED]	7/1/40	4/9/41	4/25/41	6/6/41

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION -- SIEGLER

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence



7/1/40		
7/20/40		
7/1/40		
7/20/40		
7/1/40	7/20/40	
5/17/40	6/11/40	6/27/40
7/1/40	7/20/40	8/7/40
9/5/40	9/19/40	9/20/40
10/3/40		
1/27/41	1/28/41	
6/27/40	7/1/40	7/20/40
11/1/40		
6/11/40	7/1/40	9/20/40
11/1/40	12/20/40	1/10/41
1/27/41	3/4/41	4/9/41

J. A. Sizoo



b7c

4. Microphone Surveillance -(Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record



U. S. S. Lines.
U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER, with
Aliases: ERWIN SIEGLER, IRWIN
SIEGLER, METZGER

Address given in ship's manifest,
but Siegler does not reside there:
64 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

SIEGLER is presently employed as Chief Butcher aboard
the SS America, and resides on the ship when in port.

According to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization
at Newark, N. J. and Washington, D. C., Siegler was born at Ditzingen,
Germany on December 9, 1909. He entered the U. S. at New York City
under a quota immigration visa on August 27, 1929, arriving from
Santos, Brazil, as a seaman on the SS Pan American. He declared
his intention to become a citizen of the U. S. by filing his
declaration in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of N. Y.
on December 11, 1929. He filed his petition for naturalization on
January 10, 1936, and was naturalized in Jersey City, N. J., March 6,
1936. Certificate #3,898,996. (S. 1285 p 2; S. 1366 p 3)

In his petition for naturalization, #68394, SIEGLER
alleged prior three years service on ships of American registry,
including two trips on the SS Chateau Thierry, a U. S. army transport,
these two trips covering the period of June 1, 1932 to October 24,
1932. Examination of SIEGLER'S employment record indicates that he
has been employed almost continuously as a seaman aboard various
American ships since his entry into the U. S. on August 27, 1929.
SIEGLER has made two trips to Germany since coming to the U. S.
He left New York City on January 14, 1931, and returned to New York
City on May 17, 1931, traveling both ways on the SS Europa. He again
left New York City on May 15, 1935, sailing on the SS Europa. He
returned to New York City, September 26, 1935, on the SS Washington.
(S 1285 p 3)

SIEGLER is single.

He became a subject in this case under the circumstances
set out below.

5/15/40
S.1172 p 7 Special Agent J. C. ELLSWORTH found a letter in the box rented for WILLIAM SEBOLD in the name of HARRY SAWYER. The letter was addressed to MR. HARRY SAWYER, Box 865, Church St. Annex, New York City, and was postmarked 11:30 pm May 13, 1940 at New York City. SEBOLD opened this letter and found inside a note written in ink in the German language, translated as follows:

"Dear Harry,
I would like to speak to you."

The note was signed "ERWIN SIEGLER, Chief Butcher, SS Manhattan, pier 59, New York."

b7C
Also included in the letter was a sealed brown envelope addressed to [REDACTED] U. S. A. There is no such address in New York City. The letter was opened by Special Agent ELLSWORTH and MR. T. J. DONEGAN. Inside was an unsigned typewritten letter dated April 28th, 1940, and in English. It made veiled reference to instructions given SEBOLD concerning his arrival in the U. S., and stating that he could send mail by addressing it to [REDACTED]

There was a second letter in the brown envelope, type-written in German. It contained detailed instructions as to the method to be used to make radio contact when SEBOLD began operating his station.

The brown envelope also contained lists of questions and items concerning which information was desired. SEBOLD was to "please pass these matters on to all our other friends."

Inasmuch as the above letters and those mentioned subsequently herein are all set out in full in a similar memorandum concerning WILLIAM SEBOLD, they will not be quoted again in this one.

5/16/40
S.1172, p.17 SEBOLD made two telephone calls to the SS Manhattan, but was unable to reach SIEGLER. He left a message for SIEGLER to call back, but SIEGLER refused to make the call.

A second letter was located in SEBOLD'S postoffice box by Agent ELLSWORTH, also from SIEGLER, advising that he must speak with SEBOLD Before the boat sailed for Italy.

Later the same afternoon, SEBOLD met SIEGLER at the entrance to Pier 59, West St., New York City. This meeting was observed by Agents ELLSWORTH, [REDACTED] SEBOLD and SIEGLER went to the Eagle Bar and Grill nearby, where they discussed espionage activities.

SIEGLER stated that this was his first trip in the spy business, that [REDACTED] a friend, had introduced him to one GERHOF, a German Marine Espionage Officer residing in the Hotel Britannia, Genoa, Italy. SIEGLER was assigned to work with the Air Division of the German Espionage Service.

SIEGLER was surprised that SEBOLD did not have sufficient funds and stated that he had a friend on the SS Manhattan who was in the German Espionage Marine Division and who had plenty of money. SIEGLER tried to get this friend to talk with SEBOLD. The friend refused to do so, but agreed to meet SEBOLD the following day. SIEGLER'S friend was later identified as FRANZ STIGLER, Chief Baker on the SS Manhattan.

b7C
SEBOLD later in the day directed a letter to HUGO SEBOLD, addressing it to the new address furnished by SIEGLER and advising that he had met the "friend from Klopstock Strasse" and that he would follow instructions.

5/17/41 SIEGLER again met SEBOLD at the Eagle Bar and Grill.
S. 1172 p.24 SIEGLER explained that his friend did not want to meet SEBOLD near the docks and he would wait for them at Columbus Circle. He mentioned that in Genoa, Italy he also met his contacts at the Columbus Circle there. On the way to Columbus Circle SIEGLER advised that he could hide things in the ice box on board the boat.

Upon arriving at Columbus Circle, 59th St. and Central Park West, SIEGLER introduced his friend as "AUFZUG," German for "elevator." During the discussion following this introduction, AUFZUG, or STIGLER, as he will be referred to hereafter, gave SEBOLD \$240 in bills after SEBOLD explained that he had a chance to get some information and needed money to pay for it.

SEBOLD gave SIEGLER the letter written the day before to HUGO SEBOLD. SIEGLER was permitted to read the letter before it was sealed, and he agreed to mail it upon his arrival in Italy. They agreed to meet again on SIEGLER'S return to the U. S.

The meeting of SEBOLD AND SIEGLER on this date was covered by Agents [REDACTED] ELLSWORTH, [REDACTED] operating a movie camera, and [REDACTED] driving the Bureau truck. After catching the 8th Av. Subway at 23rd St., SIEGLER and SEBOLD were followed by Agents [REDACTED]

5/18/40 SIEGLER sailed from New York City aboard the SS Manhattan
s.6761 p 11 bound for Naples and Genoa, Italy.

6/10/40
s.6761 p 11 SIEGLER arrived at New York City aboard the SS Manhattan
 returning from her voyage to Naples and Genoa, Italy.

6/11/40 Agent ELLSWORTH found a telegram in SEBOLD'S mailbox
s.1401 p 24 reading "MEET YOU TONIGHT 5 O'CLOCK. IRWIN." At 4:50 pm
 SEBOLD met SIEGLER at Columbus Circle. This meeting was
under the surveillance of Bureau Agents. SIEGLER delivered three micro-
photographs to SEBOLD, stating that they were for SEBOLD, "The Jewish girl,"
and for DUNN. The latter two are identical with subjects LILLY STEIN and
DUQUESNE.

b7c
SEBOLD delivered to SIEGLER a number of microphotographs
containing information for Germany, which SIEGLER agreed to mail upon
reaching Lisbon, Portugal, where the SS Manhattan was expected to land
on its next trip to Europe.

SIEGLER stated that upon his arrival in Genoa he received
a cablegram instructing him to meet someone at the Columbus Monument.
Accordingly he met a man whose name he never learned. This man in-
structed him to advise SEBOLD that the letters had been received, but
that the coded letters could not be read until the radio got in operation
and the code was clarified; that the radio signals were clear; that it
is impossible to furnish a plain English or German language code; that
SEBOLD should not be afraid to send in code as the Americans would never
catch up to him. SIEGLER was also advised that a man named [REDACTED]
traveling on a South African passport was on his way to Canada, and
was carrying money for SEBOLD.

SIEGLER mentioned that one DOLD, chief steward to the
SS Excambion, is connected with the German Espionage Marine Division.

6/11/40 A surveillance was conducted of the meeting of SEBOLD
s.1445 p 4 and SIEGLER by Agents [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] - G. E. BICKLEY, [REDACTED] After leaving
SEBOLD at 5:57 pm, SIEGLER returned directly to the SS Manhattan. He
left again at 8 pm and proceeded alone to the Yorkville section of NYC.
He there joined two other seamen and began a beer-drinking spree lasting
until the following morning.

6/14/40 SIEGLER met SEBOLD at Columbus Circle, NYC., at 5 pm.
S.1445 p 9 SIEGLER said that the SS Manhattan was not going to Portugal, but that since he and STIGLER occupied chief positions on board they would probably continue to work on the boat. SIEGLER agreed to write to DOLD to try to get him to take the microphotographs to Germany. SIEGLER accepted a microphotograph, which he will do his best to get across.

SIEGLER stated that the other side would not like the idea of the Marine Division and the Air Division working together, as "they" had instructed them to keep their activities separated.

SIEGLER repeated the information previously given as to how he became engaged in this work. This time SEBOLD understood him to say that the friend who introduced him to GERHOF was named [REDACTED]

Concerning his pay for this work, SIEGLER said he received \$10 on his last trip for expenses, and that he had refused \$20 more they had tried to give him. His name has been placed on a list in Kiel, Germany, and he felt that the German's would never let him down. While in New York, SIEGLER indicated that he would live on the boat.

The above meeting was not under surveillance of Bureau Agents.

6/21/40 SIEGLER, under the surveillance of Agents BICKLEY and SIZOO,
S.1504 p 31 left Pier 62 and visited a rooming house at 352 West 23rd St., NYC. After visiting several cafes in this section in the company of two friends believed to be seamen, SIEGLER and his friends proceeded to the Yorkville section and began drinking at bars on East 86th Street.

6/22/40 SIEGLER, under the surveillance of Agents [REDACTED]
S. 1504 p 30 [REDACTED] left Pier 62 carrying a grip and accompanied by an unidentified member of the crew. After stopping by the Terminal Hotel Bar at 11th Ave. and 23rd St., which a large number of seamen frequent, he and his companion continued to 352 West 23rd Street. Here SIEGLER'S companion left him and he entered after ringing the bell. This is a rooming house and SIEGLER is believed to have temporarily rented a room since the SS Manhattan at this time was indefinitely tied up in port.

6/22/40 SEBOLD directed a letter to SIEGLER as Chief Butcher
S.1504 p 33 on the SS Manhattan asking SIEGLER to meet him at the same time and place on 6/25/40.

6/25/40 SEBOLD received an answer from SIEGLER agreeing to meet
S.1504 p 33 him. At 5 pm SIEGLER met SEBOLD at Columbus Circle.
They proceeded to East 86th Street and visited bars,
drinking beer. SIEGLER stated that he had been unable to get DOLD to
take the microphotographs; that he had asked STIGLER to try to reach
DOLD and have him take them; that STIGLER had tried to get in touch
with DOLD, but on each occasion DOLD said he had company and could not
see STIGLER. SIEGLER thought he might be able to get them across by
[REDACTED] the SS Washington by the name [REDACTED]

b7C
SIEGLER identified the leader of the Marine Division in
the U. S. as one PAUL FEHSE, a former cook on one of the boats who is
now supposed to be somewhere in New Jersey working as a cook to cover
his activities. FEHSE was supposed to have been trained in espionage
work in Hamburg, Germany. He is a U. S. citizen.

SIEGLER stated that if SEBOLD needed money for him to
speak up, as "the outfit" had plenty of money in a bank here and would
advance some to him if he needed it. They agreed to get together again
by writing to each other, and SEBOLD gave SIEGLER his new postoffice
box #574 Grand Central Annex.

S.1672 p 4 Above meeting of SIEGLER with SEBOLD was covered by
Agents SIZOO and BICKLEY.

6/27/40 SEBOLD received a letter from SIEGLER asking the former
S.1504 p 47 to meet him and AUFZUG" at 4 pm, June 27, 1940, as they
were sailing to Europe the following Tuesday. Accordingly,
SEBOLD met SIEGLER and STIGLER at Columbus Circle. Most of the conver-
sation concerned inconsequential matters. SIEGLER and STIGLER seem to
expect estates in South Africa as reward for their services. STIGLER
suggested that SEBOLD radio Germany to have someone meet them when
they arrived in Lisbon. STIGLER also dictated a message to be sent by
SEBOLD. The message was in German, and translated, reads: "GERHOF
DOT IS LOST. THE DOT FOR FINK." FINK is PAUL FEHSE. The dot referred
to is probably identical to the one explained to SEBOLD by HUGO SEBOLD,
who told him that if he received any letters he should examine them for
anything that looked like a pencil point; that such a dot, examined
under a high-powered microscope, might reveal a message of as much as
fifty words.

STIGLER further stated that both DOLD and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on the SS Washington had refused to take material to Germany

A general meeting was arranged for the next Monday night
at 8 pm, at which time STIGLER would introduce SEBOLD to PAUL FEHSE.

S.1672 p 5 The above meeting of SIEGLER and STIGLER with SEBOLD covered by Agents STZOO and RICKLEY, who were later joined by Agents [REDACTED] Moving pictures were taken of SEBOLD, SIEGLER and STIGLER together walking down Broadway.

6/28/40 The following radio message was sent to Germany: "Following
S.1632 p 15 from AUFZUG - M Division - GERHOF dot is lost. The dot for FINK. Manhattan sails Tuesday and I await someone in Lisbon, Portugal."

This was the message dictated to SEBOLD by STIGLER in SIEGLER'S presence. It was prepared for sending by SEBOLD and Agent ELLSWORTH. The radio was operated by Agent [REDACTED] (S.1632 p 11)

6/29/40 The following radio message was received from Germany:
S.1632 p 19 "Deliver all material through SIEGLER [REDACTED] Lisbon, Hotel Duos Naloes. We repeat, [REDACTED] Lisbon, Hotel Duos Naloes. Password on meeting is Sesam Greets FRANZ. We repeat, Sesam greets FRANZ. [REDACTED] hand over to SIEGLER five hundred for ROEDER, three hundred for you, three hundred for LILLY, two hundred fifty for [REDACTED] Distribution of money by you. Don't borrow any money for LILLY. All should report military and technical information and deliveries to England. SIEGLER should bring STIGLER also [REDACTED] Hearty greetings."

S.1632 p 11 The radio was operated by Agent [REDACTED] Decoding and translation was done by SEBOLD and Agent ELLSWORTH.

7/1/40 SIEGLER joined SEBOLD, STIGLER, and PAUL FEHSE at Columbus
S.1672 p 7 Circle at 8 pm. All four walked out into Central Park and sat in an open field talking. From SEBOLD'S report of this meeting it appears that FEHSE did most of the talking and SIEGLER had very little to say. FEHSE also stated that GERHOF is his superior.

Later in the evening SIEGLER and SEBOLD separated from the other two. SEBOLD delivered to SIEGLER material consisting of a blueprint of the Lockheed Hudson bomber and a number of microphotographs. SIEGLER advised that he would carry this material and the microphotographs previously given him by SEBOLD to Lisbon on the trip scheduled to begin the following day. SIEGLER had heard that the crew members might not be allowed to go ashore in Lisbon and gave SEBOLD a message in German, which translated reads:

"If neither of us comes from on board ship, [REDACTED] should try to get in a small boat as a peddler and come to the port side midships under a porthole where an antenna or stock hangs out with a tin can attached to a line between 17 and 20 o'clock."

In the future SIEGLER intends to use the name METZGER in this business. METZGER is German for butcher.

S.1672 p 7 - The above meeting was covered by the following agents:

J. A. SIZOO, G. F. BICKLEY, [redacted] all of the New York Field Division, and [redacted] of the Newark Field Division. Agent [redacted] and Photographer [redacted] took motion and still pictures.

7/2/40 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS Manhattan
S.6761 p 11 bound for Lisbon, Portugal.

7/2/40 The following radio message was sent to Germany:
S.1632 p 23 "SIEGLER says if no one comes off the ship, [redacted] should come in a small boat as a peddler to the port side midships at the lower porthole from which appears an antenna or stick with a tin can tied to a string, between 17 and 20 o'clock."

S.1632 p 21 The radio was operated by Agent [redacted] Coding, decoding and translating was done by SEBOLD and Agent ELLSWORTH.

7/8/40 The following information was furnished by Confidential
S.1930 p 32 Informant [redacted]

Shortly after the arrival of the SS Manhattan at Lisbon, Portugal, on the afternoon of July 8, 1940, one of the first persons to board the boat was a man who inquired [redacted] SIEGLER. Because of the deference displayed toward this man as he made his way past the Portuguese Police on the pier and at the gang plank, [redacted] received the impression that he was some sort of official. [redacted] pretended not to know SIEGLER, and the man said, "The Chief Butcher." [redacted] then agreed to take the man to SIEGLER. This man appeared to be German and [redacted] asked him if he was from the Hamburg Office, to which the man replied, "Yah, Yah." Upon meeting SIEGLER the man shook hands with him, and they disappeared into SIEGLER'S cabin. [redacted] did not see the man when he left the ship, but did see SIEGLER alone at 6 pm. Later, at about 7:30 pm he saw SIEGLER leave the boat.

Later in the evening [redacted] saw SIEGLER and the same man walk by the Swiss Cafe. He followed them to the Arcadia Club, one of the more exclusive clubs in Lisbon.

7/9/40 [redacted] observed SIEGLER returning to the boat at 6:30 am,
S.1930 p 33 and asked him if he had a good time in port. SIEGLER
replied that he had, and that he had spent \$40 during the
evening. [redacted] inquired as to who SIEGLER'S companion
was, and SIEGLER said that he was a relative.

At 7:30 pm SIEGLER again left the boat and took a taxi
which disappeared in the direction of the business center of Lisbon.

7/10/40 SIEGLER left the boat about 7:30 pm.

b7C 7/11/40 [redacted] saw SIEGLER return to the boat at about 6 am in a
cab with the same man mentioned above. The man did not
leave the cab.

7/18/40 SIEGLER returned to New York City aboard the SS Manhattan
S.6761 p 11 returning from her voyage to Lisbon, Portugal.

7/19/40 SEBOLD received a letter dated 7/18/40 and signed E. METZGER,
S. 1930 p 19 advising that the latter would meet SEBOLD the following
day, Friday, at 5 pm. SEBOLD met SIEGLER at 4:58 pm, at
Columbus Circle. SIEGLER delivered \$1,350, which he said was for payment,
as directed in the radio message, to DUQUESNE, STEIN, and ROEDER. SIEGLER
also delivered an additional \$1,5000 to be paid for the purchase of a
bombsight, other than the Norden sight.

This money was given to SIEGLER [redacted] who came
aboard the SS Manhattan with the ship's chandler, and who entered
SIEGLER'S cabin after being given the password, "Sesam greets Franz."
[redacted] had given SIEGLER a slip of paper with the name [redacted]
written on it so that SIEGLER would not forget the sight which was not
wanted. Acting on [redacted] instructions SIEGLER called on the German
Consul in Lisbon, whose name SIEGLER thought was either [redacted]
Although they did not discuss the espionage business, [redacted] drove SIEGLER
around Lisbon in the former's car. STIGLER was also along on this drive.
SIEGLER delivered [redacted] the materials given to him for this purpose
by SEBOLD.

The meeting was not under surveillance by Bureau agents.

7/20/40 On this date SIEGLER, STIGLER, and HARTWIG KLEISS left
S.1987 p 42 New York City in KLEISS'S maroon Packard Convertible
Sedan bearing 1940 N. Y. license 4R6255, enroute to
Newport News, Virginia, where they were to assume their positions of
Chief Butcher, Chief Baker, and Chef, respectively, on the newly completed
SS America. KLEISS drove the car the entire trip, probably because he
alone of the three possessed a driver's license. They made a side trip
to Ocean City, N. J. on the way down and stopped at the address [redacted]

b7C [redacted] STIGLER left the car and spoke with an elderly man and two
women who came out of the house. Neither SIEGLER nor KLEISS left the car.
They then drove to Pennsville, N. J., where they spent the night in a
tourist home.

7/21/40, Sun. The following morning the three proceeded on the main highway leading toward Newport News, driving leisurely. S.1987 p 43 Just South of Bacons, Delaware, KLEISS drove into a side road and parked the car under a tree. They remained here about thirty-five minutes. Prior to reaching Bacons, they had eaten in Irene's Restaurant, Harrington, Delaware. Upon leaving the restaurant they inquired where they could purchase writing paper. They were directed to a nearby store, and apparently made the purchase since they stopped, STIGLER going into the store and returning with something in his hand.

At Salisbury, Maryland, KLEISS stopped the car at the intersection of N. Division and Isabella Streets. SIEGLER left the car and placed a letter in a mail box located at this corner. This was undoubtedly the letter addressed to MR. B. ZENZINGER, [REDACTED] which letter was found among those in this mail box. ZENZINGER has been connected with the activities in this case by reason of additional information obtained concerning him.

b7C After mailing the letter, the party continued the trip to the shipyard in Newport News where the SS America was berthed, stopping in Hampton, Virginia to [REDACTED] SS America who had rented a cottage in Hampton for the summer season.

KLEISS, SIEGLER, and STIGLER were under the surveillance of the following agents from New York City to Ocean City, N. J.: [REDACTED] J. A. SIZOO, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] all of the New York Office; and [REDACTED] and N. P. CALLAHAN of the Newark Office. Agents [REDACTED] continued the surveillance from Ocean City, N. J. to Newport News, Virginia.

7/27/40 SIEGLER left Newport News, Virginia, on the SS America bound for a short shake-down cruise before proceeding to the U. S. Lines Piers in New York City. S.1979 p 1

7/29/40 The SS America arrived in New York City. S.1979 p 1

8/1/40 During the afternoon SIEGLER and STIGLER were members of a small party attending the funeral of one EDWARD NIEMEYER, a night cook on the SS America who died during the "shake down" cruise of the boat enroute from Newport News, Virginia, to New York City. S.2244 p 14

During the early evening SIEGLER accompanied STIGLER to the latter's rooming house and 23 West 70th Street. However, SIEGLER did not go in but waited for STIGLER on the walk in front. Later they joined two other members of the crew in Yorkville, and began visiting a number of bars and cafes.

8/5/40
S.2244 p 8 SIEGLER and STIGLER met SEBOLD at Columbus Circle at 9 pm. They furnished the name of ERICH STRUNCK, a steward on the SS Exchorda, as a contact who would carry messages and materials. SIEGLER explained that he and STRUNCK were in jail in Germany together for dealing in dollars; that STRUNCK appeared rather tough and refused to talk, thereby giving SIEGLER the idea later that STRUNCK would be a good man in this work.

Later in the evening, SIEGLER, STIGLER, and SEBOLD went to a Greek restaurant at 632 - 8th Avenue, were met by two girls who appeared to know SIEGLER and STIGLER very well.

This meeting was not under surveillance of Bureau agents.

8/5/40
S.2242 p 9 The following radio message was received from Germany:
"Airplane carrier Saratoga is said to have delivered large number of planes in Halifax. Tell all friends to get details about this and make all effort to obtain more data regarding deliveries to England."

b7C
8/7/40
S.2244 p 17 SIEGLER brought STRUNCK to Columbus Circle at 9:10 pm to meet SEBOLD. SEBOLD delivered to STRUNCK considerable material for transmission to [redacted] Lisbon, the material being enclosed in a brown manila envelope. It was decided that hereafter STRUNCK should be referred to as FRITZ KNORKE and SIEGLER as E. METZGER. SIEGLER advised STRUNCK that he should put the microphotographs in his socks when he went ashore at Lisbon. Both requested that SEBOLD radio Germany to instruct [redacted] to meet STRUNCK in Lisbon.

STRUNCK was also instructed to advise [redacted] FEHSE was "hot". SIEGLER advised that HEINRICH CLAUSING, on the SS BRAZIL, did not bring any cameras from South America as he was supposed to do.

S.2244 p 22 The above meeting was under the surveillance of Agents [redacted]

8/8/40
S.2244 p 20 The radio message requesting that [redacted] notified to meet STRUNCK was sent as requested by SIEGLER and STRUNCK.

8/9/40
S.2244 p 21 A coded letter was sent via clipper addressed to [redacted] advising that STRUNCK was bringing materials to [redacted] that STRUNCK should be referred to as FRITZ KNORKE; that SIEGLER should be referred to as E. METZGER.

8/10/40
S.6761 p 11 SIEGLER left New York City aboard the SS America bound for St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana.

8/22/40 S.6761 p 11 SIEGLER returned to New York City aboard the SS America.

8/23/40 S.3045 p 9 SIEGLER mailed a letter to SEBOLD requesting a meeting of the two at 10 pm on this date. However the letter was not received until the following day, too late for SEBOLD to go to Columbus Circle.

8/24/40 S.3045 p 9 SEBOLD directed a telegram to SIEGLER aboard the SS America, sailing at noon on this date, advising that he had just received SIEGLER'S letter and was sorry to have missed him.

8/24/40 S. 6761 p 11 SIEGLER left New York City aboard the SS America bound for St. Thomas San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana.

9/1/40 S.3045 p 14 SIEGLER mailed a letter in Havana, Cuba, addressed to SEBOLD and arranging for a meeting on 9/5/40, 9 pm, at Columbus Circle. This letter received by SEBOLD on 9/4/40. SIEGLER acknowledged receipt of SEBOLD'S telegram of 8/24/40 explaining why he did not meet SIEGLER on the evening of 8/23/40.

9/5/40 S.6761 p 11 SIEGLER returned to New York City aboard the SS America.

9/5/40 S.3045 p 14 SEBOLD met SIEGLER at Columbus Circle. They were joined by STIGLER a short time later. SEBOLD delivered to them the message received by radio from Germany asking regular accurate details about deliveries from USA and Canada to England.

SEBOLD also asked them about the reported carrying of airplanes by the Aircraft Carrier USS Saratoga. Both denied any knowledge of this. They further disclaimed any knowledge concerning the delivery of materials to England. So far as they knew no reports were then being made concerning arrivals and departures of ships and of their cargos, PAUL FENSE having discontinued his work because of his investigation by some governmental department.

They informed SEBOLD that a submarine base and an underground hangar were being built on St. Thomas Island.

SIEGLER told SEBOLD that he had a fight on board the ship and one in Sloppy Joe's in Havana. He claimed that everyone picks on him.

S.3045 p 14 (Cont) SIEGLER and STIGLER were both pleased with SEBOLD'S report that ERICH STRUNCK appeared to be all right. They will not use DOLD anymore since he is too temperamental and acts like a fairy.

On this date Agents [REDACTED] were conducting a surveillance of STIGLER and observed him meet SEBOLD and SIEGLER at Columbus Circle.

9/7/40 S.6761 p 11 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS America enroute to St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana.

9/16/40 S.3045 p 30 SIEGLER mailed a letter from Havana, Cuba, to SEBOLD, requesting a meeting of the two 9/19/40, 9 pm, at Columbus Circle.

b7C
9/19/40 S6761 p 11 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.

9/19/40 S.3045 p 30 SEBOLD met SIEGLER at Columbus Circle. STIGLER joined them in a few moments. They expressed concern over the fact that they had been informed in Havana that some Americans had been asking about them. SEBOLD told them they had nothing to worry about since they had made no contacts in Havana.

SEBOLD told them that DOLD was to meet them and himself the following night, but both SIEGLER and STIGLER seemed displeased that they would have to meet DOLD. They stated that DOLD has two brothers who are high Nazi officials.

STIGLER, in SIEGLER'S presence, advised that one MEZENIN has brought a letter to his residence at 23 West 70th Street, which directed STIGLER to introduce MEZENIN to SEBOLD. MEZENIN was supposed to meet STIGLER at Columbus Circle between 8 and 11 pm, 9/19/40, but STIGLER had been unable to find him.

S3045 p 42 This meeting was observed by Agents [REDACTED] Attention is called to the fact that the agents' report shows that STIGLER, rather than SIEGLER, arrived first.

9/20/40 S.3045 p 39 SEBOLD met SIEGLER and STIGLER at Columbus Circle. DOLD failed to appear. They talked of the trouble FEHSE was having and STIGLER requested SEBOLD to radio Germany to inquire whether FEHSE could go back to Germany. STIGLER promised that he would try to get HEUBNER'S address for SEBOLD. He also delivered a letter to SEBOLD, who was to microphotograph it. The letter was signed JIMMY HARD, which is an alias of HARTWIG KLEISS.

S.3045 p 43 The above meeting was under the surveillance of Agents [REDACTED] STIGLER met SEBOLD at 9 pm, SIEGLER, at 9:10 pm. They remained in the vicinity until 9:25 pm, obviously waiting for someone else. STIGLER and SIEGLER, under the surveillance of [REDACTED] walked to the Woodward Hotel bar on Broadway, while SEBOLD waited approximately ten minutes longer before joining SIEGLER and STIGLER at the Woodward. Agents [REDACTED] continued the surveillance of SEBOLD until he rejoined SIEGLER and STIGLER, then returned to Columbus Circle and waited to ascertain if DOLD would appear later. DOLD had not appeared by 10 pm.

9/21/40 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS America
S.6761 p 11 enroute to St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana.

b7C
10/3-40 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S6761 p 11

10/2/40 SIEGLER mailed a letter to SEBOLD from Havana, Cuba,
S3521 p 9 requesting a meeting for 10/3/40, 9 pm.

10/3/40 SEBOLD met SIEGLER at Columbus Circle. They waited for
S3521 p 9 STIGLER, who according to SIEGLER was to meet them there.
However, STIGLER did not arrive. SIEGLER could not give
SEBOLD the address for HEUBNER. SEBOLD informed SIEGLER of his contact
with MEZENIN; that he had also had another meeting with STRUNCK; and
that he had given both these individuals material for delivery [REDACTED]

SIEGLER told SEBOLD that he got into the middle of some
kind of revolution in Havana and almost got shot.

S3521 p 11 The above meeting was under the surveillance of Agents
[REDACTED]

10/5/40 SIEGLER left New York City on the SS America for St.
S6761 p 11 Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana.

10/17/40 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS. America.
S6761 p 11

10/18/40 SIEGLER mailed a letter to SEBOLD arranging a meeting
S3521 p 28 for 9 pm the same date. However, SEBOLD received this
letter the following day and sent SIEGLER, whose boat
was leaving at noon on 10/19/40, a telegram expressing regret that he
had received the letter too late to attend the meeting.

10/19/40 SIEGLER left New York City on the SS America for St.
S6761 p 11 Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince, and Havana.

10/29/40
S3851 p 19

SIEGLER mailed a letter in Havana, Cuba, addressed to SEBOLD and making an appointment for 5 pm, Thursday, 10/31/40. However, this letter was misdirected by the postoffice to SEBOLD'S old box and was not received by him until 11/3/40.

10/31/40
S6761 p 11

SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.

10/31/40
S3851 p 23

SIEGLER and STIGLER waited at Columbus Circle from 5 pm to 5:35 pm. In view of the letter SIEGLER mailed in Havana, Cuba on 10/29/40, it is obvious that they were waiting for SEBOLD. However, since SEBOLD did not receive this letter until 11/3/40, he did not meet them. After finally leaving Columbus Circle, SIEGLER and STIGLER proceeded to the Barbizon Hotel. STIGLER went in for about 20 minutes and STIGLER waited for him on the street. Although STIGLER has contacted someone at the Barbizon Hotel, this is the first occasion SIEGLER has accompanied him, and on this occasion SIEGLER did not go in. After leaving the BARBIZON, SIEGLER and STIGLER attended a German movie in Yorkville.

b7c
At the time of the above event, SIEGLER was under the surveillance of Agents SIZOO and [REDACTED] and STIGLER was under the surveillance of Agents [REDACTED]. All these agents observed SIEGLER and STIGLER waiting at Columbus Circle.

11/1/40
S3851 p 17

SEBOLD met SIEGLER and STIGLER at Columbus Circle. SEBOLD showed them the messages brought over by MEZENEN and STRUNCK. They talked generally about matters previously discussed. SIEGLER, during a discussion of incendiary pencils, expressed ignorance of their operation and STIGLER explained them to him. STIGLER also remarked that they had received specific instructions in Germany not to engage in any sabotage activities and to have nothing to do with incendiary materials.

S3851 p 26

The above meeting was under the surveillance of Agents [REDACTED] SIZOO, [REDACTED]. After meeting, SIEGLER, STIGLER and SEBOLD walked through the park and to the Adler Restaurant, 1677 2nd Avenue. Agents [REDACTED] continued the surveillance at this restaurant.

11/6/40
S3851 p 20

SIEGLER and STIGLER met SEBOLD at the "Zum Schwarzen Adler" Restaurant, 2nd Avenue, between 86th and 87th Streets. SIEGLER had a card from his mother in Germany. Neither had any new information for SEBOLD.

S3851 p 32

The above meeting was observed by Agents [REDACTED]

11/8/40 SEBOLD met SIEGLER and STRUNCK at the Adler Restaurant.
S3851 p 21 SIEGLER did not appear, although SIEGLER had said he was coming with STRUNCK. In SIEGLER'S presence SEBOLD delivered a considerable amount of material to STRUNCK for transmission to DOBLER in Lisbon. SIEGLER agreed to meet SEBOLD on Thanksgiving Day.

The above meeting was not under surveillance by Bureau agents.

11/9/40 SIEGLER left New York City on the SS America for
S6761 p 11 St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince, and Havana.

11/21/40 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S6761 p 11

11/22/40 SIEGLER met SEBOLD at the Adler Restaurant on 2nd Avenue,
S4153 p 10 New York City. SIEGLER had very little to report at this meeting, except that SIEGLER was being followed and thought this was probably because he had been reported to the British by a hairdresser on the SS America. SIEGLER had two letters he was going to send [REDACTED] STRUNCK, but when he learned he was being followed he destroyed them.

b7c The above meeting was not under the surveillance of Bureau Agents.

11/23/40 SIEGLER left New York City on the SS America for
S6761 p 11 St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince, and Havana.

12/2/40 SIEGLER mailed a letter in Havana, Cuba, directed to
S4403 p 9 SEBOLD and arranging for a meeting on 12/6/40. However, since SIEGLER accidentally met STRUNCK on 12/5/40 and accompanied him to the Adler Restaurant where both met SEBOLD, the meeting for 12/6/40 was cancelled.

12/5/40 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S6761 p 11

12/5/40 SEBOLD met SIEGLER and STRUNCK at the Adler Restaurant,
S4403 p 5 2nd Avenue, New York City. SIEGLER had accidentally encountered STRUNCK and accompanied him to the meeting. SIEGLER has the telephone number and password for [REDACTED] but didn't bring it with him. He agreed to mail it to SEBOLD at the first opportunity.

SIEGLER also stated that the SS America will begin a series of cruises to San Francisco on 1/29/41.

At this meeting SEBOLD delivered to STRUNCK considerable materials for delivery to [REDACTED] Lisbon.

12/6/40 A note was mailed to SEBOLD reading "Kar Reupert
S.4403 p 9 AC-2-0686 Gruss vom [REDACTED] aus Bremen". Translated,
the German reads: "Greetings from [REDACTED] of Bremen."
Although this note was not signed, it is obviously the telephone number
and password for HEUBNER, later identified as CARL REUPER, which SIEGLER
had promised to mail to SEBOLD.

12/7/40 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS America for
S.6761 p 11 St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince, and Havana.

12/8/40 The following message was sent by radio to Germany:
S.4296 p 33 "AUFZUG and METZGER have nothing new. End of January both
go to San Francisco. Have you any instructions for them . . ."

b7C
12/19/40 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S. 6761 p 11

12/20/40 SIEGLER met SEBOLD at the Adler Restaurant, 2nd Ave., NYC,
S.4761 p 32 and accompanied the latter to his office at 152 West 42nd
Street. He furnished the following information; STIGLER
had sent a letter to South America through HENRY CLAUSING, who works on a
Moore-McCormack boat going to Buenos Aires. [REDACTED] U. S. Lines,
had told the "outfit" following STIGLER to lay off since he had been
investigated by the FBI and the Marine Intelligence Service and found to
be O. K.

SIEGLER mentioned that there was some building activity at
St. Thomas, Puerto Rico. On 1/29/41 the SS America begins the San Francisco
run. SIEGLER suggested that he might be able to get some pictures of the
Panama Canal.

During the above meeting Agent [REDACTED] exposed about
100 feet of movie film of SIEGLER and SEBOLD. Their conversation was
recorded by Agent [REDACTED]

12/21/40 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS America for
S.6761 p 11 St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince, and Havana.

1/1/41 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S.6761 p 11

1/2/41 SIEGLER left New York City on the SS America for the
S.6761 p 11 Navy Yard Drydocks, Norfolk, Virginia.

1/9/41 SIEGLER mailed a letter at Portsmouth, Virginia arranging
S.6701 p 2 an appointment with SEBOLD for Friday, 9 pm, January 10, 1941.

1/10/41 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S.6761 p 11

1/10/41 SIEGLER met SEBOLD in the latter's office. He furnished
S.5701 p 2 information about U. S. naval ships now being repaired and
reconditioned. He also reported that STIGLER is no longer
being followed but is afraid to come to SEBOLD'S office since there is a
possibility that he is being watched; that STIGLER has a movie camera, has
taken pictures of Gibraltar and sent them to Germany, and may take
pictures of the Panama Canal. He also furnished information concerning
his own and FEHSE'S background. SIEGLER stated that personally he had
no use for the Nazis.

This meeting was under photographic, visual, and micro-
phonic surveillance by Agents [REDACTED]

1/11/41 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS America for
S.6761 p 11 St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince, and Havana.

b7C
1/15/41 Following radio message was sent to Germany: "METZGER
S.4968 p 5 says SS George Washington is in Portsmouth Navy Yard being
fixed as airplane carrier for Newfoundland. Hudson Bay
Line boats to be used in N. E. as living quarters. Four deck
destroyers are taking away one smokestack and torpedo tubes to make room
for anti-aircraft guns. Three cruisers left Portsmouth all in new
condition. Airplane carriers and SS Arkansas all reconditioned. Two
Navy transporters in dry dock. One named Woca. One large yacht being
reconditioned. One oil tanker and one big tanker names unknown in Navy
yard. Sailors all think USA going to war. SS Quincy and new cruisers
took on ammunition. Ten gun barrels of heaviest caliber and things like
towers lie on pier. Under promenade deck of SS America being reinforced
for armament. She has anti-mine cable now and seems to belong to the
U. S. Navy."

1/23/41 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S.6761 p 11

1/27/41 SIEGLER visited SEBOLD at the latter's office, furnishing
S.6401 p 3 information set out below. He also gave SEBOLD \$30 to finish
paying for a Leica camera SEBOLD was to buy for HARTWIG
KLEISS. Earlier in the day SIEGLER had placed a note under the door of
SEBOLD'S office, which stated that CHURCHILL was supposed to have been
on HMS George V, and was visited by ROOSEVELT and KNOX. The note was
signed "AFZG", apparently an abbreviation for STIGLER'S alias. This
information came from a friend of STIGLER'S in Newport News.

They discussed [REDACTED] two possible agents
referred to previously by HARTWIG KLEISS.

The above meeting was under photographic, visual, and
microphonic surveillance by Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and former Special Agent [REDACTED]

1/28/41 SEBOLD received the following radio message: "Ask
S.6116 p 13 ERWIN to get information about RALPH O. DOOLEY, Ex-
Captain of SS President Roosevelt."

1/28/41 SIEGLER visited SEBOLD in the latter's office. He was given
S.6401 p 21 the camera which SEBOLD had purchased during the day for
HARTWIG KLEISS. SIEGLER furnished an address in Rio de
Janeiro that CLAUSING uses as a mail drop. SEBOLD asked SIEGLER to be on
the look-out for information concerning a General Motors Airplane factory
in Fairbanks, Alaska, and to also get the requested information concerning
RALPH O. DOOLEY. SIEGLER furnished some information on DOOLEY.

SIEGLER also furnished additional information concerning
himself.

This meeting was under visual, photographic, and micro-
phonic surveillance by Agents T. J. DONEGAN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] former Special Agent [REDACTED] and Photographer [REDACTED]

b7C 1/29/41 SIEGLER sailed on the SS America for Los Angeles and
S.6761 p 11 San Francisco, California.

1/30/41 By letter SIEGLER furnished SEBOLD with additional
S.6401 p 9 information on RALPH O. DOOLEY.

2/12/41 Following radio message was sent to Germany: "From ERWIN --
S.5440 p 7 DOOLEY got fired on SS Washington November, 1940, over
argument with passenger over a woman. Threatened to throw
them over the side. The couple sued the line. After this it was heard
he worked in the office of the Navy. Heard he lives separated from
wife. Somebody said he made a trip lately on a Navy Tanker."

3/2/41 SIEGLER mailed a letter at Havana, Cuba, to SEBOLD
S.6684 p 2 arranging a meeting on 3/4/41.

3/4/41 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S.6761 p 11

3/4/41 SIEGLER visited SEBOLD in the latter's office. He reported
S.6684 p 2 that KLEISS had been unable to take any pictures of the
Panama Canal because soldiers had boarded the ship on the
trip through, and all cameras had to be turned in. He mentioned work
being done on the canal.

SIEGLER had learned from sailors in San Francisco that
there is no General Motors Airplane Factory in Fairbanks, Alaska. He
and SEBOLD also discussed other individuals thought to be possible
espionage agents.

This meeting was under photographic, visual, and micro-
phonic surveillance of Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3/8/41 SIEGLER sailed from New York City on the SS America for
S.6761 p 11 Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.

3/10/41 Radio message sent to Germany reading as follows: "As
S.6013 p 27 far as I can find out there is no General Motors factory
in Fairbanks, Alaska for production of airplanes. METZGER
said on his return from California that no airplanes are manufactured in
Fairbanks. Then he said the Canal Zone is being fortified. Canal locks
are being provided with a cement top. Anti-aircraft batteries are also
being installed."

3/11/41 The following radio message was received from Germany:
S.6013 p 30 "What else did METZGER - B - see in California? Has he been
to any airports or airplane factories?"

3/13/41 The following message was radioed to Germany: "METZGER
S.6013 p 44 has now left again for California."

4/8/41 SIEGLER returned to New York City on the SS America.
S.6761 p 11

65-1819

SIEGLER.

March 31,
1941.

A postcard was received by SEBOLD, postmarked Terminal Island, California, March 27, 1941, and read in part:-

"

- - - - - As I heard our friend made his voyage in spite of his troubles. I was a little misinformed about his whereabouts. In case you know anything of importance write to Er. to Habana. Regards. AFZG."

April 2,
1941.

SEBOLD directed a letter to SIEGLER at Havana, Cuba as follows:

"

I hope you are having a good trip and hope AUFZ will call on me as soon as you reach New York, as I have something very important to talk to him about, one our old friends.

Yours,

Harry. "

April 9,
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter signed METZGER, making an appointment for 7 P.M. at Columbus Circle.

SEBOLD met SIEGLER at Columbus Circle, New York City, and had him come to his office. SIEGLER said he had heard of FEHSE'S arrest in Cuba. He said BROKHOFF had been to see FEHSE and he indicated to BROKHOFF to get rid of his typewriter. SIEGLER also said STIGLER was scared stiff and KLEISS had lost his head. SEBOLD told SIEGLER that FEHSE'S arrest had nothing to do with him, SEBOLD, but from some letter he had mailed. SIEGLER then told of his trip through the Panama Canal, how the ship was guarded by armed marines, and that much fortification work was going on. SIEGLER then asked about the arrest of STRONCK, which SEBOLD explained to him.

65-1819
SIEGLER.

SIEGLER then said he had a friend [REDACTED] (phonetic), who was going to sail on the S.S. EXCALIBUR, that he had started to work with FEHSE, but only worked two days and quit because he was followed, and that he was thinking of breaking him in as a courier, without telling him what he was carrying, and asked SEBOLD if it was O.K. SEBOLD told him he would think it over and let him know.

b7C
April 11,
1941.

SEBOLD told STIGLER to tell SIEGLER that he thought it advisable if he was going to [REDACTED] to act as a messenger to tell him what he was doing, otherwise he would disclose names and addresses provided him, to the authorities if questioned, without knowing what he was doing.

April 25,
1941.

SIEGLER came to SEBOLD'S office, he said STIGLER did not want to come up to the office. He then said that there is a man named [REDACTED] S.S. PRESIDENT MONROE, and who lives at [REDACTED] whom he had asked if he wanted to do something for Germany, and he said he was willing to do anything. SIEGLER asked SEBOLD'S advice as to using this man as a messenger to Japan. SEBOLD told him to use his own judgment. SIEGLER said KLEISS was starting on a six months vacation on that day. LEO WAALLEN and ERICK STRUNCK separately walked into SEBOLD'S office while SIEGLER was still there. SEBOLD introduced SIEGLER to WAALLEN. STRUNCK then told of a British Officer, a Captain, a diplomatic messenger who traveled on the S. S. SIBONEY. SIEGLER and STRUNCK then started to talk about stealing the diplomatic pouch and pushing the Captain overboard, but SEBOLD talked them out of it stating that the resulting investigation would result in great complications for everyone on the boat. SIEGLER and STRUNCK left the office together.

May 23,
1941.

FRANZ STIGLER while in SEBOLD'S office when asked where SIEGLER was, said he was in Hoboken playing football.

65-1819

SIEGLER.June 5,
1941.

CLAUSING in a conversation with SEBOLD, in his office, stated that, STIGLER and SIEGLER were being taken off of the S. S. AMERICA. STIGLER claimed that a German Agent in Acapulco, Mexico had been caught, and relieved of a letter which contained the names of trusted German seamen and among the names were SIEGLER'S and STIGLER'S. CLAUSING said that was the reason SIEGLER and STIGLER did not want to come to his, SEBOLD'S office.

June 6,
1941.

SEBOLD received a telephone call from STRUNCK making an appointment, SIEGLER came on the phone and also asked to see him. SIEGLER and STRUNCK came to SEBOLD'S office together. SIEGLER said that BROKHOFF had learned by listening around the United States Lines dock office, that two men are going to be arrested from the S. S. AMERICA in the near future. SIEGLER said that that must be STIGLER and himself. He said six are on the list of the U. S. Lines, including STIGLER and himself. He said the cause for this must be the Steward on the Clipper; that this Steward brought two letters to STIGLER sometime ago and told the landlady that he was the man from the Clipper.

SIEGLER than gave SEBOLD information for transmission to Germany — "At Newport News, there are twenty English ships being repaired. One New United States airplane carrier is nearly finished. Twenty oil tankers are in New York. Eight days ago, in Bermuda, there were twenty-six steamers, one English and one American airplane carrier, one American cruiser, and destroyer, all in war paint. In Puerto Rico, the Americans had maneuvers. The new airplane hangar there is ready. On June 15, the S. S. AMERICA and the new "WASHINGTON" sailed for Newfoundland, and Greenland as troop transports."

SIEGLER said STIGLER was going to sign on the S. S. SANTA CLARA which is bound for Valparaiso and the West Coast of South America. SIEGLER said he would like to take a boat to Lisbon and might leave the boat there for Germany.

June 10,
1941.

STRUNCK told SEBOLD, that SIEGLER and STIGLER were waiting in the Steuben Tavern and wanted to come up to see him. SEBOLD told STRUNCK to tell them to come up at 9 P.M. STIGLER phoned later and said he could not make it.

65-1819

June 19,
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter making an appointment for 7 P.M., at Columbus Circle. This letter was signed METZGER, and marked important.

SEBOLD met STIGLER at the appointed place. He said SIEGLER was busy and could not come; that SIEGLER had taken a job on the S. S. BRAZIL as a second butcher and was sailing to Argentina.

June 20,
1941.

ERWIN SIEGLER and FRANZ STIGLER were arrested.

65-1819

SieglerJune 20,
1941.

On June 20, 1941 a complaint was sworn to before U.S. Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, Eastern District of New York, charging ERWIN W. SIEGLER and JOHN DOE with conspiracy to violate Sections 88 and 233 of Title 18, U.S.C. A warrant was issued for SIEGLER'S arrest.

Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] placed him under arrest about 7:40 P.M. aboard the Moore-McCormack steamer, S.S. BRAZIL, then docked at Pier 32, North River, upon which boat he had signed on as a Second Butcher. He was brought to the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he signed a voluntary detention form. He was thereafter questioned and gave a voluntary signed statement, as follows:-

65-1819

June 27,
1941.

On June 27, 1941 complaint was sworn to before U.S. Commissioner EPSTEIN, charging ERWIN SIEGLER, PAUL FEHSE and JOHN DOE with Conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, Title 50, U.S.C. A warrant was issued based thereon and served upon Siegler.

June 30,
1941.

He was arraigned before Commissioner EPSTEIN June 30, 1941, and entered a plea of Guilty. His bail was set at \$25,000 and he was bound over for action of the Federal Grand Jury.

July 15,
1941.

On July 15, 1941 an indictment was returned, charging ERWIN SIEGLER and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50.

July 18,
1941.

He was arraigned on the indictment July 18, 1941 and plead Not Guilty.

August 1,
1941.

On August 1, 1941 he again appeared before the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of New York and plead guilty. His sentencing was deferred by the Court until September 3, 1941 and he was remanded to the custody of the U.S. MARSHAL, and his bail maintained at \$25,000.

b7c
 ERWIN SIEGLER's work record as obtained from [REDACTED] of the United States Lines, is as follows:-

S. S. VIRGINIA	3/22/30 - 4/28/30
S. S. WASHINGTON	10/5/32 - 2/16/33
S. S. WASHINGTON	8/24/33 - 2/8/35 (At which time he was removed by mutual consent).
S. S. MANHATTAN	4/15/35 - 6/13/35
S. S. WASHINGTON	9/23/35 - 11/14/35
S. S. WASHINGTON	11/14/35 - 1/7/36
S. S. MANHATTAN	6/17/36 - 11/2/36
S. S. MANHATTAN	1/5/37 - 9/7/39
S. S. MANHATTAN	9/8/39 - 7/18/40
S. S. AMERICA	7/19/40 - To the present date. (June 2, 1941)

The itinerary of the S. S. WASHINGTON was:-

<u>Left Port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Returned to Port of New York</u>
1/13/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	2/8/40
2/10/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	3/4/40
3/9/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	4/1/40
4/6/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	4/29/40
5/4/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	5/28/40
5/30/40	Galway, Ireland	6/21/40
6/28/40	Galway, Ireland	7/13/40
7/26/40	San Francisco & Los Angelis, California	8/27/40
8/30/40	" "	10/2/40
10/19/40	San Pedro, California, Balboa, Canal Zone, Territorial Hawaii, Shanghai & Manila	12/25/40
1/6/41	Dry dock	2/8/41
2/22/41	San Juan, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince, Havana	3/6/41
3/8/41	As above	3/20/41
4/1/41	This vessel was placed into the United States Army Transport Service.	

65-1819

The itinerary of the S. S. MANHATTAN was:-

<u>Left Port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>RETURNED TO PORT OF NEW YORK</u>
12/30/39	Naples & Genoa, Italy	1/24/40
1/27/40	Naples & Genoa Italy	2/21/40
2/24/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	3/18/40
3/23/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	4/15/40
4/20/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	5/13/40
5/18/40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	6/10/40
7/2/40	Lisbon, Portugal	7/18/40
8/9/40	San Francisco & Los Angeles, California	9/10/40
9/14/40	Same places	10/16/40
1/10/41	Los Angeles, California.	
(This vessel went aground off the coast of Florida on January 12, 1941 and returned to New York on February 10, 1941.)		
2/22/41	To Dry dock.	

The itinerary of the S.S. AMERICA was:-

<u>Left Port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Returned to Port of New York</u>
8/10/40	St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana	8/22/40
8/24/40	Same as above	9/5/40
9/7/40	Same as above	9/19/40
9/21/40	Same as above	10/3/40
10/5/40	Same as above	10/17/40
10/19/40	Same as above	10/31/40
11/9/40	Same as above	11/21/40
11/23/40	Same as above	12/5/40
12/7/40	Same as above	12/9/40
12/21/40	Same as above	1/1/41
1/2/41	Navy Yard Drydocks, Norfolk, Virginia	1/10/41
1/11/41	St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana	1/23/41
1/29/41	Los Angeles and San Francisco, California	3/4/41
3/8/41	Same as above	4/8/41
4/11/41	St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana	

New York, N. Y.
June 23, 1941

STATEMENT OF ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER

I, Erwin Wilhelm Siegler, wish to make the following statement freely and voluntarily, without any promises, or threats being made, and I wish to make this statement knowing full well that the same can be used against me in court. I have been told I do not have to make this statement. I make this statement to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who, I have been informed, are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b7C
In May 1940—I don't remember the exact date—I was Chief Butcher on the S. S. Manhattan when it was docked at Genoa, Italy. On the day when the Manhattan was to sail back to the United States, I received a registered letter addressed to me. This letter was sent to me from Genoa, Italy. I opened the letter and found out that it was a letter from [redacted] an old friend of mine from Hamburg, Germany. [redacted] asked me to look up an old friend of his and to do a favor for him. This letter was signed [redacted] On the bottom of the letter was written, "In the event you want to speak to me you can contact me at the Hotel Columbia," and this was signed "Gerhof."

I then went to the Hotel Columbia in Genoa, Italy and asked for Mr. Gerhof. Mr. Gerhof then met me in the lobby and we walked out to Columbus Square. When I met Gerhof, he told me that he had heard of me through [redacted] an old friend of mine who worked for the Hamburg-American line. In 1938 I lived at [redacted] home in Hamburg, Germany for a period of about three months. [redacted]

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

When Gerhof and I were at Columbus Square, Gerhof was dressed in civilian clothing. During the conversation he told me that he was an officer in the German Navy. Gerhof then asked me to carry a letter to the United States. He told me to take this letter across and to see that the English authorities did not get it at Gibraltar. He did not tell me what was in the letter and I never saw what was in the letter. At the time he gave me this letter he told me that it was for the Air Force. Gerhof did not give me any money for doing him this favor. After giving me the letter and the name and address of Harry Sawyer in New York City, Gerhof left me and I never saw him again.

When I arrived at Pier 59, New York City on the S. S. Manhattan, I sent Harry Sawyer a letter telling him that I wanted to talk with him. I also enclosed in the letter, the letter that was given to me by Gerhof.

Shortly thereafter, I received a letter from Harry Sawyer telling me to meet him outside the pier. He described himself to me so that I would recognize him. I then met Harry Sawyer outside Pier 59 and we went over to Paul's Tavern which I think is located on 19th Street. Harry Sawyer asked me if I had any money for him. I said I had none. He said he needed money badly and asked if I couldn't get it for him. I said maybe I can fix it up for him, maybe I can get some for him.

So I went back on the ship and talked to Franz Stigler. I told Franz that a friend of mine needed money and if he couldn't help me out with a couple of hundred dollars.

The next day I introduced Franz Stigler to Harry Sawyer at Columbus Circle in New York City and Franz Stigler gave Harry Sawyer about two hundred dollars. Harry said he was a travelling salesman and was selling stockings but was trying to get back in the airplane business. Harry Sawyer told me that when I get back over there I should tell them that he needs some money. At the first meeting Harry

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

Sawyer asked me to take a gas mask over there and that I would be contacted over there, but later Sawyer changed his mind and he didn't do any more about it. I don't recall taking anything back to Genoa, Italy.

The next afternoon, Franz Stigler and I, who were working on the S. S. Manhattan, sailed with the boat for Genoa, Italy. At the beginning of June we arrived in Genoa, Italy.

After arriving in Genoa on the S. S. Manhattan, Franz Stigler received a telegram from a man whose name I forgot. This telegram asked that Franz Stigler and I should meet this man at five o'clock at the Columbus Statue. Franz Stigler and I went to contact this man at the Columbus Statue. Upon arriving at the Statue, I noticed that the man was an elderly man. He was about 55 years of age, of slender build, and had gray hair. We then took a walk and the man gave Franz Stigler some money, the exact amount of which I do not know. He also gave me nine single dollars for my expenses. I do not know why this man gave money to Franz Stigler. He told me that he did not have anything for me to take back. He also told me that Harry Sawyer should not worry about the money because the money was on the way. Before leaving, this man told me to look him up the next morning about nine o'clock.

The next morning I took a taxi to the Columbus Statue and there I met the man and he gave me a small package and said, "Here's the three letters. Give them to Harry." I told him that Harry wanted to get a code. The man told me that he didn't have one. This man also told me that everything was on the way and Harry shouldn't worry about the money.

After I left the man, I got into a taxicab. While in the taxicab, I opened the package that the man gave me, looking for the three letters. I didn't see anything at first, but when I looked down in my lap, I saw three little photographed letters. These letters were very small and could not be read by looking at them without a magnifying glass. I think that on the back of each photograph was one initial.

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

I went on a vacation for three days in Italy and after that I sailed on the S. S. Manhattan for New York City.

When I got back to New York City, I got in touch with Harry Sawyer. I don't recall just how I got in touch with him. Anyway, I met him up at Columbus Circle again where I gave him the three photographs. At the time I told Harry the first names of the persons to whom these should be given. I don't remember these first names now. Harry Sawyer appeared to know who they were for. I also told Harry Sawyer that he was going to get some money. I met Sebold around mid-June, 1940.

Shortly thereafter, Paul Fehse, Franz Stigler, Harry Sawyer and myself met at Columbus Circle and we took a walk into Central Park. We talked about our belief that the war would soon be over after France had been invaded. I heard from Franz Stigler that Paul Fehse was active in gathering shipping information about English ships for Germany.

b7c
About the end of June I met Harry Sawyer up at Central Park and he gave me about seven small photographs, about an inch wide and about three inches long. He put these in an envelope and gave them to me and told me to give these to a man whose name I think [redacted] Lisbon, Portugal. At the time Sawyer gave me the photographs which he had placed in an envelope, he also gave me an old blueprint which I thought was a blueprint of a boat, and he also told me to deliver this [redacted] Lisbon. I told him that in case the boat did not dock and drop anchor, we would put out an aerial with a tin can on it so that someone could call for this material in a boat.

When the boat got to Lisbon, the ship's chandler came on board and asked for me, and he talked about the aerial with the tin can. I took him down in my room and I gave him the stuff. The name of this man was [redacted] This man told me he came [redacted] He then gave me twelve hundred dollars cash in hundred dollar bills and then I gave him the photographs that Sawyer had given to me. [redacted]

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

told me to give the twelve hundred dollars to Harry Sawyer in New York City.

While [redacted] was in my cabin, I called Franz Stigler who came to my cabin and I introduced Franz Stigler to [redacted] is a young man, about 32 years of age, about 5' 8" tall, had blond hair and about medium build. I then left the cabin and Franz Stigler stayed with [redacted] I don't know what they talked about.

b7C
About nine o'clock that evening [redacted] called for Franz Stigler and myself in his automobile. We met him outside the pier and took a drive. I knew that [redacted] was connected with the German Government but I do not know in what capacity. We drove to a place and had a few glasses of beer and at this time a fourth man joined us. I do not know his name. This fourth man was also connected with the German Government but I don't know in what capacity. Then the four of us went to dinner and during the course of the dinner I gave the blueprints that Harry Sawyer had given to me, [redacted]

The next evening Franz Stigler and I took a taxi up to some square near the offices of the Hamburg-American Line and there we [redacted]. While at the square, the man whose name I do not remember, who was with us the night before, drove up in his car and picked up Franz Stigler, [redacted] and myself. We drove in the car for quite a while and the man who was driving the car stopped at one side of the road near the Fair. Franz Stigler and myself were sitting in the back of the Mercedes sedan [redacted] and the other man sat in front. At this time [redacted] gave me fifteen hundred dollars and told me to give this money to Harry Sawyer in New York City to buy the bombsight which Harry had notified them he could get. They said to tell Harry to take the bombsight if it wasn't from Norden—any other kind except from Norden, [redacted] gave me a slip of paper on which was written the name Norden. He gave me this paper just to be sure that I would not make a mistake. He told me that they did not want the Norden

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

bombsight because it was not effective enough. We then returned to town and Franz Stigler and I got out of the car and the other two men left.

The next day Franz Stigler and I went with ~~Bob-~~ler to a bullfight in Lisbon. I believe the next day we sailed on the S. S. Manhattan back to New York City.

Upon my arrival in New York City, I contacted Harry Sawyer the next day alone and I gave him all of the money which amounted to twenty-seven hundred dollars. I told him that he should not buy a bombsight with the fifteen hundred dollars if it was a Norden bombsight. Harry Sawyer seemed to know all about it. I also gave him the other twelve hundred dollars.

I told Harry Sawyer that Franz Stigler and I were going to sail on the S. S. America to which ship we were transferred. We drove down to Newport News in Hartwig Kleiss' automobile. Kleiss was also transferred two months before to the S. S. America as chef and was on his vacation.

On the trip down to Newport News Franz Stigler gave me a letter to mail. I don't remember to whom the letter was addressed.

Some time later, after I got back to New York City, when I met Harry Sawyer, he asked me if I knew anybody that's on a ship to Europe. I told Harry Sawyer that a friend of mine, Erich Strunck, who was a steward on the S. S. Exochorda, might carry messages for him because he was going to Lisbon. At a later date I remember taking Erich Strunck up to Central Park where I introduced him to Harry Sawyer. Harry Sawyer talked with Erich Strunck and I don't remember what took place between the two.

After this, Franz Stigler and I took a number of cruises on the S. S. America to the West Indies and made two trips to San Francisco via the Panama Canal. I was sailing on the S. S. America as Chief Butcher from August 1940 to June 3, 1941.

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

After returning to New York City, at various times I occasionally saw Harry Sawyer up on 86th Street where I talked over general things with him. I recall at one occasion being up at the Black Eagle Restaurant between 86th and 87th Street in New York City with Erich Strunck and Harry Sawyer where we had dinner. I don't recall whether Harry Sawyer gave Strunck anything or not.

Some time during the start of 1941, in the winter, I met Harry Sawyer up on 86th Street in the Black Eagle Restaurant and he suggested that I should go with him in his office. We went down to his office and we generally talked about the war. I asked when the war would be over and what he thinks about this country. Sawyer always thought the war would last a long time. I told him that Franz was afraid to come up to the office. We also talked about Paul Fehse. I was up to Harry Sawyer's office, I believe, five or six times. On one of these occasions I was up to Harry Sawyer's office, which is located near 42nd Street and Broadway, on the 6th floor of some building near the corner. This building is located next to the drug store at 42nd Street and Broadway. On one of these occasions Erich Strunck was with me when I visited Harry Sawyer. Harry Sawyer has an office on the sixth floor of the building and the name Sebold is on the door and also the words "Diesel Engines." Sawyer's office contained a drafting board on which he had a drawing of a diesel engine. The office contained a map of Colombia, South America. In Sawyer's office I noticed a desk at one end of the room. When I entered Sawyer's office, I first entered a small room and then a large room.

b7C
At one of the times I talked with Harry Sawyer, Sawyer asked me if I knew of anyone who could take over Paul Fehse's activities in connection with getting information about the sailing of English ships, and I suggested to him that [REDACTED] might get such information. Later I talked with [REDACTED] and he refused to do anything because he said the work was too dangerous.

On one occasion while I was at Harry Sawyer's office, Sawyer introduced me to a fellow named Leo. I don't know his last name and I can't remember what we talked about.

Statement of Erwin Wilhelm Siegler

June 23, 1941

On June 3, 1941 I signed off the S. S. America and on Saturday, about June 10, I and Erich Strunck saw Harry Sawyer at his office. We called him up from Hoboken and he said, "Come up and see me." Strunck was talking to him. We visited Harry Sawyer's office and I told him that if the ships were going to be armed, I would not sail and that I would probably get a job on shore. Last Thursday, on June 19, I signed on the S. S. Brazil as second butcher and was scheduled to sail to Argentina on Friday night, June 20, 1941. On June 20, 1941 I was arrested.

I have read the above statement consisting of seven and onehalf pages. I have furnished the information freely and voluntarily. I understand the English language very well and I fully understand what I said in this statement. I have initialled each page, and the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WITNESSED:

b7c
[REDACTED]
Special Agent

ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER

[REDACTED]
Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

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ERWIN SIEGLER

b7c The following information was furnished [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative
 to the salary received by ERWIN SIEGLER:

SECOND BUTCHER - CHIEF BUTCHER

SS MANHATTAN and SS AMERICA

MANHATTAN	12/23/38 - 1/26/39	\$159.84
	3/4	119.93
	3/30	88.04
	4/27	92.12
	5/24	83.43
	6/23	110.20
	7/20	111.88
	8/17	105.42
	9/7	86.59
PRO.CHIEF BUTCHER	9/30	175.17
	10/22	163.82
	11/15	181.86
	11/23 - 11/29	32.44
	12/6	32.44
	12/13	32.44
	12/20	32.44
	12/27	32.44
		<u>\$1,640.50</u>

	1940	
12/29/39 - 1/24/40		138.93
	2/21	168.88
	3/18	162.42
	4/15	159.36
	5/13	161.46
	6/10	201.59
	6/17	48.02
	6/24	39.15
	6/30	20.71
	7/18	108.86
	7/26	57.15
	8/7	89.04
	8/22	115.25
	9/5	111.26
	9/19	100.55
	10/3	100.55
	10/17	98.10
	10/31	101.95
	11/7	35.72
	11/21	94.55
	12/5	81.65
	12/19	83.75

AMERICA

\$2,278.40

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ERWIN SIEGLER:

SS MANHATTAN AND SS AMERICA

1941

CHIEF BUTCHER 12/20/40 -	1/1/41	94.74
	1/9	42.27
	1/23	104.07
	3/4	269.25
	4/8	210.93
	4/24	114.13
	5/8	77.47
	5/22	77.47
	6/2	60.87
	6/3	5.53
	7/16	<u>212.85</u>

\$1,269.58

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Siegler

Description and History as obtained from observation
of and interview with him:

Name	ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER
Age	31 years
Born	December 9, 1909, at Ditzingen, Germany
Height	5' 11"
Weight	200 pounds
Build	Stocky and muscular
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown, straight
Complexion	Fair
Face	Full, moon shaped, prominent jaw
Race	White
Nationality	Naturalized U.S. citizen of German birth.
Marital status	Single
Peculiarities	Swaggering, rolling walk, large bulging chest.
Dress	Usually wears blue or grey clothes, snap brim hat.
Education	7 years Elementary School at Ditzingen and 3 years at Fierbach, a suburb of Stuttgart, Germany, studying to be a butcher.
Occupation	Butcher
Relatives	Father and mother deceased.

years of age,

in German
Army when Germany invaded
France in 1937, but not known
to be in army now (June 1941)
according to Siegler.

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Residence

On ship board or
German Seaman's Home,
64 Hudson Street,
Hoboken, N.J.

Clubs

Formerly member of
Soccer Club on S.S.
MANHATTAN.

Photograph,
Fingerprints and
Palm prints

Obtained.

Criminal record

None located in files of
Federal Bureau of Invest-
igation.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

SOHN

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court, Brooklyn, New York.
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigrat. & Nat. Service.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold.

3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).

5. Employment Record.

b7C

████████████████████ Carl L. Norden Co.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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FRIEDRICH SOHN, alias Fritz Sohn

Residence: Rheinpfalz, Germany

Employment: Unknown

This man arrived in the United States at New York City on April 11, 1923, on the SS Maunt Clay from Germany. He departed from New York City on August 10, 1939, on the SS Hansa for Hamburg, Germany, and has not returned to the United States. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that SOHN filed a declaration of intention, #239472, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, New York, on February 26, 1936, but took no further action to become a citizen.

While residing in the United States SOHN was employed as a machinist by the Community Machine & Tool Company, 409 Pearl Street, New York City, and by the Manufacturers Machine & Tool Company, 80 Lafayette Street, New York City. His present employment is not known, but he has stated that he had been promised a job in Germany at ninety dollars per week.

(Serial 1508, page 3)

SOHN entered this case because of the following information.

June 17, 1940

On this date German radio message #10 was received, which contained the following:

"References for Lang are ~~Beier~~ [REDACTED]

June 19, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD went to subject HERMAN LANG, at the latter's home, at which time SEBOLD handed LANG a copy of this message. After reading same, LANG stated that the last name should have been FRITZ SOHN. He stated that SOHN had formerly worked at the C. L. NORDEN & COMPANY plant with him and had returned to Germany in August 1939.

(Serial 1434, page 5)

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At this same meeting LANG asked SEBOLD to send a radio message to Germany, reading as follows:

"Fritz Sohn of Rheinpfalz [REDACTED] should write Lang and advise best way to leave U. S. and travel connections. Lang feels secure."

(Serial 1434, pages 6 & 7)

June 20, 1940

On this date our message #13 was sent to Germany, in which the German station was advised that Herman Lang wanted to hear from SOHN [REDACTED]

(Serial 1446, page 21)

It should be stated that the names which were radioed from Germany were sent over here at the request of LANG, who had requested that SEBOLD obtain the names of some people from Germany so that LANG would know that he was dealing with the right people. As SOHN worked at the NORDEN plant, it is possible that he carried plans of the bombsight to Germany and is aiding in manufacturing it there. It also appears that SOHN returned to Germany with the full knowledge of the individuals who have indicated to Herman Lang that it is satisfactory for him to return to Germany.

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Description

Name	Friedrich Sohn
Age	51
Born	Thaleichweiler, Germany, May 15, 1889
Height	5'10"
Weight	170
Build	medium stout
Hair	gray
Eyes	dark
Complexion	fair
Race	white
Nationality	German
Citizenship	German
Speech	German accent
Marital status	married
Occupation	machinist
Residence	Rheinpfalz
Wife	Maria Sohn, housewife, residing with husband
Children	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">b7C</div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">residence Germany, occupation machinist</div> </div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">residence Germany</div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">residence Germany</div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 400px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="margin-left: 5px;">residence Germany.</div>

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

SORAU

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

2/11/40,

b7C [REDACTED] J. C. Ellsworth,

[REDACTED] - Mic. conv. of L.S.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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HEINRICH SORAU, with aliases: Captain Bayer, Captain Beyer, Heinrich Kurz, Rheinhardt, Rhinehardt, Sandell Sanden, Sander, Sanders, Hugo Sebold, Dr. Hugo Sebold, Henry Sorau, Sornau, Dr. Hugo Stein, Heinrich Kunz

Residence: Rottenbaumschaussee 135, Hamburg, Germany

Employment: German espionage service

This man is one of the leaders of the German espionage service and apparently has been living at Hamburg and Cologne, Germany. From the information that has been obtained from persons who have been contacted by him, it is apparent that he has spent considerable time in the United States, but as yet no information has been obtained as to his entries or departures from this country, or his residence or occupation while residing in the United States, except that he advised that he has traveled all over the United States and stated that he has been employed mostly as a dishwasher.

He entered into the case as a subject because of the following reasons.

December 6, 1939

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD was staying at a hotel in Mulheim, Germany, having returned to Germany for his health and at that time being employed by the Siemens-Schuckert-Werke. WILLIAM SEBOLD had gone to bed and was awakened by SORAU, who introduced himself as HUGO SEBOLD. He told WILLIAM SEBOLD that he wanted to see him the next morning. He also stated that he wanted him, WILLIAM SEBOLD, to quit his job and get ready to go back to America.

(Serial 86)

December 7, 1939

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD met HUGO SEBOLD on the stairway of his hotel and went with him to his place of employment. Upon approaching the gate HUGO SEBOLD displayed his credentials to the guard, who immediately snapped to attention, saluted and addressed him as Hauptmann SANDELL or SANDERS, which means Captain SANDELL or SANDERS. They were immediately ushered into the general manager's office, and the general manager then called in WILLIAM SEBOLD'S

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immediate superior. HUGO SEBOLD showed these men his credentials from the German High Command and demanded that they immediately honorably release WILLIAM SEBOLD from his position, which resulted in a letter of recommendation being written for him and his prompt release from his duties at the plant.

After leaving the plant at which WILLIAM SEBOLD had been employed, HUGO SEBOLD spent considerable time with WILLIAM SEBOLD and he told WILLIAM SEBOLD that as soon as he obtained his passport he was to come to Hamburg and that his expenses would be paid. He told him that on his arrival in Hamburg he should go to live at the Klopstock Pension. At this time he inquired as to WILLIAM SEBOLD'S past experience regarding radio work.

(Serial 86)

January 10, 1940

b7C On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD took a train to Hamburg and immediately went to the Klopstock Pension. There he received a telegram from Mulheim advising that he had a telephone call from [REDACTED] United States Lines. WILLIAM SEBOLD then went to see HUGO SEBOLD and told HUGO about the telegram. HUGO then called [REDACTED] Cologne, Germany, and ascertained that WILLIAM SEBOLD'S ticket for the United States was ready. HUGO then sent him to Cologne to pick up his passport and ticket.

(Serial 86)

January 16 to 18, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD lived during this period at the Klopstock Pension and was in contact with HUGO SEBOLD each day, at which time he received training in the operation of a Leica camera, telegraphic work, and telegraphic and radio codes. During this time he was paid about fifty marks a day for his expenses.

January 22 to 26, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD during this time again took training at HUGO SEBOLD'S office and received instructions on how he was to behave when he arrived in the United States for the purpose of carrying on espionage work for the German Government.

January 26, 1940

HUGO SEBOLD gave WILLIAM SEBOLD \$1,000 in American currency, \$500 in ten dollar bills in one leather pouch, and \$500

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in five dollar bills in another pouch. He was instructed to deliver the \$500 in ten dollar bills to EVERETT ROEDER, 210 Smith Street, Merrick, Long Island, New York. He was further instructed to obtain a radio transmitting outfit and to study the Morse code, in order that he could relay messages to Germany. He was instructed to adopt and use the name Harry Sawyer.

He was also furnished with the names of Colonel FRITZ DUQUESNE, c/o Air Terminals, 17 East 42nd Street; LILLY STEIN, 127 East 54th Street, New York City; HERMAN LANG, 59-36 - 10th Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, New York, c/o L. G. Norden; and EVERETT ROEDER, 210 Smith Street, Merrick, New York. He was also furnished with the following names and addresses to be used in sending messages to Germany by mail:

b7C

[REDACTED]

He was instructed to give the following message to HERMAN LANG: "Greetings from Rantzau, Hamburg, Berlin" and was advised that this message meant that LANG should return to Germany. He was instructed to join the National Guard for the purpose of obtaining military information. He was instructed to observe ship movements, newspaper clippings and anything pertaining to military purposes and was told that Colonel FRITZ DUQUESNE was in charge of the activities of the German agents in New York City.

He was instructed as to the method he was to use in notifying the individuals in Germany as to his arrival and address, and he was furnished with five microphotographs by HUGO SEBOLD, who showed him how to conceal these in the back of his watch. He was instructed to deliver three of these messages as designated to DUQUESNE, STEIN and ROEDER. The other two messages contained instructions for himself. He was advised that the other \$500 was to be used by himself for expenses and to purchase a Leica camera and radio sending equipment.

He was instructed that three days after his arrival he was to send a cablegram to HUGO SEBOLD, 2 Klopstockstr., Hamburg, Germany, using his true name and giving a fictitious address; that if he was suspicious of being watched he should state "Am in doctor's care". HUGO SEBOLD also furnished WILLIAM SEBOLD with a code to be

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used in connection with letters and radio messages which he would send to Germany after his arrival in the United States.

(Serial 86)

February 11, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD sent a telegram from New York City to HUGO SEBOLD, Klopstockstr. 2, Pens. Klopstock, Hamburg, Germany, which read as follows:

"Arrived safe. Had pleasant tripp. Bill."

(Serial 86, page 40)

February 19, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted subject LILLY STEIN, at which time he handed her a microphotograph containing her instructions, and he gave her the greeting "Greetings from [REDACTED]". LILLY STEIN then made the statement, "I know, I know".

(Serial 236, page 23)

March 7, 1940

b7C On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted LILLY STEIN, and during their conversation she stated that she met SORAU and RENKEN in Hamburg, and that they induced her to come to America and spy. She stated that she had recently sent two telegrams to HEINRICH SORAU, Rottenbaumschausse 135, Hamburg, inquiring about money that was to be sent her. She stated that she had not heard from SORAU, but expected him to arrive soon.

(Serial 401, page 51)

March 14, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD sent a telegram by Western Union cable to HUGO SEBOLD, Klopstockstrasse 2, Hamburg, Germany, which read as follows:

"Met your friends. [REDACTED] has not answered letter. Sending mail today. Harry Sawyer, 223 East 82nd St."

On this same date WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed microphotographs of material which had been furnished to him by EVERETT ROEDER [REDACTED] whose names had been furnished to him by HUGO SEBOLD as being mail drops. He placed no indication on the letter that the

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microphotographs should be forwarded to Hamburg.

(Serial 553, page 14)

March 23, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed a letter to HUGO SEBOLD in which he advised him that he had met LANG, but that LANG did not trust him. This letter was mailed to [REDACTED]

(Serial 553, page 43)

March 29, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD prepared a letter to HUGO SEBOLD in which he advised him about his progress with the radio and also furnished information as to his contact with subject LANG. Copies of this letter were mailed [REDACTED] the designated mail drops.

(Serial 598, page 10)

April 9, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote a letter stating that subject ROEDER wanted more money, or else he would not furnish any further information. He also advised that his radio would be ready to operate in about two weeks. This letter was sent to HUGO SEBOLD by way [REDACTED]. The letter was signed H. S., Box 574, Grand Central Annex, New York.

(Serial 721, page 34)

April 18, 1940

In a conversation with WILLIAM SEBOLD, LILLY STEIN advised that SORAU had lived in the United States and had been known here as HEINRICH KURZ; that she had known him at that time. She described SORAU, and it was noted by WILLIAM SEBOLD that her description exactly fits that of the man known to him as HUGO SEBOLD. On this same date LILLY STEIN exhibited to WILLIAM SEBOLD a letter which she had received from SORAU, in which he advised that WILLIAM SEBOLD would call on her. This letter was signed HEINRICH.

(Serial 892, pages 5 to 9)

April 30, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD prepared a letter in which he advised that EVERETT ROEDER was refusing to furnish further information and material

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unless he was paid more money. In this letter he also advised as to his progress with the radio and made some inquiries as to the code. Copies of this letter were mailed [REDACTED]

(Serial 967, page 12)

May 4, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted LILLY STEIN, and she exhibited to him two letters which she had received from Germany, one dated at Hamburg, April 13, 1940, which advised that \$300 would be sent to her in the near future. This letter was signed [REDACTED]. The second letter was addressed from Stettin, Germany, and read in part as follows:

"I have therefore asked my co-worker, [REDACTED] to answer any mail received from you during my absence."

This letter was signed HEINRICH.

(Serial 1081, pages 4 and 5)

May 15, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD received through the mails an envelope which contained a note from subject ERWIN SIEGLER, in which SIEGLER Asked to see SEBOLD. Enclosed with this note was a brown envelope addressed to [REDACTED] 126 East 151st Street. This brown envelope contained the following:

1. Letter, apparently from some one at Hamburg, in which they inquired about how he, SEBOLD, was getting along with his radio and stating that the writer was ready with his radio... This letter suggested that SEBOLD should write the addressor by sending mail to [REDACTED]. This letter was unsigned.

2. Piece of paper containing instructions as to call letters to be used in connection with the radio, setting out the frequency to be used and advising that the call letter of the German station would be AOR. This message was signed Th. Br.

3. Note inquiring as to the name of the firm for which he was working, what the produce is, its size and capacity, whether airplanes are being delivered to England, and requesting any information available as to airplanes and their production.

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4. Piece of paper containing a list of war materials as to which information was desired by the addressor.

(Serial 1172, pages 7 to 10)

Special Agent [REDACTED] conducted investigation and ascertained that 126 East 151st Street, New York City, is a fictitious address. It should be noted that the signature Th. Br. is the same signature that appeared on the microphotographs which were turned over to WILLIAM SEBOLD by HUGO SEBOLD and which he brought with him to this country from Germany.

May 17, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD prepared and mailed a letter to HUGO SEBOLD, stating that he had met the friend from Klopstockstrasse and stated that he will follow HUGO SEBOLD'S instructions. He also advised that the Long Island representative (ROEDER) would do nothing until paid more money. This letter was sent [REDACTED]

(Serial 1172, page 21)

June 7, 1940

Radio message #10 was sent to Germany, which reads as follows:

"Jim reports Champlain sailed today. Also four other ships. SS Elizabeth taking provisions. Greetings Hugo. H."

(Serial 1446, page 5)

June 19, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted HERMAN LANG at LANG'S home, and during the conversation LANG stated that if SORAU comes to the United States he wants to see him right away.

(Serial 1434, page 7)

July 19, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed a coded letter, stating that the radio situation was more dangerous, because of monitoring by the Government and suggested a new code. Copies of this letter were sent to [REDACTED]

(Serial 1930, page 3)

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August 9, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed a coded letter [REDACTED] stating that certain materials had been sent by ERICH STRUNCK for delivery [REDACTED] Lisbon.

(Serial 2244, page 21)

August 14, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed a coded letter in which he advised that he was taking due precaution in order that he would not be uncovered. Copies were sent to [REDACTED]

(Serial 2317, page 6)

August 26, 1940

German radio message #37 was received, which read:

b7C "In the future Lilly shall only write to Eisenhandelsgesellschaft, Cologne-am-Rhein, Norbertstrasse 50, as her friend Heinrich is now stationed in Cologne. You must sever connections with her."

(Serial 2804, page 3)

September 11, 1940

On this date WILLIAM SEBOLD contacted LILLY STEIN and gave her a copy of the above message.

(Serial 2898, page 11)

October 24, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed a letter containing information concerning the Canadian air training plan [REDACTED]

(Serial 3851, page 52)

November 2, 1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed microphotographs of certain material furnished to him by LEO WAALEN [REDACTED] the letter containing the statement "To Hugo from Aufzug's friend Leo".

(Serial 3851, page 50)

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November 6, 1940

b7C WILLIAM SEBOLD mailed microphotographs of material which had been obtained out of magazines and newspapers [REDACTED] with a notation thereon "To Hugo from Harry".

(Serial 3851, page 50)

Special Agent J. C. ELLSWORTH assisted in coding and mailing the various letters mentioned above, and photographic copies, which have been identified, were retained in the file in this case.

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Description

Name	Heinrich Sorau
Age	43-45
Height	5'6"-8"
Weight	160-170
Build	athletic, well set up, wiry type
Hair	light brown, full head, combed straight back
Eyes	greenish-brown
Glasses	none
Complexion	medium, fresh out of door color
Mustache	none
Neck	very powerful
Face	sharp features, long Aryan type face and nose
Dress	hat with brim down all around, spats, wears elegant clothes, two Iron Crosses on coat lapel
Speech	speaks German with American accent, also speaks perfect English with American accent. When speaking English there is no sign of German accent
Peculiarities	very fond of Munich Lowenbrau beer and Moselle wines; smokes cigarettes constantly; is quiet, cool, ruthless type
Telephone	Hamburg 220130
Marital status	married; or at least lives with a woman
History	he advised William Sebald that he was born in Germany; that he was an aviation officer in World War I; that he had lived all over the United States, where he had worked as a dishwasher
Remarks	travels in an Opel automobile and has a chauffeur in plain clothes. Spends great deal of time in Alster Pavillion, Statt Schenke, and Bodega. He is most frequently seen with Dr. Renken.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

STABLER

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court E.D. of NY, Brooklyn, New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold
[REDACTED]

b7C
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

[REDACTED] American Export Lines.

[REDACTED] American Export Lines, (See Testimony [REDACTED])

[REDACTED] American Export S.S. Lines.
[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

RE: OSCAR RICHARD STABLERAddress: 2041 Linden Street
Brooklyn, New York

According to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization records, STABLER was born September 24, 1904, at Stuttgart, Degerloch, Germany. He embarked from Bremen, Germany, aboard the S.S. President Fillmore, arriving at the Port of New York on December 3, 1923. He filed petition #175,745 in the United States District Court at Hartford, Connecticut, on February 16, 1926, indicating that he had resided in the United States from December 1, 1923, during which time he resided in the County of Queens. He was admitted as a citizen of the United States on April 11, 1933, and was issued Certificate of Naturalization #3,621,373.

(Serial 6250, Page 23)

STABLER indicated he was a barber and that he was single.

STABLER became a subject in this investigation under the following circumstances:

During the investigation of CONRADIN OTTO DOLD it was ascertained that STABLER and DOLD were both receiving mail at the same Post Office box which was listed [REDACTED] it being Box #234 at Coytsville, New Jersey.

(Serial 1559, Page 20)

Numerous confidential informants have indicated that STABLER was a courier in the German espionage system.

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[REDACTED] S.S. Excambion, voluntarily appeared in the New York office of the FBI and indicated he had information concerning various members of the crew of the S.S. Excambion which might be of interest to the FBI. He stated that the most suspicious German on the S.S. Excambion was the ship's barber, OSCAR STABLER. That it came to his attention that STABLER was an expert with the camera and that he would spend many nights typing until 1 o'clock in the morning. That STABLER was being contacted by a suspicious individual in Genoa, Italy, whom it was felt was definitely a Gestapo agent. [REDACTED] described the Gestapo agent, whom he stated he had seen as many as a hundred times at Genoa, Italy and Lisbon, Portugal, as follows:

Age	37
Height	5' 6"
Weight	180 #
Build	Very heavy set
Complexion	Very light

(Description of Gestapo agent continued)

Hair
Eyes

Short, curly, light brown
Blue

Has Jewish appearance and is alleged to be a German Jewish refugee.

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[REDACTED] that he has seen, during the past one and one-half years on practically every occasion the S.S. Excambion docked at either Genoa, Italy, or Lisbon, Portugal, this Gestapo agent, and that on these occasions he has observed this agent contacting STABLER and DOLD. He further stated that many of the meetings between STABLER and the Gestapo agent were had in STABLER's stateroom. [REDACTED] advised that on one occasion STABLER had been arrested in Lisbon, Portugal and found to be in possession of some photographs, but he was released from jail the day following his arrest. Subsequently he contacted someone in the German Embassy in Lisbon and that as a result of this contact the International Police had returned his photographs to him.

On December 20, 1940, at which time the S.S. Excambion docked at Bermuda on her trip from Lisbon, Portugal, to the Port of New York, STABLER was arrested by the British authorities, a map of Gibraltar Sound having been found in his possession. He was temporarily detained by the British authorities and was not allowed to continue to New York aboard the S.S. Excambion. However, he was subsequently released, apparently for lack of evidence, and returned to the Port of New York as a passenger aboard the S.S. Exeter. He was subsequently discharged by the American Export Company and is, at the present time, attempting to obtain a job as ship's barber on some vessel plying to South America trade.

A list of the names and addresses found in STABLER's address book was furnished the Bureau through a confidential source and it was observed that among these names and addresses were those of several persons who are presently under investigation in this case and others who are suspected of being espionage agents of the German government. The Bureau also received confidential information to the effect that STABLER was believed to be the Chief of the Communist Committee on the S.S. Excambion and was the bearer of Communist propaganda which he distributed both on land and sea.

(Serial 6814, Page 2)
(Serials 5583 & 5794)

March 21,
1941

STABLER's name is most prominently mentioned in connection with this investigation in a meeting had between PAUL FEHSE and MAX BLANK with WILLIAM SEBOLD. This meeting was had in SEBOLD's office at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, and same was under microphone and visual surveillance. During the course of the meeting BLANK stated that a barber on the S.S. Excambion

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by the name of OSCAR STABLER had recently called at his place of business and that STABLER was one of the individuals who had carried material to the other side for him.

This would indicate STABLER's definite tie-up in this investigation, at least insofar as his activities as a courier are concerned. There is no information available at the present time indicating any actual overt acts of espionage committed by STABLER. However, from the information compiled from various confidential informants and his mention by BLANK as a courier, it is believed that STABLER has committed acts of an espionage nature.

(Serial 6788, Page 16)

STABLER is believed to be presently residing at 2041 Linden Street, Brooklyn, New York, and his description is as follows:

Age	36
Weight	150#
Height	5' 8"
Complexion	Light
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Scars	Scar on the third finger, right hand
Occupation	Barber
Education	3 years of night school at a Hartford, Connecticut High School
Photograph	Seaman's photograph in file--obtained from U. S. Maritime Commission--not believed to be good likeness
Parents	Deceased
Brother	PAUL STABLER, Captain in the German army
Sisters	[REDACTED]
Criminal Record	Arrested December 20, 1940, by British authorities at Bermuda--released for lack of evidence. A reported arrest, date unknown, by the International Police at Lisbon, Portugal--release after one day's imprisonment.

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Stabler

June 27,
1941.

On June 27, 1941 a warrant was issued for the arrest of OSCAR RICHARD STABLER, by United States Commissioner MARTIN G. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E.J. CONNELLEY, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

June 28,
1941.

On the evening of June 28, 1941, at about 8:45 P.M. Special Agents [REDACTED] placed STABLER under arrest at RAY'S BARBER SHOP, 134 Westwood Avenue, Westwood, N.J. where he was working as a barber.

STABLER willingly accompanied the Agents to his room (219 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, N.J.) which was searched in his presence after he signed a waiver permitting said search.

He was then taken to the Newark Bureau office, Newark, N.J. where he was questioned and gave the following signed statement:

me to his room. We had dinner there one night so there he asked me whether I wouldn't take a letter along, and I did. It was addressed to [REDACTED] I think his office was in the General Motors Building, New York City. Finding the office closed, it was on a Saturday morning, I went out of the building again and decided to call on my friend, MAX BLANK, whom I had known for at least five years, maybe longer, at that time. I carried that letter in my inside coat pocket, and somehow or other MAX BLANK got a look at the address and asked me did I know the man, and I said no, I never heard [REDACTED] before. So he told me well, his office was raided two days ago, and if I wanted to I could leave the letter with him; he knew [REDACTED] personally and he would take care of it, which I did.

Q. What is the occupation of MAX BLANK?

A. Well, I always knew MAX to be a book salesman at Westernman's Book Store near Rockefeller Center. I think it is West 48th Street, New York City. [REDACTED] told me several weeks ago that MAX is no longer connected with Westernman's but is working for the German Library of Information.

Q. A list of names was found in your room at 219 Fairview Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey, and amongst the various names appearing thereon there is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Is this the same [REDACTED] that you have referred to above?

A. Yes, that is right.

Q. Continue on with MR. BLANK [REDACTED]

A. I don't remember exactly whether it was before or after I gave that aforementioned letter to MR. BLANK when he asked me whether I wouldn't take any letters for him along. Now I don't know whether he told me I should bring it to the Consulate or not. I don't remember that. I gave those letters [REDACTED] and evidently he saw that they got where they were supposed to go. I don't remember whether those letters were addressed; well, just plain, but I do recall one letter I took along there was nothing written on it.

Q. What instructions did MAX BLANK give you when he gave you those letters?

A. Well, as I said before, I don't remember whether he told me I should give them to the Consulate. I don't remember that. One letter which had no address I think was destined for the

German Luftwaffe. I think I recall that I instructed [redacted] to tear off the outer cover and mail it to the address which was on the inner cover. When MAX BLANK told me that the letter was for the Luftwaffe I presumed that it had something to do with aircraft. BLANK gave me a book one time and he asked me whether I wouldn't take it along, and he told me it was perfectly all right because this book could be obtained in most any book store in the United States.

Q. To when did MAX BLANK state the book was to be delivered?

A. Well, he didn't state to where it should be delivered. I made all deliveries [redacted] In regard to this book, I believe he told me it should be mailed to Junkers, who build airplanes in Germany. This was the latter part of 1940. I delivered the book [redacted]

Q. Do you recall how many times you carried letters for MAX?

A. Not more than three times. I think I took some letters over to Genoa, Italy, and twice to Lisbon.

I think the second time I met [redacted] he asked me what there was to be seen in Bermuda, so he asked me to let him know the next time how many ships there were and what types, which I did.

Q. What type of information did you furnish to [redacted] and how?

A. The number of ships in port there, and I advised him either orally when I saw him or in writing.

Q. Do you remember how many times you furnished [redacted] with this information?

A. About two or three times.

Q. Did [redacted] ever pay you for your services or offer you any money?

A. He did, but I never accepted. He would ask me whether I had any expenses, and I told him that the expenses were too slight to be mentioned. I never accepted any money.

Q. When MAX BLANK gave you letters, by that do you mean that you received letters from him which you were to deliver in Portugal or Germany?

A. I don't remember whether he told me to give those letters to the German Consulate or to mail them. I know that the letters I took to Genoa I mailed myself at a post office there. I don't recall who they were addressed to. I remember on one occasion that one of the letters HAI BLANK gave me to deliver was to a member of his family in Germany.

Q. Will you tell how you happened to meet PAUL PERSE?

A. PAUL PERSE was a passenger on the Excambion from Genoa to New York before Italy entered the war, and he would kill some of his time talking to me in the barber shop, and he told me that he is a ship's cook and that he signed on an American freight ship of the Moore-McCormack Line which went to Sweden. There he missed a ship, whether on purpose or not I do not know, and from Sweden he worked his way on a German ship to Hamburg, I believe, and in Hamburg or in Berlin he went to the American Consulate to request a passport, which he did get. I don't remember how much time he spent in Germany, and that is about all I know of PAUL PERSE. I haven't seen him since the time when he departed from the S. S. Excambion. I read of his arrest in the newspapers.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say?

A. No.

I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three and one-half pages, and the same is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witnesses:

_____, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

_____, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at Newark, New Jersey on June 29, 1941:

OSCAR RICHARD STABLER was questioned by Special Agent [REDACTED] at the Newark Field Division in the presence of Special Agents [REDACTED]

OSCAR RICHARD STABLER advised that his address is [REDACTED] New York and that he lives with a [REDACTED] that he was born in Stuttgart in the suburb of Degerboch, Germany on September 24, 1904. STABLER advised his father was FREDERICH, a cabinet maker, now deceased; that his mother was MINA, now deceased; that [REDACTED] Major in the German army and lives at Konstanz, Germany; that he is in the fruit business and lives at Stuttgart, Germany; [REDACTED] duty at police headquarters in Stuttgart, Germany and that his other [REDACTED] is with some insurance company in Germany. In regard to his sisters, he advised that one of them is [REDACTED] husband is a buck private in the German army and lives in Stuttgart. Another sister [REDACTED] whose husband is in the real estate business, and they live in Stuttgart, Germany.

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STABLER advised that he is single and never was married, and that he is about 5' 8" tall and weighs about 160 pounds; that he lived in Stuttgart all his life and he left for America; that while there in Stuttgart he attended the regular city schools and also learned the barber trade, which trade he has followed ever since; that in November, 1923 he left Stuttgart to go to America and left at the port of Bremen, Germany; that he came to New York on the PRESIDENT WILLMORE about 1923; that he immediately went to Hartford, Connecticut where he worked as a barber for ANTHONY MILLER, now believed deceased; that in 1927 he left Hartford and came to New York and returned to Germany on the Westphalia. He left New York in May, 1927 a day or two before LINDBERGH flew across the ocean, and he returned to New York September 19, 1927. He advised that he returned to Germany just to visit relatives and friends. Stabler advised that when he returned to New York in 1927 he again went back to Hartford, Connecticut and continued working for Mr. MILLER until December 20, 1927; that he quit Mr. Miller and returned to New York and worked at 129 Liberty Street, another barber shop of which [REDACTED] was the owner; that he worked there about a year and [REDACTED] sold the shop to [REDACTED] and he, STABLER continued to work as a barber for [REDACTED] until June, 1932 when he left him; that at that time he was living on Nooning Street near Ridgewood; that in 1929 he had a room with [REDACTED] who were living [REDACTED]

In July, 1932 STABLER left New York on the SS NEW YORK for his home in Germany, and he came back in the latter part of November,

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1932; that he returned to Germany to see his mother, and she died about three months later; that he then obtained a position at Augusta, Georgia with the Bonaire Vanderbilt Hotel as a barber; that he worked there until the season was over, which was April, 1933 and [REDACTED] was his employer; that he then returned to New York City and obtained his final citizenship papers and became a citizen in April, 1933; that he filed his preliminary petition for citizenship in June, 1932 and filed the papers on Washington Street. He stated that he later obtained his final papers in Brooklyn Court; that one of his witnesses on these papers [REDACTED] who returned to Germany about three or four years ago because he had bad luck in the United States where he was in the floor laying business. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was another witness, and she was Stabler's [REDACTED]. STABLER obtained a barber position at Swampscott, Massachusetts in the NEW OCEAN HOUSE, this being in 1933 where he worked until about October; that from there Stabler stated he started to go to sea and around November, 1933 he obtained a position as a barber on the VIRGINIA which sailed between New York City and San Francisco via the Panama Canal which boat is now called the BRAZIL. Stabler advised that he worked on this boat until about May, 1935 and then he made two cruises to the West Indies on the BELGENLAND which was owned by the I.M.M.

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About August, 1935 STABLER obtained a barber position on the SS EXCALUBUR which was owned by the AMERICAN EXPORT LINES; that this boat sailed between New York City and Beirut, Syria; that he must made one round trip and was then transferred to the SS EXCAMBION, a sister ship which sailed the same route and he remained on this ship until March, 1937; that he did not do any work until March, 1938 when he went back on the EXCAMBION again as a barber where he remained until he was removed by the British authorities at Bermuda in December, 1940. STABLER stated he was never told by the British why he was detained, and he was never given a hearing nor was he asked any questions, and the British merely told him to appeal to the High Tribunal; that he saw the American Consul, who asked a lot of questions. Stabler believed a protest was filed because he was discharged exactly two weeks after he was detained, and that he was detained on the 21st of December, 1940. STABLER stated he was in a concentration camp at Huntley Towers near Hamilton; that after leaving Hamilton, he returned to New York on the SS EXETER.

STABLER advised the Excambion had made a trip from New York to Lisbon, and was coming back to New York.; that after his arrival in New York in January, 1941 on the EXETER he did not look for any work merely doing odd jobs until May, 1941; that on June 2, 1941 he started to work for RAY's BARBER SHOP at 134 Westwood Avenue, Westwood, New Jersey; that he was referred to Ray's by the TEDDY ROSS BARBER AGENCY on Second or Third Avenue, New York City; that in Westwood, he obtained a room at 219 Fairview Avenue, which room was called to his attention by [REDACTED]

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STABLER advised that he has about \$7,000 in cash in the SEAMANS BANK FOR SAVINGS on Wall Street, New York City, and has about \$800 worth of stock, some of which is the Texas Gulf Sulphur, the Trico Products, the Electrical Storage Battery and Texas and Pacific Railroad Trust. STABLER advised he has never owned an automobile, and owns no real estate; that some time in 1940, around December, the Excambion left for Lisbon, and there was some dissension between the crew and the British in Hamilton, Bermuda because the British refused to let them go ashore; that at Lisbon, Portugal the Customs Officers took about ten letters from him and gave him a receipt which was a printed form, and stated he could call for them at 5:30 the same evening, and that he did, and mailed them; that these letters were Christmas letters to his relatives in Germany; that the ship then left Lisbon for Bermuda, and there was no further trouble until the ship arrived at Bermuda, where STABLER stated he was taken off the boat; that the British in Bermuda found in one of his metal boxes a map of Gibraltar which was a hand drawn map made by [REDACTED] the Excambion.

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Stabler stated [REDACTED] gave him this map around October, 1939 when they were both on the same boat, and further stated that [REDACTED] himself made the maps; that about October, 1939 while STABLER was a barber on the Excambion, [REDACTED] and the British stopped the ship in the Bay of Gibraltar and kept it there about seven and one half days; that while the ship was in this bay, [REDACTED] drew a couple of maps showing that the ship was actually in Spanish waters, and that the British had nothing to do with it; that [REDACTED] left the ship about three months before December, 1940.

STABLER stated that the British searched just a few people who were German born American citizens, and that he, Stabler, was one of them and that the British took his map ashore and returned it about three hours later, and advised him he would have to be removed. Stabler stated that there was nothing else further besides that map and that he never received it back, nor did he get the book back which they kept.

Stabler advised that he worked for the INTERSTATE COMPANY, 250 East 43rd Street, New York City who had the concession for the barber shops and so forth, and that [REDACTED] was his boss. According to Stabler, [REDACTED] offered him a position on a former ship of the Dollar Lines, and [REDACTED] also mentioned that the MOORE MC CORMICK Line was building several new ships, and that he, Stabler, would be in line for a barber job, and that these ships were going to South America. Stabler stated that he did not ask for any boat job which went to South America. He also stated he has never been arrested before in his life.

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In regard to [REDACTED] Stabler advised he lived with this man and family [REDACTED]. Stabler stated he moved there in about April, 1938 while he was working on the SS Excambion, and that he was referred to [REDACTED] by CONRADIN OTTO DOLD who was second steward on the SS Excambion. STABLER advised he had been at the family home before with DOLD on a visit, but never actually lived there until April, 1938; that while he was on the high seas, [REDACTED] family advised him by letter that they moved to Coytsville, New Jersey, and that they had taken this belongings with them. STABLER stated he lived with the [REDACTED] family for about a year in Woodcliff, New Jersey, but he then found Coytsville too far so he checked into the Taft Hotel, New York City for a few days; that while living with [REDACTED] was a bartender in some saloon on 23rd Street in New York City, and later obtained a job as a bartender on one of the ships going to South America. STABLER stated that if he was not mistaken, he believed STABLER was employed on the Uruguay; that the last time he saw STABLER was during the past spring.

In regard to DOLD, Stabler stated that they both came from the same town; that around 1935 was when he first met him on the SS Excambion on which ship DOLD was a waiter. Later DOLD was promoted to second steward, and the last time he saw DOLD was in Bermuda in December, 1940 at which time he was chief steward. STABLER stated he and DOLD got along together the first time, but later DOLD made a pass at a friend's wife in Naples, Italy, and he didn't like him, and also STABLER claimed that DOLD drinks quite a bit.

In regard to the mail STABLER received at the STARZ home, he stated it was ordinary routine mail.

In December, 1940 STABLER was on the SS Excambion at Lisbon and he was searched at that time. They took Christmas letters from him. He stated that there was a ship in port at Lisbon just before the Excambion arrived which Stabler believed was the EXETER; that on the Exeter there were two or three Communists who tried to smuggle some Communist literature on board which was printed in Portugal. STABLER stated that according to a story he heard these men were held by the Portugal authorities until the boat was ready to sail, and they left with the Exeter; that the Excambion was next in port, and all crew members were searched, and that was when the Christmas letters were found on him in addition to some photos of ships.

When Stabler was asked as to what ships ^{there} were, he replied "I won't answer that."

STABLER stated that the Portuguese authorities returned the letters and photos to him the same night. He also admitted that he was just an ordinary amateur photographer, and stated that while on the ships he used to develop film in his room for passengers and

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members of the crew. STABLER stated he tore the pictures up after receiving them, and that a business friend of his in Lisbon helped him who was not connected with the German Embassy. STABLER stated that about fifteen of them were searched that day on this particular boat.

b7C He further advised that he has known MAX BLANK for about five or six years having met him at [REDACTED] that BLANK now resides at Weehawken, New Jersey, whose name was [REDACTED]. STABLER stated [REDACTED] works for a coffee broker on Front Street, New York City, and that [REDACTED] that he believed [REDACTED] met Mr. BLANK through [REDACTED] also that [REDACTED] told him that a month previous that [REDACTED] was connected with the GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION in New York City; that he has not seen MAX BLANK for about two or three months, and the last time he saw him was in the book store where he stopped to visit him; that MAX is a clerk in the Westerman book store near Radio City, New York City.

STABLER stated he never did any work for BLANK, and that he did not know if BLANK was doing anything on the side, but he did know BLANK was not making much money at the book store; that BLANK visited him once or twice on the Excambion, which was probably a year ago. STABLER stated that as far as he knows, BLANK is a German citizen but [REDACTED] is naturalized; that BLANK always talks about politics, and that he believed BLANK is a pro-German individual.

When asked if he carried any messages for BLANK on the SS Excambion, STABLER answered "I won't answer that."

STABLER also advised that [REDACTED] is a German citizen and not an American, and that both [REDACTED] have regretted the fact that they are not naturalized [REDACTED] probably may lose his job. He advised that the [REDACTED] presently reside at [REDACTED]

In regard to [REDACTED] STABLER stated he has known him for about five or six years, having met him on the SS Excambion; that he also knew [REDACTED] and read about both of them being arrested some time ago in connection with some bonds and stocks.

STABLER advised that he is not a Communist, but that in 1938 when he rejoined the Excambion, he was forced to join the NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, CIO; that he has never heard of a Communist Party on any ship, and denied distributing any Communist literature or propaganda. He also denied having any instructions taken from him while at Lisbon stating only Christmas letters and photos were taken.

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In regard to [redacted] at Lisbon, STABLER advised that [redacted] is the man he mentioned hereinbefore as being the person who obtained the photographs back; that [redacted] and is not a "big shot", but is making money. STABLER stated that [redacted] furnishes food to the Italian and German Embassys, and that the last time he [redacted] was in December, 1940 at Lisbon. He stated that he has not communicated with him since. He also advised he knew [redacted] is a member of the Nazi Party because he once saw an invitation to a music party laying on his table. STABLER denied contacting the American Legation in regard to getting back his photographs and Christmas letters, and that he did not know if [redacted] contacted them. STABLER was unable to furnish any enlightening information regarding the metallurgical as is mentioned in the Bureau letter to New York dated March 7, 1941. He also stated that he does not like to see his home country lose, and that it would be the finish of Germany for good.

Stabler stated that there were various individuals on the SS Excambion who were β jealous of his position.

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Stabler also advised that he owns a portable typewriter, and has typed on the SS Excambion until 2:00 A.M. on some mornings stating that he was merely writing letters.

He was furnished the description of the Gestapo agent as appears in New York letter to the Bureau dated March 27, 1941. STABLER stated that the description fitted that [redacted] and that he met [redacted] for the first time in Lisbon around September, 1940, and that he never met [redacted] at any other place and never saw him in Genoa, Italy. He also stated this description fitted a man named [redacted] who lost his job in Germany because of Hitler. STABLER stated he met him in Genoa, Italy about 1939, and that he had obtained from this man American and English money in pounds, and taken them to Egypt where they were traded in for lira, which is Italian money, and STABLER's commission was 3%. STABLER stated, however, this man is about fifty years old and has long gray curly hair, and that he saw him about six times in all in Genoa and met his wife once or twice. STABLER also stated that this individual once contacted him by telephone in Lisbon, and that this individual was trying to obtain a visa for Brazil.

STABLER also admitted having been in the "Estorial", a gambling place in Lisbon with [redacted] but denied ever being in the "Olympian" bar.

STABLER advised that [redacted] once visited CONRADIN at Naples, Italy. He further stated that [redacted] was the only person whom he met both at Genoa, Italy and Lisbon, Portugal, and he could not think of any other individual who might fit the description referred to above. In regard to [redacted] STABLER advised [redacted] had known him ever since [redacted] worked on the

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SS Excambion and that he was a bartender and is an American.

STABLER reiterated that he did not make any inquiry of anyone about going to South America but stated [REDACTED] brought the subject up himself.

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He also advised that once he took one or two letters over to Lisbon which MAX BLANK gave him, and that it was right after the war started he recalled; that BLANK gave him a letter at the boat which was the EXCAMBION, and that he, STABLER mailed them in Lisbon, and that there were private individuals addresses on them, but he could not recall the names. STABLER also stated he did not get anything from BLANK for doing this, and in fact he himself had to pay the postage; also that when BLANK gave him the letters, BLANK just asked if he would mail them for him, as they would get there quicker. STABLER stated he did not know the contents of the letters; that they were just ordinary regular Christmas envelopes.

He also advised he did not know anyone named GERHOFF,
[REDACTED]

In regard to the above information STABLER was asked questions and Special Agent [REDACTED] took stenographic notes of his answers, which is the information mentioned hereinbefore and his notes are being retained in instant file.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] at Newark, New Jersey on June 29, 1941:

At the Newark Field Division, Special Agents [REDACTED] interrogated OSCAR RICHARD STABLER in the presence of Special Agents [REDACTED]. STABLER was asked questions, and Special Agent [REDACTED] took stenographic notes of his answers, which notes are being retained in instant file.

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STABLER advised that he did not remember giving MAX BLANK any letter; that he carried letters on two occasions; that there were one or two letters on these occasions; that he could not remember to whom they were addressed, but thought one was to BLANK's brother. STABLER stated that he thinks the letters were not sent to BLANK's parents, and that he is quite sure of that; that both of the letters were going to GERMANY the first time, and in regard to the second time, BLANK gave him a couple more letters, and these letters were also for Germany.

STABLER stated that he mailed all of the letters in Lisbon, Portugal, and he could not remember if there was a third time. STABLER also admitted that he took a blank envelope over to Lisbon and gave it [REDACTED] that he, Stabler, did not know what was in the envelope, but that MAX BLANK stated it was something for the LUFTHANSA.

STABLER stated that [REDACTED] was located in his place of business in Lisbon and he, Stabler, told [REDACTED] to tear off the cover and mail it to the address on the inside, and that the envelope was just a plain white one with no address on it at all, and he believed it was the regular ordinary sized envelope.

STABLER advised that [REDACTED] gave him a letter one time, and it was addressed to a certain [REDACTED] in the General Motors Building in New York. STABLER stated that [REDACTED] requested him to deliver this letter personally, so he went to the office, but found it was closed as it was on a Saturday. STABLER stated he then went to see MAX BLANK and had a chat with him, and while there he took out his handkerchief and this letter happened to fall out and Max saw the address and mentioned to him that that office had been raided a few days before. STABLER stated that this occurred in 1940.

STABLER advised he gave the letter to MAX and Max stated he would take care of it; also that [REDACTED] gave him, Stabler, nothing for delivering it. Stabler also stated he believed this was the only letter he received from [REDACTED]. He further advised that MAX BLANK once gave him a book to be delivered to [REDACTED] and the book was about Diesel engines, which book was published in America; that BLANK gave him the book which was not wrapped, and this incident occurred in the second half of 1940. STABLER stated that he delivered the book to [REDACTED] and that he guessed [REDACTED] knew who it was going to. STABLER

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stated he told [redacted] that this book was given to him by someone in New York who stated that it should be given to him. STABLER also advised that they did not know each other, meaning [redacted] and BLANK. Stabler further stated that he never came to Lisbon until July of last year, and that he met [redacted] some time in August or September, 1940. He also stated that for Max he took one or two letters to Genoa, Italy for his family. He also advised that he carried letters for MAX BLANK on three or four different occasions, these occasions being both to Genoa and Lisbon. He denied ever carrying packages for MAX BLANK. He also stated that he had a hunch there was something in that white plain envelope.

b7C
STABLER advised that MAX BLANK is a bragger, and that he has never paid much attention to him; that one evening they had an argument shortly after the war broke out, and BLANK stated that Germany has one hundred submarines, while MAX stated Germany has 12,000. STABLER also stated that he has refused BLANK on many occasions to deliver letters, and that on a number of times, BLANK has requested him to carry letters, but he refused him. He also stated MAX BLANK came on the SS EXCAMBION twice, and gave letters to him to deliver to the man in Lisbon. STABLER stated he mailed a few letters for BLANK in Italy too, but that was before Italy entered the war.

Stabler stated that at the same time, he took the book along he also took two letters along, and that he believed the letters belonged to BLANK. Stabler stated that he gave this book and two letters to [redacted] which incident he believed occurred in the fall of 1940. Stabler also stated that when BLANK mentioned the LUFTHANSA, he, Stabler, figured there was something about airplanes in the envelope. Stabler also stated that MAX BLANK met CONRADIN DOLD through him. He further advised that [redacted] asked him once what he saw in Bermuda, and [redacted] requested him to write about it, and Stabler stated that he used to count how many ships there were, and would write [redacted] about it. He further stated he did not contact anyone in Bermuda and he did not furnish any information about them except the number, and that he furnished this information [redacted] about three times. Also that he never wrote [redacted] about any American ships.

Stabler stated that PAUL FEHSE was a passenger on the SS EXCAMBION, which trip must have occurred in the spring of 1940, as it was before Italy entered the war. Stabler stated that Fehse came into the barber shop on the ship, and that they talked about Germany and about things in general. Stabler stated that he never saw him after he left the ship, but later read about Fehse being arrested and sentenced to serve a year. Also that he knew Fehse was from Hoboken, New Jersey. Stabler further advised that he met [redacted] about the second trip he made to Lisbon, [redacted] came aboard and inquired for some Bromo Seltzer, which is prohibited because of import laws.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at New York, New York on June 30, 1941.

OSCAR RICHARD STABLER was questioned by Special Agent [REDACTED] at the New York Field Division on June 30, 1941 in the presence of Special Agents [REDACTED]. Agent [REDACTED] took stenographic notes of STABLER's answers, which notes are being retained in instant file and the following information was furnished by STABLER.

STABLER advised that BLANK ^{never} knew [REDACTED] and that he did not even think that BLANK knew the name. STABLER stated that he knew him as the man in Lisbon.

b7C
STABLER advised that he thinks there were some instructions in that letter that [REDACTED] gave him to deliver to [REDACTED] (phonetic) about BLANK giving him, STABLER, letters to be delivered back. STABLER also advised that when BLANK gave him the white plain envelope BLANK stated to give it to the same party in Lisbon and that it will go to Lufthansa. STABLER advised that he knew that BLANK meant [REDACTED]. STABLER also stated that as he recalls it, the letter was just an ordinary size white plain envelope; also that BLANK did not say anything about what was in the letter but STABLER stated that he himself assumed that it was something regarding airplanes. He also stated that he did not recall the envelope being very fat but was just an ordinary envelope.

STABLER advised that he gave that letter to [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] it was to go to the Lufthansa. He also told [REDACTED] that he got the letter from a fellow in New York but did not mention BLANK's name. STABLER also advised that this happened sometime in the fall of 1940.

STABLER Also stated that he does not recall whether BLANK gave him the diesel book before he got the white envelope or whether it was afterward. He described the diesel book as being about one-half inch thick and was of the usual size for a book. BLANK gave this book to STABLER and told him to give it to the man in Lisbon. STABLER advised that the book was not wrapped at all and that BLANK came to the Excambion and gave the book to

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him. STABLER could not recall just where BLANK gave him the white envelope for Lufthansa.

He also advised that he gave the diesel book to [REDACTED] and that he never opened the book so he does not know whether any instructions were inside or not.

STABLER further advised that [REDACTED] gave him the letter [REDACTED] about the second time that he met [REDACTED] just told him to deliver it to him, meaning [REDACTED] personally. STABLER stated that he went to his address and noticed a word Trans something on the door but the office was closed. He also stated that he thinks he went to the General Motors Building in New York City with the letter.

b7C STABLER advised that when BLANK saw this letter which was addressed to [REDACTED] BLANK mentioned that [REDACTED] was a customer of his at the book store where he worked.

STABLER also advised that he mailed several letters in Genoa, Italy for MAX BLANK on one occasion and that they were sent to someone in Germany. He recalled that one of the letters was for BLANK's brother and these letters were mailed by him before Italy entered the war. He also advised that when the Excambion went to Genoa, Italy it did not stop at Lisbon; that BLANK gave him these letters to mail in Genoa and this was even before he, STABLER, knew [REDACTED] and STABLER stated he believed the letters were for BLANK's family. He also stated that after the ship started to go to Lisbon he thinks that he also received a couple of letters from BLANK to mail at Lisbon which were going to Germany but he does not just recall the names on them but thinks the letters were addressed.

STABLER advised that he felt quite sure that he received the plain white envelope from BLANK after he brought the letter over which was to be delivered to [REDACTED] and STABLER stated that he believed there was something in that letter from [REDACTED] telling that he, STABLER, could be trusted or something. STABLER stated it would have to be this way because otherwise BLANK would not have known of [REDACTED] as STABLER stated he never told BLANK about [REDACTED]

STABLER also stated that there is a possibility that [REDACTED] told BLANK [REDACTED] in Lisbon and that is why BLANK gave

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b7C
him the plain white envelope and the diesel book and just mentioned to give them to the man in Lisbon. STABLER also stated that this must have all happened between September and December, 1940 as he first met [REDACTED] September, 1940 and the last trip he made there was in December, 1940.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at New York, New York on June 30, 1941.

OSCAR RICHARD STABLER was questioned by Special Agent [REDACTED] at the New York Field Division on June 30, 1941 in the presence of Special Agents [REDACTED]. Agent [REDACTED] took stenographic notes of STABLER's answers, which notes are being retained in instant file and the following information was furnished by STABLER.

b7c STABLER was questioned concerning the pictures which were taken from his person at Lisbon, Portugal by the customs officers and STABLER stated that those pictures which were taken away from him by the customs men in Lisbon occurred in December, 1940 and they consisted of about six photographs that he took with his camera and that these six photographs were of British merchantmen ships that were in the harbor of Bermuda. STABLER stated that he developed them on the ship himself and was going to give them to [REDACTED] but they were taken away from him.

STABLER advised that [REDACTED] had previously asked him to take photographs of any ships that were around Bermuda. STABLER further stated that he and [REDACTED] went down to the customs house that day and [REDACTED] acted as his interpreter and they got everything back from the customs men which included the photographs and Christmas letters. STABLER also advised that he gave the photographs to [REDACTED] asked him what the expenses were and STABLER told [REDACTED] "Nothing" as he did it all himself.

STABLER advised that since the war started he has not taken any photographs of any American vessels at all but that he might have taken some before the war started and that this was the only time he took any photographs for [REDACTED] or anyone else.

He also advised that he does not know anybody who was in the United States Army but stated he did write several long letters to his [REDACTED] and that he has explained his views about the war to [REDACTED] but has never given or sent [REDACTED] any information about anybody or anything. He also did not recall ever writing [REDACTED] about a secret report or about an Army Officer.

STABLER furnished the following description of [REDACTED]

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b7c

Age	About 36 to 37 years
Height	About 5' 6"
Weight	About 160 pounds
Build	Husky
Hair	Light blonde
Complexion	Light
Nationality	German
Occupation	Ship chandler, Lisbon, Portugal

STABLER stated that [REDACTED] has both his home and offices on the [REDACTED]. He stated that the photographs mentioned above were delivered to [REDACTED] and they were not supposed to be delivered to the German Embassy at all as STABLER stated he has never been in the German Embassy in Lisbon and that he does not know anyone at the German Embassy anyway.

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONHEINRICH STADE1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Sunbury, Pennsylvania.
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island, New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

[REDACTED] 3/19/41

[REDACTED] 3/19/41

5/14/41

5/19/41 (See: Section I-
"Sebold's Office")

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

J. C. Ellsworth

6/3/41

[REDACTED] 5/16/41

5/19/41

[REDACTED] 3/19/41

5/14/41

[REDACTED] 6/28/41

[REDACTED] 6/30/41

[REDACTED] 3/19/41

5/14/41

5/16/41

5/19/41

[REDACTED] 6/9/41

[REDACTED] 5/14/41

5/16/41

5/19/41

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record

[REDACTED] U.S. Lines.

[REDACTED] U.S. S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

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HEINRICH STADE, with aliases:-

Heinz Stade, Siegfried,
Fritz Meier (Meyer).604 West 40th Street,
Apartment 53,
New York, N.Y.

From the records of the Court of Common Pleas, Sunbury, Pa., it was ascertained that STADE was born January 3, 1901 at Hanover, Germany and immigrated to the United States from Hamburg, Germany, arriving at the Port of New York on the S.S. BAYERN, September 14, 1922. He filed a Certificate of Arrival in the above Court August 25, 1927, a petition for Naturalization December 3, 1928 and was naturalized in said Court on March 4, 1929, receiving Certificate of Naturalization #2,883,266. He signed for this as HEINZ STADE, thus duplicate certificate #3,031,112 was issued April 17, 1929 for which he signed as HEINRICH STADE. Occupation - Musician and waiter, accepting odd jobs. [REDACTED] 20th Century Decorators, 2248 Broadway, N.Y.C.

HEINRICH STADE is named as a subject in this case as a result of the following circumstances.

March 19,
1941.

PAUL FEHSE telephoned WILLIAM SEBOLD at his office and stated that he wanted to come right up with someone interesting, and who knows something of radio. Fehse thereafter came to Sebold's office with a man whom he introduced as HEINZ STADE. Sebold asked Fehse how he came to know this man and Fehse said he was introduced to Stade by EICHENLAUB. Sebold then asked Stade who he knew in Germany. Stade stated that he knew [REDACTED] Office of Foreign Politics, in Hanover and also [REDACTED] German Government Broadcasting System.

He stated that he left Germany about 1938 or 1939, with instructions that he was to take out U. S. citizenship papers.

SEBOLD asked him if he had been doing anything in the spy business and Stade said that he had; that he knows everything about it, both before the war and at the present time.

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SEBOLD asked him what branch of the spy work he was in, and he said he was in the Political, Propaganda, Industrial, and Military.

He stated that he had been taken in by the New York Bomb Squad for questioning about the World's Fair Bombing; that he was given the "third degree" and that the police broke three of his ribs, also hung him out of the window; that, however, he did not talk. STADE stated that he would not talk until he was sure that SEBOLD was O.K.

SEBOLD then asked him about his job, and Stade said that he is a musician and mentioned the radio and the cello. He also said that he was a publicity agent and could also operate a radio.

When asked if he had ever sent anything to Germany he said he had.

When questioned concerning his knowledge of radio he did not seem to know much about the operation thereof. Stade stated that he had a friend in the F.B.I. who is a music scholar and he also has a friend in the New York Police Department; that these people "tip him off" once in a while when something is going to happen. When Sebold asked him what kind of "tips" he had received, he stated that he could not trust him, SEBOLD, and FEHSE, and that this might all be a trap. He stated he would not do any business with SEBOLD unless he had proof that he is in touch with Germany. Sebold then suggested that he ask for the name of some kind and he would then get in touch with Germany and the other side would O.K. it. Stade agreed that this would be a good way to check up on him and referred him to the names above mentioned. He then told Sebold that he has a sister living in Germany; that if the other side gives him his sister's first name he would recognize him, Sebold, as a bonafide agent of Germany and would give him his cooperation. He stated that he was leaving for Chicago and wrote out, on a business card, the name and address of his wife as follows:

b7c [REDACTED]

He stated that when he, Sebold, received his sister's name from Germany he should send his wife the following telegram:

"Best congratulations" and sign the message with his sister's name. He said that after that he would be his, SEBOLD'S, man. Sebold gave him his mail box number, 67, Madison Square Station, for communication purposes.

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STADE stated that he would be able to gather important information in the midwest, and stated that he had materials which would be important but indicated that he had had trouble getting them across and that if he was certain that SEBOLD was O.K. he would send his materials to him.

He stated that he had served in the Field Artillery Unit of the German Army, and that he came from Hanover, Germany. FEHSE then told Stade that in case he, Fehse, was able to leave the United States or did leave the United States he would turn over his business to him, that is, the direction of the Marine Division. FEHSE also said that Stade used to be a seaman and he believed he worked on the WASHINGTON or the MANHATTAN.

(S. 6717 - P. 2)

March 25,
1941.

Radio Message No. 228 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

"
A man named Heinz Stade as been recommended to me.
He gives following references. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Office of Foreign Politics, Hanover,
[REDACTED] Government Radio, Berlin.
He demands the first name of his sister as a password.
He says he has important materials which he will send
to you through me. Therefore please send me his
sister's first name."

May 1,
1941.

Message No. 131 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"
Your Messages two two eight and two three two. Don't make
connections now. It is not out of the question that
Siegfried-Toni is watched momentarily. Recommend great
caution in general."

(S. 6929 - P. 14)

b7c

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May 7,
1941.

SEBOLD, upon arriving at his office, found the cleaning woman working and at the time she said that a man had come to the office at about 6:05 P.M. and had written a message on a calendar pad on his, Sebold's, desk. The message read:

"
Will see you at six o'clock. Hanni."

He did not return to the office, however.

b7C
May 12,
1941.

SEBOLD sent a telegram to [REDACTED] which read as follows:

"
Sorry I missed you other night. Please come Wednesday, 6 P.M. Harry."

On the same night, WAALEN, in conversation with Sebold, stated that STADE was introduced to this work by EICHENLAUB.

May 14,
1941.

HEINZ STADE walked into Sebold's office and he showed him Message No. 228, which he had sent to Germany on March 25th. He then showed him a copy of Message No. 131, received on May 1, 1941, and dated April 30, 1941. He asked Stade if he was known in Germany under the name of SIEGFRIED. Stade stated that his name is FRITZ and that he is SIEGFRIED.

He then spoke freely, apparently being satisfied that this message showed him that Sebold had connections in Germany.

STADE stated that in May 1936 he was in Germany as a member of the GERMAN FAHNDUNGABTEILUNG (The Searching Division of the Gestapo); that he was established in Bremen and in Hamburg. He stated that this outfit worked in connection with EICHENLAUB in New York, and was in charge of the incoming "Devisen" and foreign exchange matters, that is, his outfit was supposed to control incoming exchange subject to the German Exchange Laws.

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May 14,
1941 - continued.

He stated that when someone in New York City wanted to take money out of the United States, KICHENLAUB secured this information some way or other, and "tipped off" the German Gestapo. Then, if the tourist or seaman coming to Germany did not declare his financial status correctly, his outfit immediately took care of him. He stated that he knew [redacted] and also [redacted] Hamburg Gestapo.

He stated that he returned to the United States in 1939 on the S.S. WASHINGTON; that he has a friend, [redacted] by the name of [redacted] that [redacted] sails on a British ship, the SELA, to Cobe, Ireland, and showed Sebold two letters of recommendation [redacted] Stade then handed Sebold a piece of paper containing information about boats and convoys and the meeting place of convoys. This piece of paper contained the following:

b7C
"Ships leaving Durban, S.A. for North America and the West Indies have been sailing from Durban to 36 degrees south and 20 degrees east, etc."

He also dictated to Sebold,

"They (tankers) bring magnesium from Mexico and Houston, Texas. Meet in Bermuda under Wenig. Convoy only one small boat from here to 20 degrees and 50 (?) Meridian, etc."

He could not remember the exact degrees given as the meeting point of the ships and said he would telephone Sebold the following day. He said that he had taken a trip to Wisconsin to a town named Sheboygan and that they are building U. S. submarines there; that the whole population is 100% for Hitler.

STADE stated that PAUL BANTE wanted to see him, SEBOLD, and gave him, Sebold, Bante's telephone number as SC 4-9278. He wrote this number on one of Sebold's business cards and said that in calling this number he should let the bell ring six or seven times and when it was answered he should ask for Herr Bante.

STADE then gave SEBOLD the name of another Gestapo Agent - [redacted] who he said worked as an attendant in the Doctors Hospital of New York City, and lives on Third Avenue between 92nd and 93rd Street.

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He wrote out the address on another one of Sebold's business cards, and said that he would be able to give him the complete address at a later date. He then talked about his experience with the Bomb Squad in New York, stating that he had received three broken ribs while a Jewish detective banged him over the head with a typewriter, then four detectives hung him out of the window for a while. However, he did not go into more details as to his knowledge of the bombing at the World's Fair.

He stated that he had a date with a friend of his who was a radio man and who wanted him, Sebold, to meet him at 7:30 P.M. in the CROSSROADS TAVERN at Times Square. SEBOLD went to the said Tavern at the appointed time and was introduced by Stade [REDACTED]

b7C
May 15,
1941.

SEBOLD received a telephone call from Stade. Stade stated that the degree which he did not have the night before was "53", and stated that it applied to [REDACTED] ship information.

The same evening, RICHARD EICHENLAUB, in conversation with SEBOLD, which took place in Eichenlaub's place of business, THE LITTLE CASINO, asked Sebold if he had seen Stade recently. When he told him that he had seen him the day before, EICHENLAUB started talking about him and said that he had known Stade about ten years; that he is a good man as a spy but is inclined to drinking and to talking too much. He said that this characteristic got him into trouble with the New York Bomb Squad, in the World's Fair Bombing. He said that the "guy" was lazy and doesn't like to work and that he, Eichenlaub, used to feed and lodge him for weeks without any pay. He said that Stade was trained and is well known in Germany; that he used to be in the German Devisen Squad.

May 16,
1941.

Stade came to Sebold's office. Sebold handed him copies of messages #130, #132, #136 and #140, which were received from Germany and in which a request was made for information regarding ships which sail for Switzerland; also requesting the procurement of sea charts, information concerning airplanes manufactured and the training program for pilots in Canada as well as information concerning convoys to England.

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May 16, 1941 (cont'd)

STADE then stated that he knew some more Irishmen who belonged to the Irish Army and would be good workers in the German cause. He named [REDACTED] on the S. S. PANAMANTAN, and [REDACTED]. However, he did not know [REDACTED] location. He said both men are sailing between the West Coast and the Far East.

They then talked about Germany, particularly, Bremen and Hamburg. Stade said that in Bremen there is a pensionate which is similar to the Klopstockstrasse Pension, which Sebald had described to Stade. Stade said the one in Bremen [REDACTED]. STADE also gave Sebald the name of the street on which this pensionate was located. Sebald did not remember the address.

STADE said there is a hangout for spies operated by HEINRICH STARME similar to those in Hamburg and Bremen. SEBOLD asked Stade for a description of STARME and Stade gave him a description which was somewhat similar to that of HUGO SEBOLD.

b7c SEBOLD then told Stade that he had been to see EICHENLAUB the day before and that EICHENLAUB had said that he and Stade had sent ship information to Germany in the past.

SEBOLD, later in the evening, met Eichenlaub and Stade at THE LITTLE CASINO. Here he showed Stade, German Message No. 131 dated April 30th, which stated that he should not make any connections yet with Stade or Blank; that SIEGFRIED-TONI might be under observation, and he asked Stade who TONI is. He said that TONI was the Chief of the Military Intelligence, and his name is HAUPTMANN ALBERTI. He said that he had met Alberti in Italy when he, Alberti, was coming back from the United States about two years ago. He said that Alberti is about 65 years old, very energetic and "an old warrior". Stade also stated that Inspector HERING of the Gestapo had also been in the United States of America and left in 1939 on the S. S. BREMEN. EICHENLAUB then gave STADE a talking to with reference to his drinking and said that he should get busy early in the morning and gather some information for Germany.

EICHENLAUB and STADE then began bragging about the kind of wonderful work they had done for Germany and about information on boats, the number of which ran into the hundreds, which they had furnished to Germany. They also bragged about the money which the Germans had taken out of the Jews with EICHENLAUB'S help. SEBOLD then asked STADE how he ever got mixed up in the World's Fair Bombing. Stade said nothing for a minute, and then wrote on a paper napkin, [REDACTED] and in German, "son of a contractor named [REDACTED] from Duesseldorf". He said he and [REDACTED] used to work together in the World's Fair and that [REDACTED] for Hitler 100%; that he had also given him, Stade, ship's information at one time, however, at the time when the bombing took place

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██████████ turned him in to the police in order to secure the \$25,000 reward. However, the police were not able to connect him in any way with the bombing so he went free.

SEBOLD then asked Stade who he thought did the bombing and Stade said the Irish Insurgents did it and said that in the near future he would show him some letters which he had which refer to the bombers, stating that he did not keep the letters in his home. He stated that he used to be an engineer in the German Army during the last war; that he had had a wide experience with bomb devices. He stated that he, personally, is willing to do anything in this line.

b7C He said that the U. S. Army is shipping ammunition from the Bay which is near Staten Island; that this is a picked spot in case of an explosion and that there is a whole gang of Irishmen working there and these men would blow up anything for about \$500. He said he had reported this to Germany and they had answered him by telling him that he should bring forth more proof of his statement.

Both Stade and Eichenlaub asked Sebeld for a complete list of messages from Germany which requested certain types of technical information as they wanted to try to get that information.

May 19,
1941.

As SEBOLD arrived at the hall way in front of his office he walked into HEINZ STADE who was on his way out. Stade showed him a note which he had written on his, Sebeld's, memorandum pad on which he stated that he would be back again. He stated that he had walked into the office while the cleaning woman was there. Stade asked if everything was O.K. on the other side and he told him that it was. Sebeld asked Stade if he had brought the letters along, which he had promised to, concerning the World's Fair bombing. He stated he would bring them along the next time; that he did not keep these at his home. Stade then told him that the ██████████ that he, Stade, had sent information across under the name of Fritz Meier (Mayer). He said ██████████ would be up in a few minutes.

He then stated that ██████████ wanted to know the whereabouts of a German Captain by the name of SPINDLER who was the individual who delivered the rifles in 1916 to the Irish Insurgent Army. He stated also that there is a German First Mate on the S.S. COLQUIN whose first name is OTTO that also knows something about the spy business.

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May 19,
1941 - continued.

b7C He did not seem to know any details about this man, OTTO. Stade then left, and [redacted] shortly thereafter came to Sebold's office.

[redacted] stated that he had furnished the information to STADE concerning the locations of the meeting places of convoys in the Atlantic Ocean, and that he had given dozens of names of boats to Stade and Eichenlaub, which these two men had mailed to an address in Milan, Italy. [redacted] also stated that there is a restaurant on Front Street under the name [redacted] and that the first name of the former owner was [redacted] came from some town in Germany from which Eichenlaub also came, and that he had been in touch with him, [redacted] Stade and Eichenlaub.

May 23,
1941.

Radio Message #274 and #275 were sent to Germany, designated as "from Siegfried [redacted] and contained the information concerning the convoy meeting places in the Atlantic Ocean.

May 24,
1941.

Radio Message #151 was received from Germany, and read as follows:

" For Siegfried [redacted] Please confirm second part. Crosses double point twenty degrees east fifty three north or do you mean thirty five. Stop. Question. Who is Siegfried. "

b7C SEBOLD went to EICHENLAUB'S place of business on 85th Street and endeavored to get in touch with Stade. He told Eichenlaub that he wanted to see Stade, the following Monday, May 26th and asked to have him come to his office. Eichenlaub then said that Stade disliked his office and believed that he had a microphone hidden in the desk drawer. He said the reason for this suspicion was that he, Sebold, was always looking into the drawer while he spoke. He told Eichenlaub to forget all about the microphone; that he kept messages in there and said that he was also suspicious of Stade because he received a message from Germany asking who Siegfried is and Stade had told him that he was known in Germany as Siegfried.

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May 24,
1941 - cont'd.

SEBOLD told EICHENLAUB that in that STADE was suspicious of his office that he would see him, Monday night, in his, EICHENLAUB'S, restaurant and did not want Stade coming down to his office.

May 26,
1941.

In a conversation between EICHENLAUB and SEBOLD, which took place in Eichenlaub's tavern, Eichenlaub stated that he had not seen [REDACTED] or HEINZ for several days.

SEBOLD then said that he would send Stade a telegram to come to see him. Eichenlaub cautioned him against sending a telegram and said that Stade did not like to have messages coming to his house. He said he should telephone, and then gave him Stade's telephone number, AUDUBON 3-8144, Apartment 53.

May 27,
1941.

SEBOLD telephoned to STADE'S home, AUDUBON 3-8144 and the telephone was answered [REDACTED] and he told her to tell Heinz that Harry wanted to see him. In half an hour, Stade telephoned. He told him that he would like to meet him the following evening, May 28th, in Eichenlaub's restaurant. Later that evening, Sebold went to Eichenlaub's place of business and in a conversation with BANTE, Bante stated that Stade had told him that he thought that he, Sebold, had a microphone in his office. Stade said that [REDACTED] started the rumpus, making the statement that he, SEBOLD, had put him through the third degree with all of his questioning. He said that on the same night Stade had telephoned him and he went to Stade's home. Stade, [REDACTED] and Waalen were there and were all excited about him, Sebold, and wanted to know who he really was and that he then told them that he heard through Fehse that he, Sebold, was O.K. and had been working for Germany for over a year and they all thought everything was all right then.

May 28,
1941.

Sebold went to Eichenlaub's restaurant, THE LITTLE CASINO, and there found Stade [REDACTED] sitting in the back room. He showed them Message #151 received from Germany, set out above, designated, "For Siegfried and [REDACTED]" drew a diagram on the flap of an envelope and explained that the bearings he had given before were of some time before, and then gave Sebold information concerning later convey meeting spots, which information he stated was

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about a month old. STADE stated that the letters he and EICHENLAUB had been sending over were signed, "FRITZ MEYER."

June 3,
1941.

Radio Message No. 286 was sent to Germany, which began as follows:

"Your one five one. Siegfried is Stade also Fritz Meyer. [REDACTED] who furnished the information. [REDACTED] says meeting place twenty degrees east quote - - - [REDACTED] has furnished much information on ship movements through Fritz Meyer. He wants money to continue working," etc.

b7C June 9,
1941

Sebold received a telephone call from HEINZ STADE at his office requesting that he meet Stade and [REDACTED] at the corner of 86th Street and Broadway, and tried to have Stade come to his office, but Stade did not want to do this. He met Stade and [REDACTED] at the appointed place then they went to Central Park and sat down on a bench. [REDACTED] then stated that he had received information from a friend of his from Canada, concerning convoy meeting spots in the Atlantic as well as information concerning codes and signals used and wanted \$200 to \$300 to furnish this information to him, Sebold. Sebold told [REDACTED] that he would have to raise the money before he could agree to take it over, and that he would meet Stade later that evening at Eichenlaub's and let him know if he had obtained the money.

At about 10 P.M. SEBOLD met Stade at Eichenlaub's restaurant, and told him that he wanted [REDACTED] to meet him the following night in his office at about 6:30 P.M. Stade had previously told Sebold that he had an old friend by the name of [REDACTED] who has an exchange office [REDACTED] and that he, Sebold, could go there the next morning and possibly obtain the money from him. He said that he, Sebold, could tell [REDACTED] all about this information because he is 100% O.K. He also stated that [REDACTED] worked with a man by the name of [REDACTED] and that he had known them for a long time.

65-1819

June 10,
1941.

b7C

EICHENLAUB, in a conversation with SEBOLD at EICHENLAUB'S place of business, asked him, Sebold, if [REDACTED] had given him anything good recently and also whether Stade had been producing anything. Sebold avoided replying to Eichenlaub's question.

June 14,
1941.

Sebold went to EICHENLAUB'S tavern, THE LITTLE CASINO. Eichenlaub would not speak to him immediately. He then asked Eichenlaub about Stade and [REDACTED] that is, whether he had seen them lately. Eichenlaub said that he had seen them last on Friday; that both men were preparing to leave New York, possibly Saturday night or Sunday.

65-1819

HEINZ STADE
Apartment 53
604 West 140th Street
New York, N. Y.

b7C
This individual, a musician and a waiter who has been employed on the ship S.S. WASHINGTON of the United States Lines, has definite indications of being a German Espionage Agent. He is presently living with [REDACTED] at Apartment 53, 604 West 140th Street, New York, N. Y.

A review of STADE'S seamen's papers reflects that he was born on January 3, 1901 at Hanover, Germany, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Sunbury, Pennsylvania on March 4, 1929, at which time he received certificate number 3,031,112. This information is presently being verified at Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

This individual, in company with PAUL FEHSE, a confessed German Espionage Agent came to WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office on March 19, 1941. He said he left Germany in 1938 or 1939 with instructions to become a naturalized American citizen; that he knows everything in the spy line both before and since the war, and that he is a musician and a publicity agent. He also stated that he could operate a radio. He told WILLIAM SEBOLD that he would not have definite dealings with him until SEBOLD proved to him that he was really in touch with Germany, and that if SEBOLD would get STADE'S sister's first name in Germany, and furnish it to STADE he would be SEBOLD'S man.

Description of HEINZ STADE

Residence - Apartment #53, 604 W. 140th St., New York, New York

b7C

Age	-	40 - born Hanover, Germany 1/3/01
Height	-	5'-8"
Weight	-	175
Hair	-	blonde
Eyes	-	blue
Complexion	-	fair
Marital Status	-	[REDACTED]
		at 604 W. 140th St., New York City
Citizenship	-	Alleged naturalized at Sunbury, Pa. on March 4, 1929, certificate #3,031,112.
Occupation	-	Musician

65-1819

Stade

June 27,
1941.

On June 27, 1941 a warrant was issued for the arrest of HEINZ STADE by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY, charging him and named defendants with conspir-act to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

June 28,
1941.

On the evening of June 28, 1941, at about 8:40 P.M. Stade was placed under arrest by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in a side room at Geide's Inn, Route 25-A, Centerport, Long Island, N.Y., where he was playing in an orchestra. [REDACTED] called Stade into a side room for Agents.

Stade was then brought to the New York Bureau office, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, where he was questioned and made the following signed statement:

New York, N. Y.
June 29, 1941

I HEINRICH KARL EMIL STADE, generally known as HEINZ STADE made the following voluntary statement to Special Agent [REDACTED] who has advised me that he is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A gent [REDACTED] has told me that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I do make may be used against me in court. I am making this statement of my own free will and no threats nor promises have been made to induce me to make it.

b7C
I was born at Hanover, Germany, on January 3, 1901. My father's name was RUDOLF STADE. I came over to the United States September 16, 1922. The name of the ship was BAYERN which left Hamburg, Germany the last part of August. I filed petition in 1928 for my final citizenship papers in Northumberland County Court, Sunbury, Pa. The first petition was denied because my witnesses failed to qualify. The reason they did not qualify was because they knew me 14 days less than five years as required. The following December I filed a new petition and had my final citizenship papers in April of 1929.

My first job was in Charleroi, Pa. The reason I quit there (I was playing in the Majestic Theatre there as a musician) was because I went to Williamsport, Pa. to get married. My [REDACTED] I was married on the 13th of May, 1923.

After Williamsport I was working in Altoona, Pa., Binghampton, N.Y., and from there I came up to Sunbury. I was working there until 1928 in the Strand Theatre, Sunbury, Pa. All this work was as a musician. In 1930-31 I was Director of Music for the Department of Welfare in Danville, Pa. From there I came up late in 1931 to New York and worked in the Gloria Palast on 86th St. and the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel New Yorker, the Hotel Lexington and others. From there I went up to Memphis, Tenn. to the Hotel Gayese and also the Hotel Statler in Cleveland; Boston; St. Louis; Detroit. I left Detroit about the 15th of August, 1937. I got my passport in

Detroit and left the United States on the 5th day of September, 1937, with the steamer DEUTSCHLAND. I went to Hanover, Germany which is my home town and stayed there with my mother. I went with the intention of staying in Germany and wanted my wife to go over to live with me but as my car was stolen and other financial reasons I came back to the United States with the intention to go over in a couple of years after I made some more money. One of my reasons for wanting to go back to Germany again was that my mother had requested me to come back and live with her. I was working on odd jobs as a musician and then in 1938, in March I think, I got a job on the SS, "WASHINGTON" as a musician in the cabin class. I made altogether twelve trips while working on this ship. It was during this time when I would leave the boat in Germany I was thoroughly searched by the Devisen. This is like the American Custom Inspectors. They were searching for German marks being smuggled over from England, France or the United States to Germany which was against the law of Germany. On one occasion I remarked to one of the Custom Inspectors, "Well, why don't you get the right fellow" and he asked me to give him some information about certain fellows. At first I didn't do it but later I did give him information on people carrying smuggled marks. On one occasion a crew member did drop money overboard which was picked up by a passing motorboat and I reported this to the Devisen.

I forgot to mention that I belonged to the Bund for about one year after I joined it in 1936. I joined it mostly for business reasons as they had many affairs and I wanted to get the job playing in the band at Bund affairs.

East 85th Street

The Little Casino restaurant was near the musician's union meeting place and a former musician attended the bar there. I believe that in 1937 RICHARD EICHENLAUB bought this place and I went there quite often after he bought it and in that way I met RICHARD EICHENLAUB and I told him I reported the smuggling of money which occurred from passengers to Germany and he also gave me information which he got [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] bureau in 85th Street, very close to the Little Casino [REDACTED] often went into the Little Casino restaurant and EICHENLAUB got

b7C

[redacted] information about people who had bought Marks to carry to Germany. [redacted] know anything about this information being furnished to the German Devisen. EICHENLAUB gave me this information which I turned over to the Customs Inspector in Hamburg in the year 1938.

In February 1939, I was visiting my mother while my ship was in port at Hamburg, Germany. While in my mother's home T. A. ALBERTI came to my home. I did not know this man before he came to my mother's home to see me. MR. ALBERTI told me that he had a letter from the German Custom Inspectors at Hamburg, telling him that I might be a good man to help the German cause. He said that in case something should happen that all Germans must stick together. However, I didn't give him any encouragement. ALBERTI told me later he was a [redacted]

I believe this is a defense branch of the German Army. He asked me to give him my address in the United States which I gave him and in May 1940 I got a letter from him. At that time I was working in the World's Fair as a waiter at Turf Trylon Cafe. After that I was working in Greenwood Lake, N. J. as a headwaiter at the Brandon House. I received a letter from Alberti in about the first couple weeks of May asking me if I could be of any help, recalling our conversation, to furnish him information about shipping. He told me in his letter that I should send letters to Milan, Italy. I cannot remember the full name of the person he told me to put on the envelope but the first name was Toni. I can't remember the address either but it was to Milan. He also asked me to use the signature FRITZ MEIER. As I was working at the time I didn't have any time to work for him getting information and I gave Alberti's letter to Eichenlaub, as I knew that he was always anxious to help the German cause. After several weeks he gave the letter back to me and I tore it up right there and threw it away. EICHENLAUB later told me that he had sent information to the address that Alberti gave me in the letter signing the letters Fritz Meier. I never saw any of these letters and I don't know if he sent any letters or not. I didn't answer Alberti and I didn't send him any information which he requested.

About June 1940, I met [redacted] in EICHENLAUB'S. I am not sure but I think Eichenlaub introduced [redacted] to me. I met him a couple of times while drinking at the bar in the Little Casino tavern. At the time of these meetings we both happened to be in the Little Casino at the same time. I didn't see [redacted] again until about the latter part of May or the beginning of June 1941, when I ran into him at the Little Casino tavern. [redacted] told me that he had shipped to a port near or in Russia as an Engineer. I don't know the name of the ship or the port he mentioned. At the time I met him he lived in Englewood, N. J. I don't know the name of the street. That night he was very drunk and I told him that he could sleep at my place. For the next 6 or 7 weeks he rented a room in my apartment which is apartment #53, 604 W. 140th St. New York City, where I live with my wife.

b7C
On March 19, 1941, a man came to my apartment and introduced himself as PETE. We had a couple of beers at my apartment and then several more at a nearby restaurant on Broadway. Then we went to Yorkville and had a couple more beers and finally we wound up at the Little Casino. He told me that EICHENLAUB had sent him to see me. In my apartment PETE told me that he was working for Germany giving information about ships to Germany. During the time after we left my apartment and before we got to Eichenlaub's restaurant, PETE and I talked generally about the war situation. We had a couple more beers at Eichenlaub's sitting in a booth. Eichenlaub came over and talked with us. Eichenlaub said that Pete was working for Germany and was "O.K." - Pete told me that he wanted me to go over with him and meet a fellow named HARRY. PETE didn't tell me then that Harry was working for Germany. Pete told me that he was going to call Harry and left the booth when we were drinking. I saw him enter the telephone booth and a few minutes later he came back and he said that this fellow was waiting for us and that we should come up there.

We got into Pete's car and drove to 42nd St. We parked the car on 42nd St. between 6th Ave. and Times Square. We left the car and Pete took me into an office building on the South side of 42nd St. in the same block. I can't remember the number of the building. We took the elevator to the 8th floor and then walked down two flights to the 6th floor. We went into an office on the 6th floor. I believe the office was

number 627. It was a small office with a foyer first before entering the main office. PETE introduced me to this man HARRY whose last name was SAWYER. I can't recall the name on the door of this office but I do remember seeing the word Diesel printed on the door. We sat down after meeting Harry and he asked me if I belonged to the Nazi Party to which I answered no. He told me that he had connections with Germany. I told Harry that I helped Germany in 1938 with regards to the Devisen. He asked me if I could operate a radio. I didn't know much about radio but I told him I could operate a radio. I had been drinking and I wanted to impress him and told him that I could operate a radio. Harry asked me some more questions but I can't remember now what they were. I told him that he would have to prove that he had connections with Germany. I told him to get the name of my sister in Germany to prove his connections with Germany. He told me something about a radio which made me believe that he might have contact with Germany by radio. Harry asked me how he would get in touch with me after he contacted Germany. I told him I was going away and that he should send a telegram to me addressed to my wife. Then I wrote my wife's name and address on a piece of paper and gave it to Harry. Harry gave me his telephone number and his post office box number. I can't remember the telephone number but I believe it began with BRYANT 9. I can't recall the post office box number but I recall it was at the Madison Square Station. I never did write to him at this post office box and I did not call him up.

During the conversation with HARRY I mentioned the names [REDACTED] Continental factory in Germany which manufactures rubber goods [REDACTED] German Government Broadcasting System. [REDACTED] is a very distant relative of mine. I told Harry that I was picked up for questioning of the World's Fair bombing, by the New York Police therefore, I had to be very careful of what I did. I also told Harry that I was a musician. I can't recall any other information that I told Harry at this meeting except that I told Harry when he got my sister's name to send a telegram to me addressed to my wife saying "Best Congratulations" and to sign it with my

sister's name. I stated before that I had been drinking with PETE before meeting HARRY. Because of this I was bragging about some of the things I told Harry and they are not true.

As I recall when we left Harry's office Pete and I walked down one or two flights and then took the elevator and I left by subway for home. I left Pete in front of the building. I never saw Pete since. I didn't learn until five weeks later after I returned from a trip that Pete was PAUL FEHSE. PETE was about 5'8", about 150-160 lbs. in weight and had dark hair. He had a brown coupe automobile. I believe it was a Ford. I believe that HARRY told me that PETE was PAUL FEHSE.

Special Agent [REDACTED] has shown me two pictures of PAUL FEHSE. I am not certain that the man in the picture is the same as PETE as I saw him only once but he does look something like Pete.

The man I saw as HARRY SAWYER was about 47 years old, at least 6 feet tall or more, about 170 or 180 lbs. During this meeting with PETE and HARRY we spoke mostly in the German language.

b7C
On March 20, 1941, I left for Indianapolis, checking in on the 22nd of March at the Hotel Savarin. On Monday morning I left for Anderson, Ind. starting to work as a musician, and on March 24th at the Hotel Anderson, Anderson, Ind. I was playing in a three-piece band. The leader [REDACTED] I stayed in Anderson until the 13th of April on which date I left for Sheboygan, Wisc. We played at the Hotel Foeste for two days then the band broke up and I went to Syracuse, N. Y. to visit [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I left Sheboygan, Wisc. on April 16th and I arrived in Syracuse on the 17th, where I stayed until the 23rd of April. I have checked these dates on a calendar and believe them to be right. I left Syracuse on the 24th of April and returned to my apartment in New York on that same day. The next word I had from Harry was a telegram to my wife asking me to meet him Monday, the 5th, at his office. It said, "Congratulations. Please come up and see me." It was signed "Harry". I felt that I didn't want

to have anything to do with this because I was afraid, so I didn't go up on Monday. I was having a hard time getting jobs here and planned to go back to Germany after the war ended. After thinking it over I decided that if I refused to meet Harry and he told the Germans that they would put me on the black list if I ever wanted to go back to Germany. For that reason I decided to go down to see him on Wednesday, May 7, 1941.

About 6PM Wednesday I went to Harry's office but he was not there. The cleaning woman was in the office and I asked her if I could leave a note. She said yes and I wrote on a pad that I would be back the next day, ^{but I did not go.} I signed this "Hanni". A few days later I received a telegram signed "Harry". The telegram said "Please come up and see me Monday". I'm not sure of the date of the telegram. On the date he mentioned in the telegram I came up to Harry's office at about 6 o'clock. Harry showed me a message which I can't recall but in it was the name SIEGFRIED and TONI. I told HARRY that Siegfried might stand for Fritz and might mean me because ALBERTI gave me the name FRITZ MEIER. I told him that Toni was the first name of the person that Alberti told me to send information about to in Italy. I believe that at this meeting HARRY also asked me some more about a radio and I told him I was not very good at operating one. At this time I realized that I had been bragging and made a mistake when I told him before that I could operate a radio.

As I recall, I also told HARRY about a man named [REDACTED] HERING. I knew them in Germany. I told him they were members of the German Devisen or Custom agents. I knew these men because of the information I had been giving the Devisen about smuggled money. I told about this before in this statement.

b7c
One Monday night during the first half of May I was sitting in Eichenlaub's Little Casino restaurant talking with Eichenlaub and PAUL BANTE. While we were talking [REDACTED] came in and joined us. This was the night that I took [REDACTED] to begin living with me as I stated earlier in this statement. This was the first night I had ever met PAUL BANTE and in years. Eichenlaub introduced him to me. I learned that BANTE was a

friend of Eichenlaub's and that BANTE was working in the Bronx. He told me something about an invention of his but I don't recall what it was.

EICHENLAUB, BANTE and I talked about Harry before [redacted] joined us and also after [redacted] mentioned that he had just come back from a trip and that he knew where convoys were meeting. I don't recall [redacted] stating what convoys these were but I believed them to be British.

b7c Before I went up to see HARRY on the visit I talked about last in this statement [redacted] told me he wanted me to take some information to HARRY. [redacted] also advised that he wanted to meet Harry. [redacted] went with me to 42nd St., and as I recall waited on the street. I took a piece of paper which [redacted] gave me and gave it to Harry. [redacted] told me to do this. This had something to do with the position of convoys but I don't know exactly what. One of the things [redacted] told me to give to Harry was the figure 50 degrees. I gave this to Harry, [redacted] was not sure of this figure and I told Harry this and Harry asked me to call him after [redacted] made sure of this figure. Some days later I telephoned Harry and gave him a figure I believe was 53 degrees. [redacted] had given me this figure to give Harry.

On another occasion I went to see Harry. On one occasion when we were talking about radios Harry asked me if I knew some one else who could operate one and asked me if I knew some one to bring him to see Harry. I knew of [redacted] who knew something about radios. I got [redacted] address from some one, whose name I can't recall now, but whose first name is [redacted]. I went to see [redacted] and told him that I knew a man who wanted to find some one who could operate a radio who knows something about radios. I didn't tell [redacted] what Harry was doing but he understood that it had something to do with helping Germany. I don't recall the dates but several days later I told [redacted] to meet me at the Crossroads Cafe at 42nd St. & Times Square. The same day I went down to see Harry in his office about 6 o'clock. I told Harry that I was meeting [redacted] and asked Harry if he wanted to come down and meet [redacted]. About 6:30 or 7 o'clock I left Harry's office alone and went to the Crossroads Cafe to meet [redacted] at the bar. A few minutes later HARRY followed me to the Crossroads Cafe

and joined us. We drank a couple of beers at the bar and talked a little. Later we all went back up to Harry's office and Harry talked with [redacted] about the radio. Harry asked [redacted] if he had ever done any work for Germany. [redacted] said that he had not. I don't recall the words exactly but Harry and [redacted] then discussed radios and wave lengths and etc. [redacted] told Harry that he would let Harry know later if he would work with him. [redacted] mentioned something about being connected with the German Aviation Club which broke up several years ago. [redacted] also told Harry that he worked [redacted] somewhere on Wall St. Harry and [redacted] also talked about some people but I did not know any of them and don't recall their names. I don't know [redacted] house number but he lives somewhere on [redacted] I believe it is [redacted]

b7c
After leaving HARRY'S office I took the uptown 7th Ave. subway and [redacted] went toward the Shuttle train and I never saw him since. I don't know whether he has met Harry since.

On one occasion I went up to Harry's office and Eichenlaub was supposed to go with me but couldn't go. Harry told me after I reached his office, that Eichenlaub was supposed to come up. After talking with Harry he and I went over to the Little Casino and talked with Eichenlaub there. On another occasion I recall later going up to see Harry. I told Harry that [redacted] wanted to come up to see him later this same night. After I left Harry I met [redacted] in the subway station at 42nd St. and Times Square. [redacted] had come down on a later subway train. I told [redacted] that Harry wanted to see him and [redacted] left me to go up to see Harry. I also recall that this is the day that I went up to see Harry but he was not in his office. I was leaving the building and met Harry coming into the building.

I recall at one time Harry showed me messages requesting information concerning ships sailing for Switzerland and sea charts but I did not give him any information and would not because there are no ships going to Switzerland and I told him that he could get the charts at the Custom House. At one meeting with Harry when Eichenlaub was present in the Little Casino tavern I told Harry that I had been questioned by the New York Police about the World's Fair bombing. I told him that [redacted] and I used to work together at the

World's Fair and that [REDACTED] had turned me in to the police to try to collect the reward. I told Harry that there was a bay on Staten Island where ammunition was being shipped and that there were some Irishmen who were working there who would blow it up for \$500. This was not the truth and I was under the influence of liquor at the time and was bragging to Harry. The time that Harry and I went from his office to Eichenlaub's Little Casino tavern I called Eichenlaub on the telephone before we left Harry's office and I told Eichenlaub that we were wondering why he had not come up to Harry's office. Eichenlaub told us to come on down to his place and we did this. I failed to state when I gave the information about ALBERTI that he gave me his address at the time I saw him in Hanover, Germany as 91 Contescarp St, Bremen, Germany.

b7c

One day [REDACTED] and I met Harry on Broadway and walked over to Central Park. We sat on a park bench and talked. I cannot recall whether I call Harry or Harry called me to make this appointment. While sitting on the bench Harry was in the middle and [REDACTED] and I were on each side of him. I heard [REDACTED] mention to Harry that he had some good information for Harry. I heard the amount of \$200 mentioned. Harry asked me where he could get \$200 and I told him he could try [REDACTED]. I told Harry [REDACTED] was on East 86th St. where he runs an exchange business. I also told Harry that [REDACTED] was 100% O.K. By saying [REDACTED] was 100% O.K. I meant that he was a good German. I knew [REDACTED] because a couple of times I sent coffee and money to my mother through his exchange office. A man named [REDACTED] is a partner [REDACTED].

I would like to repeat that after I received the letter in May of 1940 from ALBERTI, I did not send the information he requested to Italy and I did not write any letters to him and I did not receive any money or compensation from any foreign government.

RGG:HD - 11

I have read the above statement consisting of this and ten (10) previous pages, carefully, and I understand all of it. This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I have signed this and every preceding page.

HEINRICH KARL EMIL STADE

Witnesses:

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York, N. Y.

65-1819

STADE

STADE executed a waiver of removal hearing, a permit to search his apartment #53, 640 West 140th Street, New York City, as well as a consent form to remain in custody pending further investigation.

As a result of searching STADE'S apartment, #53, 640 West 140th Street, New York City, the following possible pertinent material was found:-

- b7C
1. Remington #5, Portable Typewriter, Serial #V908485, located in the room [REDACTED] resided with STADE.
 2. Receipt for American Express Company, Money Order, #AD 2109529 for \$9.25, dated July 17, 1937, indicating money order sent to German American Bund by H. STADE.
 3. Receipt dated July 2, 1936, made out to HEINZ STADE, reflecting payment of \$1.00. "Für Goldene Buch", (Golden Book) presented by the German American Bund to Adolf Hitler.
- 0

65-1819

STADE

PAUL BANTE, in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, beginning on Page 3, states, that about a half a year ago he met RICHARD EICHENLAUB, who told him about HEINZ STADE, and said that he was working with STADE, in the interest of New Germany to find out how refugees from Germany succeeded in getting money and valuables out of Germany. BANTE adds that through EICHENLAUB, he met STADE, who said he knew the Gestapo leaders in Germany and lead him, BANTE, to believe, he, STADE, was a Gestapo agent.

On Page 5, BANTE states, that as the result of a telephone call, he went to STADE'S apartment where he found STADE [REDACTED] who were very worried about HARRY SAWYER being a counter-espionage agent, in that he had questioned them so much.

b7C
RICHARD EICHENLAUB in his statement, dated June 30, 1941, beginning on Page 1, states, that in 1937 or 1938, HEINZ STADE told him of reporting persons who tried to smuggle money into Germany and that he received a commission for this. STADE in 1939 told him of his trip to Russia and Germany and said he had received instructions in Germany, also that he had a radio which he used to send messages about the exchange of money to his connections on the other side, in Germany.

In 1940, he, EICHENLAUB, heard [REDACTED] explain about the tonnage and engines of some ships to STADE; that STADE later said he was in trouble with the police and they had taken his radio; that he was through buying German marks and the only thing left was to send messages about ships by Air mail to Italy.

STADE later left a note bearing an address in Italy, with him, EICHENLAUB, for [REDACTED] and the signature FRITZ MEIER, which note he gave [REDACTED] later said he had mailed information on ships to this address.

EICHENLAUB further states that FEHSE, referred to as PETE, came into his place and asked for STADE'S address — he gave him, STADE'S telephone number.

PAUL FEHSE in his statement, dated June 29, 1941, on Page 13, states that on one occasion he asked EICHENLAUB if he knew anyone who had radio connections or who knows anything about radio and he told him about STADE. He then arranged and took STADE up to SAWYER'S office where SAWYER and STADE talked about radio.

VEC:MAM

STADE

65-1819

BANK ACCOUNT

b7c Bank book #44128 CB, Special Interest Department, Manufacturers Trust Company, 3515 Broadway, New York City, found in the search of STADE'S apartment reflects a joint account in the names of HEINZ [REDACTED] said bank, with a present balance of \$1.67. No unusual deposits or withdrawals are reflected in the said bank book.

65-1819

STADE

On June 30, 1941, STADE was arraigned before United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, New York, and entered a plea of "not guilty". His bail was fixed at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending final hearing set for July 15, 1941.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging HEINRICH KARL EMIL STADE and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

On July 18, 1941, STADE was arraigned before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, plea- "not guilty". His bail was continued at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending trial to commence September 3, 1941.

65-1819

HEINZ STADE

b7C
The following information was furnished [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative
to the salary received by HEINZ STADE:

MUSICIAN

SS WASHINGTON

1/17/39 - 3/14/39

Signed on Articles at the rate of .01 per month
but paid on separate payroll at the rate of \$35.00
per week.

65-1819

DESCRIPTION: from personal observation and questioning:

NAME	HEINRICH KARL EMIL STADE, with aliases: Heinrich Stade, Heinz Stade, Siegfried, Fritz Meier (commonly known as HEINZ STADE)
Address	Apartment 53, 640 West 140th St. New York City, New York.
Age	40 years
Born	January 3, 1901 Hanover, Germany
Height	5' 8"
Weight	205 lbs
Hair	Dark blonde
Eyes	Blue
Build	Heavy, stocky, heavy chest, large stomach
Complexion	Fair, tending to ruddy
Face	Round and full; two small moles on the left cheek
Marital Status	[REDACTED] No children
Occupation	Musician, and waiter
Citizenship	Naturalized American citizen of German birth and descent.
Remarks	Heavy smoker and drinker
Relatives	[REDACTED] 604 West 140th St., NYC.

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[REDACTED]

ELISA STADE - Mother
Hanover, Germany

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DESCRIPTION: (Cont'd)

STADE

Fingerprints
Criminal Record

Forwarded to Bureau
None indicated by records of
Federal Bureau of Investigation, ad
to letter dated June 30, 1941.
(Admits being questioned by NY
Police concerning bombing at
British Pavilion, NY Worlds Fair,
1940.)

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, New York City.
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Serv.
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigration and Naturalization
Service.

2. Espionage Activities - (Known or Possible.)

b7C

William Sebold.
[REDACTED] Passport Division.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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[REDACTED]

WILLIAM SEBOLD stated that [REDACTED] Klopstock Pension, one of the headquarters for German agents in Germany.

The records of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] Under the name [REDACTED] she immigrated to the United States with [REDACTED] arriving at the Port of New York on the S. S. Hansa, October 21, 1933. She was married [REDACTED] became a naturalized American citizen on January 31, 1923. Under section 2 of the act of September 22, 1922, it was not necessary for [REDACTED] to file a declaration of intention, and thus, on April 21, 1936 she filed a petition for naturalization. She received certificate of naturalization No. 4132490 December 14, 1936. In her petition for naturalization she alleged that she was a housewife and resided with her husband, [REDACTED]

From the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C. it was learned that she returned to Germany on March 29, 1930. She again returned to United States on September 23, 1932. She was issued passport No. 423817 on May 15, 1937, which included [REDACTED] at New York City. She proposed sailing on June 3, 1937 from New York City for a three month's trip to Germany. She appeared at the American Consulate office in Berlin on October 15, 1937 and passport No. 873, valid for two years, was issued to her son who was attending school. On June 6, 1939, she made application at the American Consulate at Hamburg for a renewal of her passport, giving her address as Klopstock Pension, Hamburg, Germany, claiming that she had been in Germany from June 1937 to October 1937 and again since December 1937 visiting her son who was studying in Germany.

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A photograph of [REDACTED] has been identified by WILLIAM SEBOLD.

A stop notice has been placed in the files of the Passport Division of the State Department, and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to advise this department in case she should return to the United States.

The following is a physical description of subject

[REDACTED]

Born [REDACTED]
Age [REDACTED]
Height 4'3"
Eyes Blue
Hair Brown
Complexion Fair
Nationality German
Race German
Color White
Occupation Housewife
Marital Status Married
Present residence [REDACTED]
Friend [REDACTED]
Education [REDACTED]

Former Residences [REDACTED]

Possesses United States passport number [REDACTED]
issued on May 15, 1937

Naturalized at New York City on December 14, 1936,
certificate number [REDACTED]

Photograph

Taken on or about June 4, 1932,
maintained in instant file

Husband [REDACTED]

Son [REDACTED]

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The following is a physical description of subject
[REDACTED] (Cont'd)

b7c

Mother

Father

Uncle

[REDACTED]

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

LILLY STEIN

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U.S. Dist. Court, S.D.N.Y.
 Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Wash. D. C.
 [REDACTED]
 Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold
 Chase National Bank 1/4/40 3/26/40 3/28/40 11/8/40
 [REDACTED] Modern Supply Co.
 [REDACTED] R.C.A.
 [REDACTED] 6/29/41
 [REDACTED] 6/29/41
 [REDACTED] Bryant Loan Office 7/6/40
 Post Office Inspector in Charge
 [REDACTED] 6/29/41
 [REDACTED] 6/29/41 (See Test. of C.L. Rice)
 [REDACTED] Passport Division
 A. Sizoo 12/6/40
 [REDACTED] Bloomingdale's Dept. Store
 [REDACTED] Postal Clerk.
 [REDACTED] Postal Telegraph Co.
 Technician, F.B.I. Lab.

b7C

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

G. F. Bickley 7/12/40
 J. C. Ellsworth
 [REDACTED] 5/4/40
 [REDACTED] 5/11/40
 [REDACTED] 2/19/40 7/12/40
 [REDACTED] 7/12/40
 [REDACTED] 2/19/40 3/10/40 7/12/40 7/17/40

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

[REDACTED]

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

LILLY STEIN.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U.S. D. Court, New York City.
Comm. of Immigration and Naturalization.

Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold, 1/4/40, 3/26/40, 11/7/40,
Chase National Bank, Modern Supply Co.,
Bryant Loan Office, 7/6/40,
Post Office Inspector in Charge,
Passport Division.
J. A. Sizoo, 12/6/40,
Bloomindale's Dept. Store,
Postal Clerk,
Postal Telegraph Co.,
Technician, F.B.I. Lab.

b7c

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

G. F. Bickley, 7/12/40,
J. C. Ellsworth,
5/4/40,
5/11/40,
2/19/40, 7/12/40,
7/12/40,
2/19/40, 3/10/40, 7/12/40,
7/17/40,

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)

5. Employment Record,

6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: LILLY BARBARA CAROLA STEIN with aliases:
Lilly Stein, Lilly C. Stein, Lilly Carola
Stein, Lilly Stone, Mademoiselle, Corina,
Manse Kovacs, Carola Stein, Lilly Karola Stein.

Address: 232 East 79 Street,
Apt. 2-B, New York City.

The records of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Ellis Island, New York, reflect that LILLY BARBARA CAROLA STEIN was born at Vienna, Austria, on November 2, 1914, of Jewish parentage. It was further set forth that STEIN spoke the German language and that her first arrival in the United States was at the port of New York on October 13, 1936. Upon this occasion she was transported by the S.S. "Aquitania" and entered as a visitor upon an Austrian passport and visa No. 186, issued at Vienna.

Thereafter STEIN received two extensions of her passport and during the course of the hearings having to do with the extension she described herself as a director and stockholder of a corporation which operated a cold storage plant in Vienna, Austria.

This visit by STEIN terminated with her sailing from New York on the S.S. "Queen Mary" on March 10, 1937.

On October 12, 1939 STEIN sailed from Goteburg, Sweden, where her ticket had been purchased on the S.S. "Drottingholm", arriving at New York City on October 24, 1939. She traveled on Immigration Visa No. 6896, issued at Vienna on September 16, 1939. STEIN claimed to be a German citizen of the Jewish race and also that she intended to become a citizen of the United States. She further stated that she intended to make her permanent residence in the United States.

On November 14, 1939 she filed an application for a Declaration of Intention to become a citizen of the United States. On February 14, 1940 STEIN filed Declaration of Intention No. 452431.

(S. 334 - P. 24)

(S. 433 - P. 22)

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The records of the Clerk of New York County reflect that LILLY C. STEIN, with RAYMOND ZINCK and MARIANNE SORTER, on November 13, 1939 filed a Certificate to do Business under the name of the RIVIERA ACCESSORIES COMPANY at 55 West 42 Street, New York City. It was set forth in this certificate that the said individuals would engage in the wholesale and retail sale of beach hats and beach accessories.

(S. 892 - P. 21)

This business was a losing venture and LILLY STEIN withdrew therefrom on or about June 15, 1940.

(S. 1402 - P. 56)

At the present time her occupations appear to be prostitution and modeling.

LILLY STEIN of 127 East 54 Street, New York City, was one of several individuals whose names were turned over to WILLIAM SEBOLD by HUGO SEBOLD with aliases on or about January 26, 1940, with instructions to contact these people upon his arrival in New York City. SEBOLD was also given a microphotograph containing instructions to be given to STEIN. Another microphotograph given to SEBOLD set forth a letter of introduction which he was to employ upon making first contact with STEIN for the purpose of making an appointment. This letter is written in German and translated reads as follows:

"My dear Miss

b7c I have met your friend HEINRICH and I have regards from [REDACTED] to extend to you. I shall be glad if I can extend them personally and beg you to advise me of the time and place where I can meet you."

The microphotograph designated for STEIN bore the number 16 on the reverse side and requested information as to whether or not the International Telephone and Telegraph Company had offered the French and English Governments a new method of bombing. STEIN was further instructed to ascertain the whereabouts of a French plant allegedly at Montreal, Canada. Information was desired relative to a certain professor who purportedly had developed a protection against mustard gas and about new developments in anti-aircraft guns. She was requested to ascertain if a new type of shell with the so-called "electric eye" was being manufactured in the United States. The general request was made that STEIN

regularly provide information as to developments in the aircraft industry.

Continuing, the microphotograph asked for details of bacteriological warfare from airplanes and directed STEIN to ascertain if whole units or single aircraft with personnel of the United States Army and Navy camouflaged as volunteer corps were going to Europe.

Concluding, the microphotograph asked for information concerning mobilization in the United States and the shipping of war materials out of United States Army and Navy stores to Europe. In the case of the latter, the microphotograph desired to know the names and dates of departure of the steamers. A code was attached for use in cabled reports with instructions to STEIN to employ the same.

The above microphotograph is set forth in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by WILLIAM SEBOLD. The microphotograph of Sebald's instructions will also be found in SEBOLD's testimony.

November 9, LILLY STEIN received a Western Union telegram at 780 Madison Avenue, New York City, signed "Henry" as follows:

"MCDA 69 via Ital Cable W U Hamburg 16-15; 9/1530.
11-9-39. 11:00 a.m.

LETTERS RECEIVED STOP CHANGE ALL RIGHT STOP LOVE. "

(S. 453 - P. 13)

January 4, 1940 The Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City, received a telegram dated on this day from the HOLLANDSCHE BANK-UNIE, N.V., Kantoor, Amsterdam, confirming the two hundred dollars sent to Miss LILLY STEIN, 127 East 34 Street, New York City

In compliance with this telegram the Chase National Bank issued its official check No. 7290 dated January 5, 1940 in the amount of \$200.00 on the 48th Street branch, 18 East 48 Street, New York City, payable to LILLY STEIN. This draft was endorsed by LILLY STEIN and was cashed at the said branch on January 5, 1940, STEIN identifying herself with German passport No. 107758, as indicated on the back of the check.

In addition thereto LILLY STEIN signed a receipt dated January 4, 1940 at the Chase National Bank acknowledging payment by the bank of \$200.00 under order of the Hollandsche Bank - Unie N.V., Amsterdam.

(S. 453, P. 29)

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February 16,
1940.

WILLIAM SEBOLD wrote letters to LILLY STEIN, FRITZ DUQUESNE, and EVERETT ROEDER in accordance with the instructions contained in the microphotograph. These letters were prepared exactly as set up in the microphotograph. The letter to STEIN was photographed by a Bureau agent and was mailed at the Grand Central Post Office, New York City, to LILLY STEIN, on the evening of February 16, 1940.

(S. 236 - P. 5)

February 19,
1940.

WILLIAM SEBOLD copied the instructions he was to give STEIN from the microphotographs in his own handwriting. He then telephoned STEIN from a public telephone booth in a drug store on the corner of 86th Street and Columbus Avenue at 6:45 p.m. and arranged to see STEIN at her place of residence in a half hour, this conversation being overheard by a Bureau agent.

b7C
Immediately after the telephone call SEBOLD went to 127 East 54 Street and upon being met by STEIN at the entrance to her apartment repeated the phrase contained in the letter he had addressed to her, namely, "Greetings from [redacted]". During the conversation which followed SEBOLD gave STEIN the microphotograph which had been designated for her and STEIN thereupon went to her purse, from which she procured a large powerful lens set in a socket and upon commencing to read the microphotograph with the aid of this instrument, made the comment that she could read it well.

She handed SEBOLD a telegram explaining that it was from a well-known American who was a diplomat. SEBOLD paid little attention to the telegram, not wishing to appear to be inquisitive, but to the best of his recollection it read "I will soon be home. Love, Henry." The details as to date, addressor and addressee had not been observed by SEBOLD.

SEBOLD read to STEIN the longhand list of instructions which he had copied from the microphotograph of the same handed to him by HUGO SEBOLD. STEIN appeared to be perfectly familiar with the instructions and the microphotograph. She told him that she had received the two hundred dollars all right; that she had written several letters to Hamburg via Portugal but had not heard anything for a long time and that maybe the letters had been lost. The belief was expressed by STEIN that it was advisable to typewrite these letters as SEBOLD had

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done and she stated that she planned to procure a typewriter. STEIN made no comment with regard to the statement contained in the instructions to the effect that she would receive another payment on April first, nor with regard to the instructions that she should send a sample letter via "W."

SEBOLD upon leaving STEIN told her to write him at Post Office Box 865, Church Street Annex, New York City, if she had any further questions. He also told her that he would probably communicate with her by telephone in the future.

(S. 236 - P. 23)

February 22,
1940

A letter addressed by STEIN to HARRY SAWYER in accordance with previous instructions, postmarked at New York City, February 20, 1940, was received by SEBOLD at Post Office Box 865, Church Street Annex Station, New York City.

This letter, which will be set forth in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by SEBOLD, contained a request by STEIN that SEBOLD call her for the purpose of arranging an appointment within the next few days. The letter also stated that STEIN had failed to ask more questions about HEINRICH and that there was something she did not understand. It will be noted that the HEINRICH referred to by STEIN is undoubtedly Subject HEINRICH SORAU.

(S. 363 - P. 6)

February 23,
1940

SEBOLD communicated with STEIN by telephone on the morning of this date and arranged to meet her at the corner of 57th Street and Lexington Avenue that afternoon. The appointment was kept and SEBOLD and STEIN went to Childs Restaurant on East 59th Street.

STEIN was concerned about having no code with which to send her messages and also about her lack of technical knowledge of airplanes and armaments, which knowledge she would need in order to question her male acquaintances.

STEIN admitted to SEBOLD at this time that she was a prostitute and that she had followed her profession in London and Belgium. STEIN produced a letter from HEINRICH SORAU, whom she referred to as

65-1819

HENRY SORAU and whom she stated was the same individual whose telegram she had displayed to SEBOLD on the occasion of his calling at her apartment. The letter was written in Hamburg but mailed at New York City and had been received by STEIN on February 22, 1940. It informed her that the writer was coming to America very soon and stated that "by now you have probably met HARRY SAWYER, who is a funny looking animal but very reliable." Contained in the letter was a suggestion that STEIN's business would be better in Miami at this time of the year.

In response to SEBOLD's request, STEIN described SORAU and SEBOLD noted that the description corresponded with that of HUGO SEBOLD.

b7C
STEIN also told SEBOLD upon the occasion of the meeting in question that the well-known American she had referred to during the course of SEBOLD's visit to her apartment was [REDACTED] she said, was returning to Washington, D.C. in the near future.

STEIN disclaimed knowledge of any other German agents in the vicinity but mentioned that she knew an airplane designer in Long Island, New York, from whom she might get some information.

Questioned further about SORAU, STEIN told SEBOLD that this individual was an American citizen who used to work in the FOKKER Airplane Company in America. She also advised that she was personally acquainted [REDACTED]

Concerning the person "ELLI", to whom STEIN had referred at their first meeting, she said that this person was one ELSE, the secretary of a German attorney. SEBOLD formed the impression from Stein's remarks that ELSE was not engaged in espionage.

STEIN named a long list of persons with high-sounding military titles, purportedly engaged in German espionage, but SEBOLD had been unable to retain the names of these individuals. She also named several persons from Hamburg, none of whom SEBOLD recognized, except RENKEN, whom STEIN described under the name of KURZ.

Further in their conversation STEIN said that it was dangerous in Detroit for espionage agents.

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At SEBOLD's suggestion, STEIN said that she would send a sample letter by way of [REDACTED] and that she would also inform HUGO SEBOLD and HEINRICH SORAU about her meeting with SEBOLD.

STEIN further advised SEBOLD that in case of mobilization she had been instructed to immediately notify Hamburg but that she did not know how to do so. SEBOLD thereupon offered to send her messages by radio.

With regard to SEBOLD's list of foreign addresses, STEIN said that the address of [REDACTED] was as follows: [REDACTED]

(S. 363 - P. 4-13)

February 25,
1940

LILLY STEIN sent a cablegram by means of her personal telephone (Plaza 8-2987) via Postal Telegraph to HEINRICH SORAU, which translated from German read:

"Thanks for letter. Am desperate. Haven't heard from Mary since beginning January. Beseech her most strenuously to write immediately. Sincerely. LILLY STEIN "

(S. 453 - P. 30)

March 7,
1940

SEBOLD telephoned STEIN on this morning from the Manhattan Towers Hotel lobby and arranged for an appointment that evening.

Upon the occasion of this meeting STEIN in answer to SEBOLD's inquiry as to RENKEN in Hamburg, described him stating that she knew RENKEN as "the doctor"; that RENKEN and SORAU had taken her out several times in Hamburg.

Continuing, STEIN said that they had induced her to come to America for them, pointing out that espionage in the United States would be very easy for her. However, STEIN stated that she had found it very difficult and that she had much better success in Belgium and England.

Referring to [REDACTED] STEIN emphatically stated that he was a patriotic American who hated the Nazis and would "shoot her" if he knew that she was a spy. She said that she was merely trying to use [REDACTED] as a source of information.

65-1819

Questioned by SEBOLD with regard to the manner in which she became engaged in espionage, STEIN said that being half-Jew (mixture, first grade) she had been persecuted in Germany but that as a result of the kindness of SORAU and RENKEN she had felt indebted to these individuals and had been trying for some time to get information for them in England, Belgium and America.

STEIN further advised that she knew of another man on this side by the name of JIM, who is connected with the Hamburg organization and had not received any money from Hamburg for months. (JIM is undoubtedly identical with Subject DUQUESNE).

Continuing, STEIN said that she expected money would be brought to her shortly by an unknown person on a Swedish ship. She also advised that she had recently sent two telegrams to HERRN SORAU, Rottenbaumschausse 135, Hamburg, Germany, in which she had stated that she was worried about MARY. "MARY", she said, was a term employed by her to represent "money." STEIN added that she had not heard from Hamburg and that the last money she had received was from the Chase National Bank. This money had arrived under mysterious circumstances. The identity of the sender was not known to STEIN.

STEIN complained that the lack of funds had prevented her from moving in the proper circles. However, it was stated by STEIN that she expected SORAU to arrive in the United States shortly inasmuch as his passport had expired.

STEIN claimed to have a connection in Vienna who is connected with the Hamburg group, but she did not supply any particulars as to this individual.

STEIN informed SEBOLD that she had written letters to Hamburg and sent them by way of [REDACTED] telling SORAU that all American officers had been called out for summer training.

b7C
SEBOLD again asked her about her code and she said that she had a number code. This was in contradiction to her previous statement to the effect that she was not in possession of a code.

STEIN had been twice requested by [REDACTED] the Hampshire House Hotel, New York, as to how he might get into the French or English Intelligence. STEIN laughed [REDACTED] made the remark that the German Intelligence did not pay enough but she did not mention the fact that she was doing Intelligence work for Germany.

(S. 401 P. 51-53)

65-1819

March 10,
1940

LILLY STEIN was visited [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He delivered to her a watch that had allegedly belonged to STEIN's father and a one hundred dollar check drawn by himself. The visit was seemingly social in nature and the conversation failed to indicate that he had any knowledge of her activities and interests.

(S. 362 - P. 1)

March 13,
1940

b7c SEBOLD telephonically arranged for an appointment with STEIN on the evening of this day at her apartment. During the course of the conversation SEBOLD upon inquiring as to the best method of forwarding mail to HUGO SEBOLD was advised by STEIN not to put any Hamburg addresses on the envelope but to send the material loose and un-addressed. The individuals receiving the materials would know where to send them, she said. SEBOLD asked her if he should use her code and STEIN replied in the contrary, pointing out that her code was especially prepared for her private use.

Further in the conversation STEIN told SEBOLD that the [REDACTED] had come to see her and had said that there was no chance of America getting into the war; that the British were establishing a base in Canada where they could watch for contraband.

SEBOLD asked STEIN if she knew what would happen to her in the event America went to war. When STEIN advised that she did not know, SEBOLD told her that she would probably be shot. Commenting upon SEBOLD's statement, STEIN said "Then we will have to be careful."

In answering SEBOLD's question as to any news she might have received from "JIM", STEIN said that she did not know this individual personally but that ELSE (Else Weustenfeld) did. Further referring to ELSE, STEIN informed SEBOLD that she used to keep company with HANS (Hans Ritter). According to information that STEIN had received from ELSE, JIM had received money a short time previously.

Continuing, STEIN said that she had advised Hamburg by letter of her meeting with SEBOLD.

(S. 553, P. 13)

65-1819

March 29,
1940

The Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City, received a cablegram from the HOLLANDSCHE BANK - UNIE, N.V., Kantoor, Amsterdam, Holland, instructing the Chase Bank to pay \$200 to LILLY STEIN, 127 East 54 Street, New York City.

In compliance with the cablegram, the Chase National Bank forwarded an officer's check in the amount of \$200 to STEIN at the address given. The check was made payable to her order and was endorsed by her and cashed at the 48th Street branch of the bank.

(S. 786 - P. 42)

b7C Confirmation of the telegram of March 29, 1940 from the Hollandsche Bank - Unie, directing payment of \$200 to STEIN was recieved from this bank by the Chase National Bank on June 14, 1940 and it was stated that the sender [REDACTED]

(S. 1421 - P. 37)

April 18,
1940.

A letter dated April 17, 1940 addressed by STEIN to SEBOLD under the name of HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box 865, Church Street Annex, New York City, was received by SEBOLD. Translated from German this letter was found to contain a request that SEBOLD call STEIN for the purpose of arranging a meeting in the next few days.

(S. 892 - P. 3)

April 19,
1940

SEBOLD called STEIN at her residence and agreed to meet her later on that day. Upon meeting STEIN as agreed SEBOLD was informed that she had not heard from the other side in a long time. Prompted by SEBOLD she gave a description of HEINRICH SORAU, which corresponded in detail with HUGO SEBOLD. At this time STEIN advised that SORAU had been known in New York as HEINRICH KURZ; that he lived in New York from 1926 to 1929 and that he had worked as a chauffeur and for the FOKKER airplane company. SEBOLD gathered that SORAU after sending STEIN to New York had evidently come there himself and had for a time been her contact man. STEIN expressed the belief that someone would be over shortly since she had heard nothing from the other side.

65-1819

Returning to their discussion of SORAU, STEIN said that she had been exhaustively questioned by this individual, as to her background and reasons for entering espionage before being permitted to come to New York.

STEIN told SEBOLD that she had received money via Holland from the Chase National Bank late in March.

Further in the conversation STEIN asked SEBOLD if he was acquainted with Captain WEGENER, of the Luftansa, whom she had met in Hamburg. She also inquired as to his acquaintance with a man named SCHNEIDER. This person she said had met her at a railroad station in Hamburg and had taken her to live at a hotel. SEBOLD believed that the description she gave of SCHNEIDER tallied with that of one MEIER who had brought money to him when SEBOLD was at the Klopstock Pension.

SEBOLD questioned STEIN further about her previous reference to Detroit as a "bad place" for German agents. STEIN replied that her information was based solely upon what she had been told by her "girl friend", (probably EISE NEUSTENFELD). STEIN said that she is anxious to do something real big and become a heroine in the eyes of the officials in Germany; that she would like to do something like finding the most secret code in the United States. She indicated to SEBOLD THAT she had been unable to get any information of value.

At the conclusion of the discussion STEIN asked SEBOLD to keep in touch with her and to let her know what the developments were and when the radio station was ready inasmuch as she might have some information to send.

(S. 892 - P. 3)

April 25, 1940 SEBOLD telephoned STEIN at her apartment and was instructed to meet her at her residence later that day. Upon calling at STEIN's apartment, SEBOLD told STEIN that he had moved to 144 Washington Street, Hempstead, Long Island, and also gave her his right name. It was agreed that they would meet at two o'clock on every Saturday afternoon thereafter.

STEIN remarked that there might be some mail or something for her arriving on the Italian boat "Conte de Savoia" on that day.

(S. 948 - P. 49)

65-1819

May 5,
1940

This being Saturday, SEBOLD in accordance with the agreement reach with STEIN on the occasion of their previous meeting, called at her apartment that afternoon. They talked for some time in the apartment and then SEBOLD accompanied STEIN to a nearby bakery where he left her.

Immediately upon SEBOLD's arrival at her apartment STEIN had advised him that she had received two letters from the other side. She produced these and it was observed by SEBOLD that they bore German postmarks and that they had been sent by airmail. One was dated at Hamburg on April 13, 1940. SEBOLD made a note of a portion of this letter, which translated from the German read as follows:

"I will send you \$300 at the end of this month in order that you can get out of your present difficulties.

/s/ [REDACTED] "

The second note was dated at Stetten, Germany, part of this was similarly noted by SEBOLD. Translated from the German this part read as follows:

"I have, therefore, asked my co-worker, [REDACTED] to answer any mail received from you during my absence.

/s/ HEINRICH."

According to SEBOLD, the letters were otherwise full of nonsense, except that one of them had advised that they were sending twenty marks a month to some of STEIN's relatives.

Questioned by SEBOLD as to how she had met these men, STEIN stated that in Vienna she had become acquainted with Captain VAN WEGENER and that he had sent her to Hamburg where she met SORAU and the others.

In answer to SEBOLD's questions as to the persons known to her who were engaged in espionage, she said that she had heard of a fellow named HANS RITTER who was in the export business on the west side of New York but that he had left for Germany shortly before Christmas of 1939 via Japan and Italy. STEIN advised she believed United States would enter the war shortly inasmuch as she had heard someone say that the Reserve Medical Corps had recently received instructions relative to entering the war. She also said that she had heard that there was a Japanese airplane base somewhere in Mexico.

(S. 1081 - P. 4)

65-1819

May 18,
1940

In accordance with prior arrangements for Saturday afternoon meetings, SEBOLD saw STEIN at her apartment on the afternoon of this date. At the beginning of their discussion STEIN said that she had heard nothing from the other side and asked SEBOLD if he had received anything. Thereupon SEBOLD produced a letter of instructions which had been sent him by Subject ERWIN SEIGLER with the request that SEBOLD pass it on to other persons concerned. STEIN after reading the instructions said that she was already familiar with them.

b7c
She then stated that [REDACTED] had communicated with her by telephone on the previous Sunday, stating that the United States was definitely going to war. STEIN also advised that [REDACTED] was her only official contact and that she had not been able to develop others because of her lack of funds. STEIN said she would go to Washington as soon as she received the necessary money. At this point SEBOLD informed her that she would be provided with money in approximately ten days. Interrogated by SEBOLD concerning her work on the other side, STEIN said that she had been connected with ASTA, the counter-espionage system of Germany, and had been assigned to watch people in England and Belgium. She had done no actual espionage work there.

SEBOLD was informed by STEIN that a French liner was leaving France on that date and that SEBOLD might judge from this fact about what day the boat would leave America.

SEBOLD told STEIN that he had been trying to get Germany on the radio and STEIN thereupon said that when he had established a connection she would discontinue mailing messages and would give them to him for transmittal.

(S. 1172 - P. 29)

May 25,
1940

On this date SEBOLD kept his regular Saturday afternoon appointment with STEIN. During the course of their conversation STEIN told him that she had heard nothing from the other side. He informed her that because of the necessities of keeping in contact with the other side by radio he was very busy and would not be able to keep future Saturday afternoon appointments with her.

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SEBOLD inquired if STEIN knew any contacts on the West Coast. She replied in the negative and SEBOLD then asked if ELSE could be of any assistance in this regard. Answering, STEIN said that she did not know for sure but that she would be glad to arrange an afternoon coffee meeting for him with ELSE in order that they might discuss the matter. At this time SEBOLD asked how STEIN had come to meet ELSE and received the answer that she had been sent to ELSE by the German authorities with instructions to give her "something." Asked by SEBOLD if the "something" was the money which she had previously mentioned which was to be given to "JIM", STEIN replied "Maybe." She claimed, however, that ELSE was very scared since she had taken out citizenship papers.

Questioned for further details regarding the previously mentioned Captain VON WEGENER, STEIN said that she had met him in Vienna and had been induced by him to come to Hamburg, where his headquarters were located. STEIN further advised that VON WEGENER was responsible for her start in the espionage business. She stated that he was HEINRICH SORAU's superior and that he is a prominent German official. His name, she thought, was assumed. VON WEGENER was further described as a big game hunter in South America. STEIN had no idea as to whether he was then or ever had been in the United States.

b7C Further information from STEIN was that two brothers by the names [REDACTED] out of Vienna, were being watched by the United States Secret Service. She asked SEBOLD to convey this information to "them" but could give no details as to their addresses, since she had obtained her information through overhearing it in cafe society. STEIN also advised that she had overheard a conversation to the effect that the United States would go to war before October.

She asked SEBOLD to radio the other side that she is badly in need of money. She told him that her next letter to the other side she would ask for a transfer to the West Coast as she believed there were more opportunities there.

(S. 1227 - P. 12)

May 28,
1940

A radio message #2 was sent to Germany as follows:

"STEIN SAYS MUST HAVE MONEY QUICK."

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May 29,
1940

Radio Message #5 to SEBOLD was received from Germany, reading:

"MONEY FOR YOU AND DUNN ON WAY. STEIN HAS MORE THAN AGREED. WILL PAY HER IN THREE WEEKS."

June 1,
1940

SEBOLD was in receipt of a letter from STEIN postmarked New York City on May 29, 1940 addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, New York; translated from German it read as follows:

"May 29, 1940.

Dear Harry,

If it is at all possible for you I would be very happy if you could keep our usual rendezvous. I would like to speak to you about something. I am now absolutely terribly unhappy and absolutely cannot go any farther. If I don't hear anything from you, 'til we meet again. Heartily, L."

(S. 1283 - P 6)

SEBOLD in compliance with his previous promise to communicate with STEIN upon receipt of any letter requesting a meeting, immediately called her on the telephone and upon making an appointment proceeded to her apartment. At this meeting STEIN told SEBOLD that she had met the son of the ex-President of Panama and had been informed by him that America would not go to war. She also said that she knew the mother of SIMON SIMONE, the movie actress, and that she had connections with some French people in Detroit from whom she might get something.

STEIN talked about her financial difficulties, stating that her agreement with the other side was that she was to receive \$150 per month; that she received \$200 in January and \$200 at the end of March and that she was promised in the last letter from Germany that she would receive \$300 by April. SEBOLD told her that he had received a message from the other side stating that STEIN had already received more money than agreed and that she would be paid in three weeks. STEIN requested him to radio the other side that she absolutely had to have money and that they should make an exception by sending her \$200 as she was destitute.

SEBOLD copied off on a piece of paper the following radio message which was received from Germany on May 31, 1940 and handed it to STEIN:

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"Need urgently from all friends monthly production of airplane factories. Export to all countries, especially England and France. Number, type, date of delivery. By steamer or air. Armature and armament. Payment cash and carry or credit, etc. Stop"

Upon receiving this message from SEBOLD, STEIN said that she thought that she might be able to procure the information desired and that if she should she would notify SEBOLD.

(S. 1283 - P. 6-7)

June 4,
1940

Radio Message #8 was sent to Germany which, among other things, informed that STEIN claimed to be getting new contacts but that she needed money at once as she was destitute.

(S. 1401 - P. 5)

June 6,
1940

SEBOLD was in receipt of a letter from STEIN addressed to HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, postmarked at New York City, on June 5, 1940, which translated from the German read as follows:

"June 5, 1940.

Dear Harry:

I am sorry that I still have received no communication. Please S.O.S. our friends urgently for help. My uncle died Monday. Please come as usual.

Heartily, L."

June 8,
1940

Upon going to STEIN's apartment on that date SEBOLD was furnished by her with a letter which had been addressed to STEIN postmarked at Detroit, Michigan, on June 7, 1940. The letter contained technical information pertaining to the aviation industry, with particular reference to Diesel motors, and bore the typewritten signature "HEINRICH."

STEIN advised that the letter was a surprise to her; that she knew no one in Detroit and that she had no idea as to the identity of the sender. She suggested that the information was probably forwarded to her in order that it might be relayed to the other side. SEBOLD suggested that it was undoubtedly intended for him and thereupon STEIN gave the letter to him (Sebold). The letter is set forth in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by SEBOLD in this case.

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b7C Additional information from STEIN was [REDACTED] was coming from Washington, D.C. to see her on the following Monday; that he was then going to work on South American relations rather than return to Germany.

STEIN asked SEBOLD to communicate by radio with Germany and request permission for her to accompany a relative who was going to the West Coast and to ask if she could do any work there for a couple of months. She told SEBOLD to inquire of Germany if her typewritten letter containing ciphers which she had sent via Clipper had been received inasmuch as she feared it had been intercepted at Bermuda. This letter had not been signed by her she said. STEIN had also sent another typewritten letter via the Clipper. This bore her signature and was addressed to a different person. She claimed that it had no relation to "These things." She thought it possible that the typing appearing upon the two letters might have been compared by the British at Bermuda, and the fact thereby established that she had written the unsigned letter containing the ciphers. STEIN informed SEBOLD that she would have to get a new typewriter to obviate future identifications of this kind.

Referring to the cipher letters, STEIN stated that when she wrote such communications she used a plain sheet of paper, on the top of which she placed the number of the letter, then the date and below this the different ciphers and that she did not sign it and that the letter is enclosed in a plain airmail envelope.

STEIN was advised by SEBOLD that he had received a message to the effect that her money was on the way. She requested he meet her every Saturday afternoon at least for awhile. STEIN told SEBOLD that her telephone would be disconnected on June 11, 1940 unless her bill were paid prior thereto. SEBOLD then mentioned that such a situation would be undesirable, since he would have no means of immediate communication with her.

(S. 1417 - P. 4, 5, 14)

June 11,
1940

SEBOLD telephoned STEIN and after discussing the inadvisability of losing her telephone inquired as to the amount of her bill. When STEIN said \$35.98 he arranged to meet her and pay the bill.

Upon going to her home on this date SEBOLD received the bill from STEIN. She requested him to mail the receipt to her and asked if any money had come to him from Germany. SEBOLD replied in the negative and said that he expected some to arrive on the S.S. "Manhattan." STEIN then

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asked him to immediately communicate with her by telephone in the event any money was received for her. SEBOLD immediately after leaving STEIN paid her telephone bill at 293 Madison Avenue, New York City.

(S. 1417 - P. 14-15)

June 13, 1940 Radio Message #11 was sent to Germany, part of which was as follows:

"STEIN WANTS TO GO TO CALIFORNIA FOR TWO MONTHS WITH COUSIN. ASKS CAN SHE MAKE CONTACTS OR WORK FOR YOU THERE. SHE GOT LETTER FROM HEINRICH DETROIT ABOUT AIRPLANE MATTERS. HOW SHALL I SEND IT AND OTHER THINGS I HAVE."

June 14,
1940

SEBOLD received a letter addressed to him by STEIN at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, postmarked at New York on June 13, 1940. This letter was written in English as follows:

" 6/13/40

Dear Harry,

Am in a terrible position. Telephone was a great help but cannot go on like this!! I hope you will have lots of good news for me. Otherwise am sunk. --Have some news for you.

/s/ L."

(S. 1417 - P. 16)

June 15,
1940

Upon calling at STEIN's apartment SEBOLD was asked by her if he had received any money. He replied that none had arrived and advised her to have patience as he expected it to come in a few days, possibly on the S.S. "Excambion" or S.S. "Washington." STEIN asked how much would be sent and SEBOLD estimated that it would be about \$200. She then remarked that she had expected \$350. and informed SEBOLD that "they" had promised her \$300 by the end of April. She wanted to know if the S.S. "Manhattan" might not have brought something and SEBOLD replied that nothing had been received from the contact on this boat. STEIN thanked him for paying her phone bill.

Later in their conversation STEIN handed SEBOLD a letter signed by HEINRICH which had been postmarked at Detroit, Michigan, on June 11, 1940. SEBOLD was permitted to retain the letter but STEIN declined

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to allow him to have the envelope. STEIN again stated that she did not know the identity of the sender. SEBOLD said that he would make a microphotograph of the letter and forward it to the other side. This letter is set out in detail in connection with the testimony to be given in this case by SEBOLD.

b7C
STEIN mentioned [REDACTED] (phonetic) who she said had been in the United States in approximately 1933 but had been forced to leave the country because of suspicions having been attached to him. STEIN claimed that she had developed a new contact through a friend whom she had formerly known in Paris. The contact was a Frenchman who had come to the United States on May 27. He was also a friend of [REDACTED]. STEIN expected to see him on the following Monday.

Comments were made by both STEIN and SEBOLD regarding the fact that HEINRICH, the author of the above mentioned letter, must be very busy. STEIN observed that HEINRICH must have procured her address from "Over there" and stated he would probably send a letter during the following week.

Continuing, STEIN told SEBOLD that she had met ELSE WEUSTENFELD on the previous Tuesday. STEIN told ELSE about her meeting with SEBOLD but ELSE did not wish to have anything to do with "it". Further information from STEIN was that she did not know [REDACTED] had come to New York on the previous Monday inasmuch as he had not called.

(S. 1417 - P. 19-24)

June 17,
1940

Radio Message #10 from Germany was received on this date as set forth in part as follows:

"JOURNEY LILLY NO OBJECTION. SHE SHALL CONTINUE OBSERVATIONS AND SEND IMPORTANT MESSAGES THROUGH YOU. WILL WRITE SOON NEW WAYS OF COMMUNICATION AND MONEY."

June 22,
1940

SEBOLD met STEIN at her apartment and handed her a microphotograph having the letters "L.S." on the back, which he had received from Subject ERWIN SIEGLER. STEIN tried to read the photograph with her glass and when she was unable to do so SEBOLD promised to bring his glass at their next meeting.

STEIN then handed SEBOLD a third letter received from HEINRICH. This letter was postmarked at Detroit on June 18, 1940. This communication will be set out in detail in connection with the testimony to be given in this case by SEBOLD.

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Continuing, STEIN advised SEBOLD that she had learned from a member of the French Purchasing Commission, name believed [REDACTED] (phonetic), who arrived on the "Champlain", that the steel which had been purchased by the French would not be taken over by England. STEIN also stated that [REDACTED] had gone by Clipper on the Thursday previous to Lisbon for the purpose of driving an ambulance in France and that he was the man who had been in Danzig, Germany, the August before. STEIN requested SEBOLD to radio Germany such of the above information as he might consider important.

b7C
SEBOLD asked STEIN if she might through ELSE WEUSTENFELD assist a friend of his to leave the United States through Mexico. STEIN replying stated that ELSE might be able to do so inasmuch as her boy friend, HANS RITTER, had left for Germany by way of Mexico and that in the Spring of 1940 ELSE had visited him in that country. In reference to HANS and ELSE, STEIN mentioned that upon leaving Germany for the United States she had been instructed to contact either of these two individuals. STEIN had reached ELSE but had never met HANS.

SEBOLD delivered to STEIN the substance of the radio message received on June 17th, namely, that the other side had no objection to her going to California but that she should continue to make observations and send her messages through SEBOLD.

SEBOLD advised STEIN that [REDACTED] whom he had mentioned in their previous meeting as the man who was to bring money from the other side, had missed the boat but that in the near future the other side would radio new ways of communicating money.

Further along in their discussion STEIN told SEBOLD that she had heard of the arrest by F.B.I. Agents of a woman [REDACTED] a local golf course on a charge of espionage.

Continuing with her information, STEIN then named [REDACTED] who was a resident of the Hotel Astor and [REDACTED] who might possibly be a spy.

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June 24,
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from STEIN addressed to Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, postmarked at New York City, on June 23, 1940. Translated from German, this letter read as follows:

"June 23, 1940

Dear Harry,

I must see you at the earliest possible moment. It is very important. Please call me up. Auf Wiedersehen.

/s/ L."

(S 1516 - P. 19)

b7C
Immediately upon receipt of the above letter SEBOLD went to STEIN's apartment and upon arrival was informed by STEIN [REDACTED] had telegraphed to one of his girl friends that his confidential address would be in care of the American Minister, Lisbon, Portugal. STEIN further informed SEBOLD that according to information she had received from a source which she did not disclose, the S.S. "Champlain" had been sunk.

SEBOLD was requested by STEIN to bring his magnifying glass with him on his next visit to her apartment. She again inquired as to the arrival of money from Germany.

(S. 1516 - P. 21)

June 27,
1940

In accordance with an agreement reached on the occasion of their previous meeting, SEBOLD called on STEIN. At the commencement of their conversation she requested that SEBOLD notify the German authorities relative to her proposed change of residence and inquire if she should sign a new lease and if there was a chance for her to return. STEIN told SEBOLD that she had obtained information to the effect that two men of the French Purchasing Commission were on the way from Bordeaux to America. The name of one of these men was given by STEIN [REDACTED]. Their purpose in coming was to liquidate the entire French Purchasing Commission. According to STEIN's further information some of the members of the Commission were leaving on the coming Thursday by Clipper for France. STEIN had learned that the General of

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Morocco had contacted the United States Purchasing Commission apparently for the purpose of making some purchases.

During the course of instant conversation STEIN remarked that she had received nothing since the end of March and that "they" owed her \$500.00.

SEBOLD and STEIN next discussed the designations of various divisions of the German espionage system. SEBOLD asked STEIN if she was not afraid of counter-espionage in America and she admitted that she was frightened. STEIN added that she must not permit herself to be caught. In this connection she inquired of SEBOLD if one could be convicted merely on the basis of suspicion without proof. STEIN suggested that it would be necessary to find something on the suspect. Later STEIN stated that she never kept anything, never made any notes and that the only written thing she had in her possession was the microphotograph. This, Stein said, she would swallow in the event she was caught.

(S. 1516 - P. 24-37)

June 25, 1940 Radio Message #16 was dispatched to Germany, reading as follows:

b7c
"STEIN LEARNED FROM MEMBER FRENCH PURCHASING COMMISSION THAT STEEL BOUGHT BY FRANCE WOULD NOT BE TAKEN OVER BY ENGLAND AND THAT THE CHAMPLAIN WAS SUNK. SHE SAYS SON [REDACTED] LEFT ON CLIPPER THURSDAY TO PORTUGAL TO DRIVE AMBULANCE IN FRANCE. HE WAS IN DANZIG LAST YEAR. WHEN WILL MONEY ARRIVE?"

June 27, 1940 Radio Message #14 was received from Germany, reading as follows:

"THE THREE HUNDRED SENT END OF APRIL FOR LILLY IS LOST. WE HAVE TODAY SENT BY WAY OF SIBERIA THREE HUNDRED FOR YOU, THREE HUNDRED FOR LILLY, TWO HUNDRED FIFTY FOR DUNN. MONEY GOES TO EACH DIRECT. THE MAN WHO BRINGS THE MONEY OVER WILL BE IN MEXICO IN AUGUST AND HELP LANG WITH HIS JOURNEY. MORE DETAILS FOLLOW."

June 28, 1940 The following radio message (#19) was sent to Germany:

STEIN'S LANDLORD THREATENS DISPOSSESS HER TODAY. SHE IS DESTITUTE. SHALL I BORROW MONEY FOR HER FROM M. DIVISION? SUGGEST YOU SEND SOME MONEY BACK WITH STEGLER ON MANHATTAN FOR HER AND BOKER AS HE WON'T DELIVER VALUABLE MATERIAL UNLESS PAID REGULAR. STEIN SAYS TWO

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b7c

MEMBERS FRENCH PURCHASING COMMISSION, [REDACTED]
ON WAY HERE TO LIQUIDATE COMMISSION. SAYS GENERAL OF
MOROCCO HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH UNITED STATES COMMISSION.
GREETINGS. "

June 29,
1940

The following is part of Radio Message #15 received
from Germany.

"CONTINUED FROM NUMBER FOURTEEN. LILLY, TWO HUNDRED FIFTY
FOR DUNK. DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY BY YOU. DO NOT BORROW
ANY MONEY FOR LILLY. ALL TO REPORT MILITARY AND TECHNICAL
INFORMATION AND DELIVERIES TO ENGLAND."

July 1, 1940

Again SEBOLD was in receipt of a letter from STEIN addressed
to Post Office Box #574, Grand Central Annex, on stationery
of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, postmarked July 1, 1940. It
is quoted as follows:

"6/30/40

Dear Harry,

Was very desperate when you did not show up
yesterday. Something must be done. I have to see you!
Will too have other news, but please come as soon as
possible. Otherwise I am finished. I can't get over
this troubles.

Yours, very upset. L."

(S. 1614 - P. 20)

July 1, 1940

SEBOLD called STEIN immediately on receipt of the above
communication and made an appointment to see her on the
following day at her apartment.

July 2, 1940

Upon keeping the above appointment SEBOLD was immediately ask-
ed by STEIN if he had received any money. Replying in the
negative SEBOLD continued by saying that he would try to do
the best he could and if the money expected on the "Manhattan"
arrived he would notify her at once.

STEIN then told SEBOLD that according to a girl friend two
Japanese submarines had been sighted near the Panama Canal
and that precautions reported in the newspaper had thereupon
been taken by the United States.

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b7c
STEIN added to her previous story of having met two F.B.I. Agents, one of whom was named [REDACTED] that the latter had been investigating Nazi propaganda in the Catskills and had just returned.

In speaking of her interest in obtaining a new apartment STEIN stated that she would like to secure one with a mail box inasmuch as mail which might subject her to arrest would then not be lying about.

STEIN said that she intended to write a letter to Germany on the coming Monday and that it would probably be in code. She expressed the belief that it would be carried on the S.S. "Excambion" which goes directly to Lisbon.

(S. 1640 - P. 20)

July 5, 1940 SEBOLD telephoned STEIN and advised that he had been unable to secure any more money for her.

SEBOLD received a letter at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, postmarked at New York City, on July 4, 1940, which had been addressed to him by STEIN. The note contained in the envelope read as follows:

"S.O.S. Most see you. Henry wants the same.
/s/ L. "

Following receipt of the above communication SEBOLD immediately communicated by telephone with STEIN and then proceeded to her residence where she told him that she was having considerable trouble about money matters. There followed considerable conversation pertaining to finances, during which SEBOLD attempted to allay her apprehensions.

Subsequently STEIN produced two letters from HEINRICH in Detroit, which she had received on the Tuesday and Wednesday previous. One, bearing the date July 1, 1940, had been mailed on July 3, 1940. The other was dated July 3, 1940 and had been mailed on July 5, 1940.

(S. 1754 - P. 3)

The first of these letters contained information regarding deliveries of airplanes by the United States to England, Allied orders for planes from United States manufacturers absorbed by England, the total production of airplanes in the United States during 1939 and the United States airplane production plans for 1940.

(S. 1754 - P. 4)

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The second of the foregoing letters transmitted the names of twenty-nine different military planes in production as of the letter's date, together with the manufacturers' names and the information that the mechanical details of these planes were confidential. According to the further contents of this letter, the delivery of these particular planes to the Allies had not yet been authorized. Also set forth in the letter was information as to the names of forty-five established types of military planes, and the names of the manufacturers. It was stated that the United States had permitted delivery of these planes to the Allies.

(S. 1754 - P. 8)

The above letters will be set out in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by SEBOLD.

STEIN, after having the letters to SEBOLD, resumed the conversation with the remark that two days before a man had been taken off of a Japanese liner in the Panama Canal on a drug charge and she feared that the man might be "our man."

b7C
Later STEIN gave SEBOLD the telephone number [REDACTED] stating that this was the number of [REDACTED] the alleged G-man, whom she had previously mentioned.

A considerable part of the conversation was next devoted to the fact that STEIN had not received money from the "other side" for over three and one-half months. In this regard STEIN expressed the wish that "they" knew of a cousin she had in Portugal through whom they might send money to her. The conversation next turned to the fact that STEIN had called EISE WUUSTENFELD but had been informed that she was out of town.

At this time STEIN also called attention to newspaper items relating to the sinking of the "Champlain" and the fact that she had known of the sinking prior to publication.

The question was raised by STEIN as to what she and SEBOLD would say in the event of apprehension. She suggested that they could explain their relationship by the statement that they had met in Vienna in May 1939; that they had written to each other thereafter and that SEBOLD had in this manner informed her of the fact that he had come to the United States.

SEBOLD told STEIN of an unstamped letter which was being held for him in Newark, New Jersey and of an error "JIN" had made in the address of a letter sent to SEBOLD. Suggestions were made by STEIN

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as to how SEBOLD might avoid complications arising from such letters. At this time STEIN made the comment that the German authorities did not appreciate their difficulties.

Referring to the bomb explosion that had occurred at the World's Fair a few days previously, STEIN said that it was a stupid thing to do and that it would have been better to blow up an airplane factory.

(S. 1754 - P. 14-22)

July 19, 1940 A letter addressed by STEIN to SEBOLD was received at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex. It read as follows

7/8/40

Harry:

Please Something must be done, otherwise will starve this week.

Hope with you everything is alright.

Please call me --

As ever

/s/ L. "

(S. 1754 - P. 23)

July 9, 1940 SEBOLD telephoned STEIN and inquired if five dollars would help her. When she replied affirmatively, SEBOLD proceeded at once to her residence. Upon arrival SEBOLD handed STEIN the five dollars and she thereupon asked why money had not come from Siberia. She told SEBOLD that through "friends" she had learned on the day before that "they" were ordering airplanes, tanks, etc. These same individuals had told her that it would not be long before the United States would be in the war. At this point she remarked "But how can one associate with these people if one doesn't have money?"

(S. 1754 - P. 24-25)

July 13, 1940

STEIN upon meeting SEBOLD at her residence asked if he had heard from "over there". SEBOLD replied that he had not. STEIN then told SEBOLD that she had been with ELSE (WEUSTENFELD) on the day previous and that ELSE had talked to her about "JIM" (DUQUESNE). STEIN also told SEBOLD that [redacted] was flying to Europe on the coming Monday. STEIN wished to know when the money previously mentioned as coming from Siberia would arrive. She told SEBOLD that she had talked with [redacted] by telephone and that she planned to visit him in Washington within a few days.

(S. 1754, P. 27-30)

b7C

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July 16, 1940 Radio Message #28 was sent to Germany, reading as follows:

"STEIN CANNOT GO TO CALIFORNIA. HAS NO MONEY. ASKS ARE YOU GOING TO LEAVE HER HERE LONG ENOUGH SO THAT SHE SHOULD SIGN ANOTHER YEAR'S LEASE FOR THE APARTMENT."

July 17, 1940 The following letter was received by SEBOLD from STEIN, postmarked at New York on July 15, 1940:

" 7/15, 1940

Dear Harry,

Henry has news for you. I am completely flat busted. Please come the quickest possible!!

/s/ L "

July 18, 1940 Radio Message #19 was received from Germany and, among other things, stated:

"LILLY'S LETTER SIXTY SIX JULY RECEIVED TODAY. DIAPHRAGM NOT RECEIVED. LILLY CAN RENEW LEASE ANOTHER YEAR. MONEY ON WAY BUT NEEDS TIME."

July 19, 1940 SEBOLD received the following letter from STEIN postmarked at New York on July 18, 1940.

" 7/18/1940

Harry,

Am definitely expecting you tomorrow morning. Please come as soon as possible, the soonest possible. Henry already asked twice for you.

/s/ L. "

(S. 2108 - P. 3)

July 20, 1940 SEBOLD received the following letter from STEIN

" 7/19/40

Dear Harry,

A fine friend you are!! Waited the whole morning for you!! You didn't even call me. -- To your information, if my telephone and light are not paid by tomorrow both will be closed out!! I most have help by tomorrow. Two have other news for you -- As ever

/s/ L. "

(S. 2108 - P. 3-4)

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SEBOLD proceeded to STEIN's apartment, where he immediately gave her three one hundred dollar bills which had previously been received from Subject ERWIN SIEGLER and the numbers noted. SEBOLD read to her radio message #19 received from Germany on July 18, 1940. STEIN, referring to the letter mentioned in the radio message, said that in it she had advised German authorities that if they expected any work out of her she would have to have a clear head and not be constantly worried by money matters.

b7C
STEIN then advised SEBOLD that according to [REDACTED] of the Ambassador Hotel, whose reliability was not known to her, German combat planes had been sighted in Mexico. She also stated that according to a Frenchman England would sign a peace agreement by August 15, 1940. At this point SEBOLD obtained a promise from STEIN to secure more information concerning the woman named [REDACTED] who was allegedly arrested at a local golf course on suspicion of German espionage.

During the course of the above conversation STEIN handed SEBOLD two letters from HEINRICH in Detroit. The first of these was postmarked at Detroit on July 12, 1940 and contained a list of American airplane manufacturers. The second was postmarked at Detroit on July 17, 1940 and contained a list of airplane motor manufacturers of the United States. Both of the above letters will be set out in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by SEBOLD.

Following the foregoing conversation SEBOLD and STEIN went to Sutton Post Office Sub-Station on Third Avenue, where STEIN procured three money orders, made out respectively to a book club and to the telephone and light companies. She tendered the clerk a one hundred dollar bill bearing Serial No. B-002249415A in payment thereof. This bill was one of the three which SEBOLD had obtained from Subject SIEGLER, the numbers of which had been noted as before mentioned. While at the Post Office STEIN gave SEBOLD forty dollars in payment of a similar amount which he had previously advanced to her.

(S. 2108 - P. 4-18)

July 23, 1940 SEBOLD received a letter from STEIN addressed to him at Box 574, Grand Central Station, postmarked at New York on July 22, 1940. It read as follows:

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"7/22, 1940

Dear Harry,

I am an idiot, forgot to give you last time one message and now allready have a new one - Please come tomorrow or Wednesday at 1 o'clock to me. Auf Wiedersehen. /s/ L. "

(S. 2108 - P. 19)

In response to STEIN's letter SEBOLD went to her apartment, at which time she requested more money but was informed by SEBOLD that if he were to radio Germany for additional funds they would surely fire her. STEIN thereupon handed SEBOLD three letters from HEINRICH, none of which were contained in an envelope. The first of these was dated July 17, 1940 and conveyed information pertaining to "DURAMOLD AIRCRAFT", plastic material for aircraft structures in United States. The second letter, also dated July 17, 1940, related information as to spotwelding of stainless steel by American companies. Other information in the letter was that HEINRICH would study the welding process of the TAYLOR WINFIELD at Warren, Ohio, and would forward any information developed.

The third letter was dated July 20, 1940 and contained information relative to propellers being manufactured for United States airplanes, which information was additional to similar information previously reported.

b7c
Continuing the conversation, STEIN advised that she had received another letter from [redacted] who she said might be an espionage agent for one side or the other. The letter mentioned was postmarked at Portugal on July 16, 1940 and advised STEIN about the fact that [redacted] had been unable to take care of STEIN's business matters in Paris and that he had left the said city two days prior to the arrival of the Germans. [redacted] also stated that he would come to the United States in a short while. STEIN explained to SEBOLD that [redacted] had inquired of her in December 1939 if she had any connections with the French or British Intelligence.

During the course of conversation with regard to STEIN's finances, STEIN made the remark "They over there will be mad at me soon." She also mentioned that she had one more payment coming since the money she had received a short time before had been for April and May. STEIN said that although her funds were low "she knew that they over there" were not to blame. SEBOLD was asked by STEIN to radio her financial troubles to Germany and inquired as to when the money from Siberia could be expected. SEBOLD warned STEIN as to disclosing her activities to anyone and in reply STEIN informed him that she had not divulged her connections with SEBOLD to anyone.

(S. 2108 - P. 20-35)

65-1819

July 24,
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from STEIN postmarked at New York on July 24, 1940 addressed to him at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, reading as follows:

" 7/24, 1940.
Dear Harry:

Very sorry you didn't show up today. Only am hoping you'll be able to help me. Found some but unsufficient!!

Please try whatever you can every little bit helps!!
Am tomorrow only by 3:30 home best please come Friday by 10:30 --. Thanks in advance.

L.
Would like to go to W and can't. If possible, come by 10 --"

July 29,
1940

Another letter from STEIN was received by SEBOLD. This was postmarked at New York on July 27, 1940 and read as follows:

"27.7.40
Dear Harry,

Very astonished you did not show up today!! Waited whole morning. I expect you Monday at 2-2:30 at my home -
Otherwise please call. Many regards.

L. "

SEBOLD went to STEIN's apartment and immediately she handed him two letters from HEINRICH in Detroit. These were contained in an envelope postmarked at Detroit on July 25, 1940, Gratiot Station. The first letter contained additional information relating to airplane motors being manufactured in the United States; while the second set forth information as to electric power in American aircraft.

(S. 2108 - P. 37-40)

These letters are set out in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by SEBOLD.

Continuing with the conversation STEIN inquired if SEBOLD had heard anything about the money expected to arrive from Siberia. SEBOLD said that he had not and at the same time advised that any funds received would be forwarded to her by mail. STEIN thereupon suggested that he send a money order under an assumed name.

65-1819

STEIN told SEBOLD that in a letter which she had written to Germany on the previous Saturday she had described the things she was doing and pointed out that they were expensive. Also that it (probably referring to her information) was not worth the cost.

(S. 2108 - P. 44-47)

July 31,
1940

A letter addressed to SEBOLD by STEIN was received at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, postmarked at New York City on the same date. It read as follows:

" 7/31, 1940
Dear Harry.

Situation is desperate. Can't find any help! Please send me something, tomorrow. It makes it worth!! S.O.S., S.O.S. Tomorrow 1:30 at home, Friday early morning.

Please help.

As ever

L. "

August 3,
1940

SEBOLD saw STEIN at her apartment and she again complained about not receiving money from Germany. The suggestion was made by STEIN that SEBOLD radio the other side. SEBOLD indicated that he might do so but requested that she give him a detailed statement of her receipts and the amounts due her from Germany. STEIN then wrote on the back of a New York Telephone Company envelope addressed to her the following statement:

	\$450	On arrival
	200	Beginning January
	200	End of March
	300	Last payment
Total	\$1,150	

In making the statement STEIN explained that she had been in the United States for ten months and should have received \$1500 and that a balance of \$350 was, therefore, due to her. SEBOLD was further informed by STEIN that she had written a letter to Germany on the Monday previous and that it had gone by Clipper. In it, STEIN told her German superiors that the circles she had been circulating in were very expensive and that \$150 was insufficient. She also advised them that she had excellent contacts.

(S. 2282 - P. 5-12)

65-1819

August 8, 1940. On this date SEBOLD received a letter from STEIN written on stationery of the Park Central Hotel, postmarked on August 6, 1940 and addressed to his Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Station, New York City. This letter read as follows:

"8/6, 1940.

Dear Harry,

Please do everything in your power get in touch with Henry and all the others, landlord will not wait any longer and I will starve, thats all - you must do something!! Please come, or call tomorrow morning at 10.30 or come Thursday around 10.30 - you can't let me down!! Please wire and do everything can't go to court, must have some money still this week!! -

Sorry to bother you, but it is very important for my whole existence - Auf Wiedersehen.

/s/ L.

Don't disappoint me please - -

(S. 2282 - P. 3)

SEBOLD telephoned STEIN and said that he would not be able to see her prior to the coming Saturday and that he had notified the other side of her troubles.

STEIN sent the following Western Union cablegram to HEINRICH SORAU, Rottenbaumchaussee 135, Hamburg, Germany, which translated from the German read:

"VERY MUCH WORRIED. REQUEST MARIE MOST URGENTLY FOR NEWS.
AM DESPONDENT.

/s/ L.

August 10, 1940 SEBOLD upon meeting with STEIN on this date was advised by her that she had sent a cablegram to Germany and had not requested a reply. Referring no doubt to the latter fact, she explained "I did this intentionally so that the police cannot interfere." STEIN told SEBOLD that if someone inquired she would say "MARIE" was an old acquaintance of hers.

65-1819

STEIN told of sending a letter to Germany on July 30, 1940 via Clipper. In this she acknowledged receipt of \$300 and advised her superiors that she could not wait until September for more. SEBOLD was asked by STEIN for advice as to whether or not she should write again. Later in their conversation SEBOLD and STEIN discussed the possible place of incarceration to which they might be confined in the event their activities were discovered.

STEIN told SEBOLD that she had received a letter from [REDACTED] and that he would arrive in New York on the following week. She also informed that she had made three long distance calls to Washington, D.C. [REDACTED]. STEIN remarked that she had an acquaintance, who was [REDACTED]

b7C
STEIN also stated that she had learned from an undisclosed source that the United States would be at war in two or three months. She also stated that she had been to see ELSE again; that ELSE told her that it is very "hot" all around that that there would be some arrests made.

SEBOLD handed STEIN a copy of Radio Message #31 received from Germany as follows:

"AIRPLANE CARRIER SARATOGA SAID TO HAVE DELIVERED LARGE NUMBER OF PLANES IN HALIFAX. TELL ALL FRIENDS TO GET DETAILS ABOUT THIS AND MAKE ALL EFFORTS TO OBTAIN MORE DATA REGARDING DELIVERIES TO ENGLAND."

STEIN mentioned that one [REDACTED] was being followed around very closely.

(S. 2282 - P. 14-21)

August 12, 1940 Radio Message #33 was received from Germany as follows:

"FRIEND REPORTS YOU ARE UNDER SURVEILLANCE. CAUTION. YOU MUST STAY OFF THE AIR FOR TWO WEEKS. WE REMAIN READY TO RECEIVE. LILLY'S LETTER #31 RECEIVED. GREETINGS."

August 14, 1940 A letter addressed to SEBOLD at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, and postmarked New York City on August 13, 1940, was received. This was as follows:

65-1819

8/13, 1940

Dear Harry,

Am a nervous wreck, have waited the whole morning for you. Must speak you for many reasons. Henry too. My rent and telephone must be paid tomorrow. Please come in any case in the morning between 10-11:30, phone only if you can't -

Am desperate.

/s/ L. "

Upon receipt of the above letter SEBOLD telephonically advised STEIN that he would see her on the following day.

b7c
August 15, SEBOLD called at STEIN's apartment in accordance with the foregoing arrangements and advised her that Germany had radioed receipt of her letter No. 61 referring to her need for additional funds.

STEIN then informed that she had telephoned ELSE on the day before from a public booth inasmuch as she had feared that her own line was being "watched." STEIN mentioned [REDACTED] ELSE'S", asking if SEBOLD knew him. Receiving a negative reply, STEIN then explained that [REDACTED] suspected that he was being observed. According to STEIN's further information in this regard [REDACTED] has been working with [REDACTED] ELSE had told her recently that they would not be able to prove anything against the latter inasmuch as the real Gestapo was in Washington. Continuing, STEIN informed that ELSE knew how to contact the Gestapo in Washington.

STEIN told SEBOLD of a trip she had made to Huntington, Long Island on the Saturday previous to visit a friend by the name [REDACTED] REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION. However, according to STEIN, she had learned nothing from [REDACTED] other than the fact that his company was still working on a large number of planes.

STEIN then suggested "If you are asked who you are, tell them that you are this and this and this and so forth," adding "Yes, one must be careful." She also said that proof was necessary in addition to suspicion.

When SEBOLD made the remark that a person engaged in espionage might imagine that he was being observed, STEIN made the comment that she had imagined that she was being followed. STEIN said that she worried about what she would give as her occupation in the event of arrest.

65-1819

During the course of the above related meeting STEIN handed SEBOLD a letter from HEINRICH which had been postmarked at Akron, Ohio, on August 12, 1940. This letter had to do with the use in the United States of hydraulic presses in aircraft work. This letter will be set out in detail in connection with the testimony to be given by SEBOLD.

(S. 2282 - P. 23-26)

August 18, 1940 SEBOLD received a letter postmarked at Dallas, Pennsylvania, on August 17, 1940, which read as follows:

8/17, 1940

Dear Harry,

Since Thursday here, feeling all right except can't get money and must return Wednesday - please do everything you can to have something by then for me. Don't want to have to go to court. Write me please, I want more news from me will be waiting for you Thursday between 11-11 as usual. - But all in your power please!! Don't forget about this and me. Take good care of yourself - /s/ L.

August 23, 1940 SEBOLD called on STEIN and was advised that an old friend, [redacted] English War Office, who purportedly had charge of a Ski Regiment, had been transferred to Bermuda. She suspected [redacted] being an English espionage agent.

b7C STEIN further informed that [redacted] had returned to the United States on the previous evening and that she would see him in a day or two. She also advised that he had telephoned her.

During the course of this conversation STEIN mentioned that [redacted] was one of her contacts on the other side. She again referred to ELSE WEUSTENFELD, stating that ELSE worked at the German Consulate and that STEIN had called her on the telephone but that ELSE had not been home.

(S. 2561 - P. 20)

August 26, 1940 SEBOLD visited STEIN in accordance with arrangements made on the occasion of their previous meeting. STEIN stated that she had seen [redacted] and that he was going to Mexico with an Italian American [redacted] deal, the nature

65-1819

of which she did not disclose.

STEIN also related [REDACTED] had called upon her and had sought to obtain information concerning the undercover activities in New York City and information as to conditions in Germany.

STEIN claimed that [REDACTED] had called her from Washington and had stated that the situation in the United States was the same as it had been in Asutrai a year previously and that he did not wish to discuss the matter further over the telephone. He told STEIN that he would see her in the near future.

STEIN agreed to SEBOLD'S suggestion that in the future STEIN would send newspaper clippings relating to military affairs that might be of interest to Germany via Shanghai, China.

(S. 2561 - P. 10-14)

August 26, 1940 Radio Message #37 was received from Germany. Translated this read as follows:

"IN THE FUTURE LILLY SHALL ONLY WRITE TO EISENHANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT (IRON or HARDWARE SUPPLY CO.) COLOGNE ON THE RHINE, NORBERTSTRASSE 50, AS HER FRIEND HEINRICH IS NOW STATIONED IN COLOGNE. YOU MUST SEVER CONNECTIONS WITH HER."

Radio Message #38 was received from Germany and translated as follows:

"CONTINUATION. AS REASONS SAY THAT YOU DON'T WORK FOR US ANY MORE."

August 30, 1940 Radio Message #46 was sent to Germany as follows:

"ONE [REDACTED] ENGLAND IS TRYING TO GET INFORMATION FROM LILLY. SHE WILL REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH HIM AND WISHES INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO THIS MATTER. PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER I SHOULD STILL SEVER CONNECTIONS."

A letter addressed to SEBOLD by STEIN postmarked at New York City on August 30, 1940 was received. This read as follows:

65-1819

" 8/29,40.
Dear Harry,

Please come Saturday as usual.

/s/ L. "

(S. 2898 - P. 3)

September 3,
1940

The following letter postmarked at New York City on August 31, 1940 was received by SEBOLD from STEIN:

"Dear Harry,

Please come sure on Tuesday or if possible Monday around 10.30. Have news for you, besides please you must do something to help me! I Donnot disappoint me again. Its very important for everything. - - -

/s/ L. "

SEBOLD called at STEIN's apartment on the above date and her first utterance was a request as to what he had heard. SEBOLD replied that nothing obtained from the other side pertained to her. She then stated that she had written letters in code to Germany which related to certain minor matters and to the fact that she had received money on only one occasion since June. The last of the above letters hadd been written a week previously. At this point STEIN explained that such communications were always written by her in code and that she preferred not to send telegrams upon money matters. She expressed the wish that Germany would inform her if her performances had not been satisfactory. In reply to SEBOLD's question as to the manner in which she mailed her communications, STEIN advised she always posted them in different sections, never in the vicinity of her residence. Continuing, STEIN advised that all mail from Japan was being inspected upon its arrival in the United States. She informed that her letters could be read but that the correct meaning could not be ascertained. The first of her two most recent letters had been received but she had not received any information as to the second. STEIN wished to know if "they" thought she was not doing enough.

b7c
The conversation continued with STEIN mentioning that Captain VON WEGENER was a "contact" along with HEINRICH [REDACTED]. When questioned as to the possibility of the latter's identity with [REDACTED] STEIN said that she had avoided questioning [REDACTED] inasmuch as she did not wish to give him the impression that she was spying.

65-1819

They then discussed British interception of numbers codes and the opinion was advanced by STEIN that it would be impossible for the British to break down such codes. STEIN advised SEBOLD that according to the information she had developed England was making one thousand planes per month and the United States eight hundred. The source of this information was not disclosed by STEIN.

Questioned by SEBOLD as to whether or not she had collected any newspaper excerpts, STEIN stated that she had sent two packages of these by way of China.

The discussion then turned to the chance that both SEBOLD and STEIN might be discharged by Germany. STEIN said that she was doing all she could with the means at her disposal and said that she believed herself entitled to notice of dismissal sometime in advance thereof. She added that she would not demand money if it were not for the fact that she actually needed it. In this regard, STEIN referred to the fact that when she had worked for a half year over there she had merely received expenses. STEIN continued with the remark that it was no fault of hers that she could get no information regarding airplanes. She expressed the belief that a letter or some of her postcards must have been intercepted.

(S. 2898 - P. 5-10)

September 9,
1940

Radio Message #40 was received from Germany as follows:

"LILLY SHOULD BE CAREFUL AND REPORT IN WRITING. YOU PERSONALLY WILL SEVER CONNECTIONS AS INSTRUCTED."

September 10,
1940

A letter addressed to SEBOLD by STEIN postmarked at New York City on September 9, 1940 was received. It read as follows:

" 9/9, 1940.

Dear Harry:

Most speak you about important matters. Most go out early. Will wait for you from 11 a.m. Donnot disappointe me!!

(S. 2898 - P. 11)

65-1819

Sept. 11, 1940 A letter addressed to SEBOLD by STEIN postmarked at New York City on September 10, 1940 was received by SEBOLD. It read as follows:

" 9/10, 1940
Dear Harry,

Was very astonished to hear nothing this morning from you, - Was late back but waited from 11.30 for you!'. I must speak you urgently, will wait tomorrow morning from 10:30 for you, donnot disappointe me. Its for many reasons important. You donn't need to call, just come.....

/s/ L. "

b7c
Sept. 11, 1940

SEBOLD went to STEIN's home in response to the above letter and was there informed that [REDACTED] had proposed that she attempt to ascertain things of interest to the British Government, such as the names of individuals in the United States who are working for Germany. He suggested that he might take her to Bermuda on a trip soon to be made and that he might introduce her to a friend in Washington who was attached to the Consulate.

SEBOLD then advised STEIN of the contents of Message #40 received from Germany which related to her reports and to the precautions she should exercise.

Concluding the interview SEBOLD told her that he was being discharged and STEIN, who did not appear to be perturbed, requested to be advised as to who she would contact for advice in the future. She also told him that she had obtained information to the effect that on September 12, 1940 a ship was leaving with munitions for England.

(S. 2898 - P. 11)

Sept. 16, 1940 Radio Message #54 sent to Germany read as follows:

"I HAVE SEVERED CONNECTIONS WITH LILLY. MY NEW ADDRESS IS POST OFFICE BOX 334, CENTRAL POST OFFICE, NEW YORK."

65-1819

Oct. 15,
1940

A letter addressed to SEBOLD by STEIN was received in Box 574, Grand Central Annex. It was postmarked at Brooklyn on October 15, 1940 and read as follows:

"

Okt. 14, 1940.

Dear Mr. Sawyer,

I would like to see you on Thursday, October 17. Could you make it possible to call on my home at 7 or 7.30 p.m? Thank you. Best regards.

/s/ L. "

(S. 3548 - P. 16)

Oct. 17,
1940

SEBOLD talked with Subject HERMAN LANG at the latter's residence, 74-36 64th Place, Glendale, Long Island. During the course of their conversation LANG asked SEBOLD if he had had any dealings with the Jewess in New York. SEBOLD replied that he had been dealing with one but that he had severed all connections with her. This conversation obviously referred to LILLY STEIN and it is possible that Subject HANS RITTER was attempting through LANG to definitely ascertain if SEBOLD was through with STEIN.

(S. 3548 - P. 16-18)

Nov. 8,
1940

A cable dated November 7, 1940 from the Credit Franco-Portugais, Lisbon, Portugal, was received by Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City, advising as follows:

b7c "PAY MISS LILLY STEIN, 232 EAST 79 STREET NEW YORK TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ACCOUNT [REDACTED] GIVING FOLLOWING MESSAGE QUOTE EIGHT HUNDRED SUCEED UNQUOTE.

CREDIONAIS (Signature)"

On the same date STEIN received the above amount from the 79th Street branch of the Chase National Bank and signed the receipt for same.

(S. 2897 - P. 35)

Dec. 12,
1940

Radio Message #73 was received from Germany as follows:

"LETTERS 14 and 15 OF OCTOBER 21 VIA BRAZIL RECEIVED. MONEY SITUATION IS NOT CLEAR. MEXICO FRIEND SHOULD HAVE PAID YOU THREE HUNDRED, DUNN THREE HUNDRED, LILLY THREE HUNDRED. DID YOU AND DUNN RECEIVE MONEY? DON'T ASK LILLY."

65-1819

Feb. 6,
1941

During the course of a conversation SEBOLD had with Subject HERMAN LANG at SEBOLD'S office, LANG asked if he knew the Jewess who frequented night clubs and had recently had two abortions. SEBOLD identified her to LANG as LILLY. LANG said that his friend from Mexico had received word from a contact in Washington that a go-between warned LILLY that she should be more careful. SEBOLD asked LANG about this man in Washington and LANG said that he did not know his name but that he used to be in connection with his friend from Mexico. SEBOLD asked LANG if the man from Washington was on the American or German side and in reply LANG advised that the man was on the German side. LANG also said that the man from the German High Command, to whom he had previously referred in a conversation with SEBOLD as being associated with his friend from Mexico, was still there. He said that one man watches the other here in America and that the Germans are very clever.

(S. 6475 - P. 10)

Mar. 20,
1941

Radio Message #222 was sent to Germany as follows:

"LOCAL NEWSPAPERS CARRY ARTICLES ABOUT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO
IS NAMED AS A FEMALE AGENT OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT OF LILLY STEIN

Taken at U.S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City
on June 29, 1941, commencing at 5.15 a.m., ending 7 a.m.

PRESENT: Special Agents [REDACTED]

WITNESS: Lilly C. Stein

Stenographer: [REDACTED]

b7C
I, Lilly C. Stein, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made against me and I have been advised by [REDACTED] that anything I say may be used against me.

In January 1939 an old friend of mine whom I knew a long time by the name of Heinrich Sorai told me that he thought he could help me so I would not lose everything I had. I was in a pretty difficult position as my lawyer even told me he did not know how I was going to pay all the necessary taxes before leaving the country. My friend (Sorai) told me that he could get me a proper passport for travelling if I would be willing to help him maybe later on in some business deals, and besides would not mind to spend some money on it.

I did not think any harm at this period as Vienna was full of all sorts of foreign transactions in back ways and I thought it probably would be in some deal, or a money deal or something like that in which I might be able to help.

He first got me a very short passport valid for only one month, saying that he could not at the moment do anything better. With this passport I obtained a Belgian visa for the purpose of looking up in my own interest some relatives of mine in Brussels and meet a personal friend.

I gave to Sorai my word of honor that I was returning, and as I up to date always have kept my word of honor, I would not

break it then either. Besides I thought it would not do me very good because it was a passport for a month which would not be renewed anywhere and I would not know where to turn, and I always hoped that at this time that my immigration to the United States would be in a much shorter period.

I returned to Vienna after one week's stay in Belgium in January 1939. In February I asked Sorau if he would not be able to get me another passport as my old one had expired and did not do me any good. I even at times was very worried that I may have some troubles in Vienna having travelled with passport under false pretences. I finally in February 1939 convinced him that I would not do anything to bring him into a wrong situation and he could let me have another passport without being afraid that I was going to do something which might bring him to jail. I, too, started to do some transactions for myself and for other people, which put me in not a very good situation. There are very high penalties in Germany on this sort of action.

In March 1940 my friend [REDACTED] who at this time was skating champion, came with her mother to Vienna. Being old time friends she said "Lilly, why don't you come with us to London." I, of course, wanted very much to do this as I tried to be as little as possible home, and at the same time thought I would be able to settle for myself some more things.

b7C
Sorau first did not want very much to let me go away, but I told him that after all he should know me and it would not be any harm to anyone. I left Vienna about the 18th of March and went over Belgium to London. I had to choose this route as I could not obtain a French visa. In London I stayed first with my friend [REDACTED] and her family and afterwards with my greatest friend since childhood, with whom I, too, had travelled many years before. Her name is [REDACTED]

I did not do anything for Sorau at that moment and did not feel bothered as I did not know any reasonable background of the whole situation at that time. I went over Brussels again home and arrived shortly after Easter.

I had some arrangements with [REDACTED] to make some bigger transactions which made me still more frightened, for if I would have been caught with these things the situation would not have been rosy for me.

In the beginning of May, 1939, I went for a week to Budapest just to use some Hungarian money which I obtained under official exchange and at the same time to forget my troubles a little. Sorau all this time did not bother with anything and I felt greatly relieved that so far I have not been asked any favors except giving him some money for my papers. I stayed in Vienna for a while without any special activity of any sort. But at the end of June a girlfriend of mine left for Italy and I once again felt I rather would like to get leave for a while. I asked Sorau about it and he did not like it this time so much any more, saying he could not very well let me go so often back and forwards between the countries.

I finally got my wish and spent about three to four weeks in San Remo and Venice. Returning from Italy I found a letter from the Foreign Exchange asking me to contact them immediately. I, of course, had to do this and had a very hard time to convince them that I did not do anything against their rules.

b7C
In the meantime the funds of my personal account had pretty run out as I never figured on such a long stay in Vienna and tried very hard to spend all the money I had there on all sorts of things. I had still a blocked account of about 40,000 marks, on which only the income was belonging to me. This account was blocked for my life time for my relatives, the [redacted] who were first cousins on my father's side. As I still needed some money to cover all my applications in Vienna, I said to Sorau that I absolutely had to go to Brussels to straighten out this family matter. He said that he had also to go to a business meeting in Hamburg, and we could maybe spend a few days there together. I spent three to four days in Hamburg, and on this occasions I met some business friends of his, but I do not know in what way they were connected with him. They were very friendly and did not ask me more than some very personal questions without any visible background. They were introduced to me without any real names, they being referred to as Doctor, Captain and Mr. Kurz and Mr. Schneider. They seemed very well educated men of the world, where you could not judge exactly what their profession was. After a few days there I left for Brussels and stayed there and in Le Zoute. I had a hard time to convince my cousins that I would be able to do something with the money if they would give it free to my disposition. But after explaining to them that it would not do them any good, they finally gave in but I had to leave without the necessary documents for Vienna, as two of the brothers were in England.

Sorau did let me know in the meantime that he would be again in Hamburg and if I would like to see him for a short while and tell him how I made out.

I arrived around August 25, 1939 in Hamburg but found everything in disturbance already as the break out of war was expected every day. I went back to Vienna.

In the meantime my turn for my American visa came up, and as happy as I would have been about this a year before, I somehow was nervous. Knowing Sorau, I knew that sooner or later he probably would want something from me. I got my visa on September 16, 1939. At this moment, Germany being in war, it was rather hard to obtain a vessel to the United States. I, too, had all my personal belongings in a great disorder, as the needed papers of my [redacted] only arrived around September 20. Fortunately, the court rather quickly relieved me of the blockade. I then was able to settle my debts but was greatly disappointed, as I did not get a big amount of money in my hands as I hoped, and with which I hoped to do some more transactions.

b7C Sorau at this time was very busy and I hardly saw him. Finally, a day before I left Vienna, he said he would have to talk with me. I was praying that it would not be anything what under conscience I always feared. He finally said, "Lilly, you know that I am interested in a firm which does a lot of big deals all over the world."

"You are going to the United States and are pretty well known in the international crowd, as you always have travelled a lot and made friends everywhere. You know that I did all I could for you, endangering even myself by your rather dangerous transactions. For example, like in a case helping someone to get gold out of the country. Now your turn is up. I am not going to ask you to do anything which might endanger you and which would be against your own conscience. You probably are going to hear a lot about all sorts of war developments and deals in industry and finance. I would appreciate very much for my firm if you would let me know as much as possible about all these things. Of course, you cannot write me all these things in an open letter to Germany, as you only would endanger yourself and besides the letter may not arrive through the British censorship. For this reason I am giving you two addresses into neutral countries, which mail probably wont be looked over.

"The first is [redacted] The other one is only to be used in case Italy goes into the war and [redacted] in care of [redacted] I give you a dictionary with the aid of which you will be able to write me.

"Here are \$650 which you are allowed to take out of the country. \$300 belong to a friend who does not know anything about our dealing and it is to be used to pay an old debt." The address given to me was Mrs. Else Weustenfeld, c/o Topken & Farley, 17 Battery Place, New York City. I at this time had no idea who this firm was.

Of course, I was panicky about the whole thing and thought what I could do not to leave at all. Then, of course, I knew that I very easily could have been brought to jail and I finally decided, as long as the war was on to leave the country. I went over Berlin and Goeteborg, Sweden, where I embarked on October 13 on the SS Drottningholm. I felt very happy being on neutral ground, the more as I thought that the war probably would make communications with Europe anyhow sooner or later.

I arrived in New York October 24, 1939 and first stayed for about a week at the Hotel Windsor on West 58th Street. I, of course first tried to get in contact with Mrs. Weustenfeld, as I did not want to keep the money. I called on her and she was rather unfriendly and short with me. She finally said she would look me up later at my hotel. The meeting took place on one of the next days at the hotel and I handed the money to Mrs. Weustenfeld, who at first did not want even to take it. She stated she did not know what she should do with it anyhow and she did not understand the whole situation.

I asked her if Hans Ritter was not in town, as in case if I could not have contacted her I would have had to contact him, because Heinrich Sorau told me so. She stated she did not know where he was and kept a very reserved attitude. She gave me the impression of an honest person, typically German. Heinrich told me to tell Weustenfeld that "I come from Verden at the Aller River." I later found out that Hans Ritter's family is living in this village. I told Weustenfeld this sentence and she still did not seem too happy. She stated she would put the money in a bank and keep it there as she did not know for whom it was.

On November 1, 1940 I moved to 780 Madison Avenue to await the sublease on the apartment which I wanted to take.

On my arrival in this country I sent a telegram to Heinrich Sorau, telling him that I arrived safely. I wrote my first letter containing news picked out of newspapers. I first had a letter from Sorau sometime in December 1939, which did not say anything in particular. This message and all others I sent to Portugal or Shanghai.

were sent in code picked out of my German-English lexicon. This code had been arranged previously between SORAU and myself.

In the meantime I tried very hard to make for myself some sort of an existence, without depending on my old connections. I hoped and thought that once I would make a go for myself I somehow could let this whole connection drop.

In the meantime I found out who TOPKEN & FARLEY were and once had to go there to get a power of attorney for a small business matter of mine, which was not regulated yet at home. SORAU before my departure overtook my bank account for me as a trustee and promised me that I would receive payments out of my own money transferred in American exchange. I received the first payment in January 1940 of \$200 through the CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF NEWYORK. I thought that after all I did not do anything which actually did hurt anyone as I only mentioned facts which anybody could have found out if he would have cared to.

In February 1940 I received a letter from SORAU telling me that a friend of his by the name of HARRY SAWYER would look me up as soon as he would come to New York. Sometime during this month of February this gentleman (SAWYER) also gave me a telephone call and expressed the wish of meeting me, and this gentleman told me that from now on any news I would have I would have to tell him directly. I partly felt relieved about this but at the same time hated the idea of being in the direct contact with anybody being set to me from home. I had a bad feeling.

In March 1940 I received another payment of \$200 through the Chase National Bank. SAWYER looked me up from time to time and I never could get rid of a very unfavorable feeling he tried to feel me out and I hardly knew what I should make out of the whole thing. I never gave him any information which at least to me seemed to be of any value.

In about May 1940 I received a letter from Detroit which still got me more panicky. This letter was signed by HEINRICH. I at first did not know what to do, but did not dare to tear it up as I did not know if SAWYER did not have the order to see how I would act. I received about five or six letters or maybe even more but did not give SAWYER all of them and destroyed one or two.

In August 1940 towards the end of the month, after I returned from Wilkes-Barre, HARRY SAWYER looked me up. He seemed

in a very bad state of nerves and told me that he could not see me anymore and HEINRICH did let me know through him that for the time being no more correspondence had to be between Coimbra and myself, and I just should write him from time to time to his new address in Cologne: c/o IRON COMPANY, Norbert Street, 50 Cologne; but just to let him know how I was. I felt greatly relieved even as my personal financial situation was getting worse and worse.

HARRY once also gave me another address by the name WILLIAM SIEBOLD in Hempstead, Long Island. After this I moved from my home at 127 East 54th Street to 232 East 79th Street, and I thought I would try to begin a new life. I worked as a model and tried to do the best I could for myself.

In November 1940 I suddenly received a telephone call from the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, and after going there received another \$200. Of course, I thought this was SORAU, as I wrote him pretty desperate letters and after all my whole situation up to a certain point was his own fault, as he promised me more money. He promised he would try to let me have \$150 per month; and I figured my existence was safe for about three or four years.

I received in November 1940 another letter from Detroit, telling me that HEINRICH, the signer of this letter, would send me maybe a book with all sorts of information. I had made up my mind at that time that under no circumstances I was going to let this book get into any hands, but in the eventuality I was getting it I would destroy it. As of course I didn't dare to turn it over to the authorities. I never received this book.

b7C I think the second letter I received contained two leafs, of which one of them was addressed to a person by the name of HEINZ. I am not 100% sure about this. I received by the end of November, 1940 and AMERICAN EXPRESS check over \$800 registered letter by someone by the name [REDACTED] I do not know exactly if this money was from SORAU or not, and, of course, did not even care.

I made at this moment my mind pretty well up to try to have nothing to do with anything which was not on a straight line. I had paid hard enough during this year while I was here in the United States.

The letters from HEINRICH concerned industrial information and these were turned over to HARRY.

HARRY SAWYER once gave me the sum of \$300 in June or July of 1940. I think HEINRICH SORAU's correct name is HERMAN SANDEL.

I mentioned later when I was on friendly terms with ELSE WEUSTENFELD the name of HARRY SAWYER and that I had a very bad feeling towards him. She told me that I should try to see him as little as possible, and after I did not see him any more she said it was a luck for me.

I mentioned to ELSE that I was wondering why I was suddenly receiving no more mail from HEINRICH. We both thought that after all there was a British censorship and letters very easily could be lost.

I have said all that I think is important in this whole case and only ask whom it may concern that they may have some mercy with me even if I have done things which I myself should have judged as wrong. R.

This statement, consisting of eight pages, was dictated by me and contains all true facts. I have read it and am signing it.

/s/

LILLY C. STEIN

WITNESS:

/s/

/s/

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice, 607 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square, New York City

STATEMENT OF LILLY C. STEIN

Taken at U. S. Court House
Foley Square, New York City

June 29, 1941, commencing 7:00 A.M.,
ending 7:15 A.M.

PRESENT: Special Agents [REDACTED]

WITNESS:
Stenographer [REDACTED]

P.

b7c I, LILLY C. STEIN, make the following voluntary statement, to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made against me and I have been advised by [REDACTED] that anything I say may be used against me.

I met on May 8, 1939 [REDACTED] through a letter of recommendation from a personal friend of mine [REDACTED] in New York. [REDACTED] and his family have known me for many years, and the latter was being sent to me to help me to get some information about my case of immigration pending at the Consulate. [REDACTED] at first was very unfriendly but called me up about a week later and invited me for lunch. He told me that my case was in good order except that since my deceased uncle's income tax report was missing and this could delay my case when my turn would come up. He advised me to send a telegram to my uncle asking him for this document.

Through some connection I found out that there were definitely irregularities at the AMERICAN CONSULATE in Vienna, as people's applications for quota numbers disappeared and all sort of confusion was taking place.

I got an offer through a certain [REDACTED] that if I would pay a certain amount of money my case would come up pretty soon and I otherwise would have to wait a long time. She told me that a document in my case was missing and it was up to me to do something about

it. I informed [redacted] about this conversation and told him to please look up my case, because I am sure there is something going on with my papers. He did so and found my complete case in a file wherein all insufficient affidavits were being held back. If [redacted] would not have looked up my case, I might be still now in Vienna.

A few weeks later [redacted] called me again up and told me that if I wanted my turn to come up in about two or three weeks, I would have to pay a few hundred marks and everything would be all right. As [redacted] told me that my turn was not going to come up before the fall, I was rather surprised. She was careless enough to write me about this matter and I had proof in black and white.

b7c I turned the document over to [redacted] but stated that I would not go as a witness against this woman as I knew she had pretty good Gestapo connections and I rather was scared. By this I proved that there still were some elements at the Consulate which were not in the right place. I know that some clerks have been discharged and the [redacted] gave me his thanks through [redacted]

I was rather afraid about this whole coincidence as I did not know how SORAU would take it if he would have found out. I did it as a pure friendship act and at the same time felt that I did at least something good. [redacted] in return offered me that in case he could do anything for me he was gladly willing to do it. I asked him if it would be any trouble if he would bring me at his return to the United States, a man's old gold watch, a family heirloom, of no great value and \$100 in American money.

great

As we were great friends I wrote him several times after I was in this country and he, too, wrote me a few times. He returned to the United States in March, 1940 and came to see me at which time he returned me his watch and the \$100 check. This \$100 was the repayment of a loan which I made to [redacted] in Vienna.

[redacted] never was bothered by me with any questions and never gave me information of any sort.

I gave this statement once before to [redacted] and his [redacted] and am stating here again the same facts

in short, which are the full truth.

I have read this statement consisting of three typewritten pages and the facts are all true.

/s/

LILLY C. STEIN

WITNESS:

b7c [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice, 607 U.S. Court House,
Foley Square, New York City.

Brooklyn, N.Y.
July 5, 1941

I, LILLY C. STEIN, make the following supplementary and voluntary statement to [redacted] who have been identified to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised by [redacted] that I do not have to make a statement and any statement made by me will be used against me. The facts which I am about to relate are in addition to those contained in a signed statement made by me on June 29, 1941.

b7C [redacted] has been known to me for about 15 years being an uncle of my best girl friend who with her mother I lived for 8 years. [redacted] always was very interested in my life and advised me already before the German Government took over Austria, to try to settle my financial standing. When Germany overtook Austria he was very concerned about my future but couldn't give me much advice. I myself didn't know how I best could arrange everything. I knew very well an American living in Paris by the name [redacted] knew about this friendship and as a matter of fact several times told me it didn't do me very good.

In the end of November 1938, I left Vienna for a few days to go to Hamburg to meet [redacted] there and in the same time to see a boxing fight. I returned to Vienna around December 4th, and [redacted] was and what he had to say to me. I told him that I was very sorry to know that [redacted] financial standings were not the best. [redacted] said it was nothing new for him anyhow. He asked me if [redacted] would be interested to start a new position for a new firm to travel and to represent them. He gave me no nearer details about the business of the firm. As [redacted] told me in Hamburg that he would be interested in anything which may show up involving the possibility to make some big money, I thought over the offer myself and believe I even telephoned to [redacted]

Paris asking him if he would be able to come to Vienna. He probably didn't take me very seriously as he very easily may have thought that I wanted him to come for a visit. I said to [redacted] that under this circumstance I wouldn't know how to best interpret this proposition to [redacted] unless I would have the occasion to speak with him personally. [redacted] told me that this might be possible, as he would be able to get me a passport. I told him that in a way I was afraid of undertaking this trip as it nearly my going away under false pretenses and I was, up to a certain, point, punishable. [redacted] told me that I shouldn't worry about that and that he was going to get me a passport. I too had some private financial dealings with [redacted] in the same time as I was very interested in getting a passport for my own purposes too. I got a short term passport good for one month which annoyed me very greatly. I was wondering if I even would be able to get a visa on such a passport as it was a very unusual thing to give to ^{such a} private person especially a girl, who was not under military duty. I found out that it was impossible for me to get the French visa as you had to prove that you had eight Aryan grandparents. I was luckier at the Belgian Consulate being able to get the visa for a week. I, of course, had to do all these things and it was up to me to get them or not. I then left Vienna around January 19, 1939 without having notified [redacted] of my coming to Belgium.

b7c

After my arrival in Brussels I got in telephonic communication with him and he told me that he had to come to Brussels anyhow as he had a boxing fight there in a few days. [redacted] as in Paris at this time. He came to Brussels and I told him that I was able to obtain a passport for myself and in the same time I wanted to know if he would be interested to know if he would be willing to make some bigger amount of money in a business transaction of which I myself didn't know very much myself. ^{Of} All details he would be informed if he would be willing to come to Vienna. He was pretty interested in my proposition except he, of course, wanted to know more about it which I couldn't tell him. His final decision was that he was willing to come to Vienna in case all his expenses would be paid and I told him I would let him know when the people I knew were ready to see him.

After that I left again for Vienna and after I arrived, told [redacted] the results. I then stayed in Vienna for about a month and my passport was no good anymore. I said to [redacted] that after all he knew that I wasn't going to run away and that I would like very much to get another passport because I felt like travelling for myself at that time, hoping to be able to save some of my own interests. [redacted] first said it wasn't so very easy but finally got my passport.

b7C
I went to England and Belgium. I went to Hungary and Italy. My passport was good for a year and I had to do everything, obtaining my own visa and making my own arrangements. I asked [redacted] on several occasions if he didn't want [redacted] to come to Vienna as I and [redacted] were in steady telephonic communication and [redacted] asked me on several times if my firm didn't want to see him. [redacted] always told me as no, [redacted] did, which surprised me up to a certain point ^{way in} which I didn't understand ⁱⁿ the first place why I ever had to go and see him.

In July 1939 [redacted] told me that he wanted to introduce me to a person. He introduced me as a friend of his to CAPT. WEGENER, with whom I had some general conversation and who asked me about my life up to then and what languages I spoke and etc. and if I was going to America. I said yes, and that I just was waiting for my quota number to come up for my visa and as a matter of fact I expected to go pretty soon over. He then said, if I would be willing to come up with [redacted] to Hamburg. In the same time I was told to try to obtain an English and Belgian visa. The Belgian visa I needed for my own purpose to arrange for a family matter and I was told if I could arrange to get an English visa it would be very welcome. I made an application for a British visa and got a letter from the Consulate that if I would send in my passport with the necessary fee I could get my ^{visa} passport. I never tried to obtain this visa as time was getting pretty short for my coming up visa, American visa, and I had to try to get everything done in a rush.

I went up to Hamburg around August 4, 1939, and stayed up there for three or four days. At this occasion I

I mentioned already in my former statement, I met three more gentlemen who more or less tried to feel me out about my feelings in connection with everything; DR. SCHNEIDER, KURTZ and ~~CART. JEGNER~~. They seemed pretty satisfied with my person and said I should go down to Belgium, get my money free and they would arrange all the rest for me later on which was necessary. I went to Belgium and had quite a hard time to convince my family to get free my funds, and returned into Germany around August 25th, when France and England were starting to mobilize. After I returned from Belgium I went up to Hamburg and I was told that everything necessary would be arranged for me so that I could leave very easily Germany. I, before leaving Vienna had already asked for any necessary documents in connection with my American visa. KURTZ at that occasion told me he wasn't sure if Germany would go into war or not and in case not he would like me very much to go to England before I go to America.

I had to leave Hamburg in a pretty great rush as all the trains were only going for a few more times and all train connections were going to be eliminated.

b7C

I returned to Vienna on a Sunday, about August 29th, 1939. My American visa in the meantime was due already and I just had to wait for my necessary forms in connection with behavior and the certificate of having lived in Vienna the last five years. In September, about the 16th, I got my American visa. In the meantime KURTZ came once through Vienna telling me he was down in eastern Europe. He told me that I probably was going to go over to Italy or Sweden to America and that he would let me know nearer details when I had arranged my personal matters. Around September 25th, I got my personal blocked account from my family, free, and was then able to settle old financial matters. I left Vienna October 8, 1939 and had to stop in Berlin in any case, as I didn't have a Swedish visa which was necessary to get to my boat. I met at this occasion in Berlin, KURTZ, who gave me all instructions which I mentioned already in my other statement. In addition to those I have to say that they also gave me a micro-photograph which I had to give with the \$300 to MRS. ELSE WEUSTENFELD or MR. HANS BITTER. He told me that in case the British would hold up our boat or try to get us into quarantine I should destroy this document. He also gave me \$25 which I was supposed to mail after arrival in New York, to [redacted] to mail it under the name of H. BITTER, 120 W. 120th St. and to put ^{in a} the typewritten note "with thanks for an old debt."

~~When I was in Vienna~~ ^{At} the occasion of KURTZ' visit in Vienna in ~~October~~, I found out that when my banking account later was transferred it was transferred under the name of HERMAN SANDEL. I happened to know this through a slip at the bank. I feel that this very easily might be his right name

The name of ERICA INNGARD SANDEL was given to me already in August 1939 in case I had to write anything confidential home. This must have been another mail address where I could be sure that letters were not censored and probably getting in Kurtz' hands.

ERICA INNGARD SANDEL, Kaiserallee 50, Karlsruhe Baden, Germany. I was given this address by KURTZ during my first stay in Hamburg in August 1939 in case I had anything to write him in emergency and I wanted to write confidential. I got another address from [redacted] in March 1939 in Vienna in case I would be able to obtain a French visa. This address is [redacted] KURTZ also told me that if I was ever going to meet him anywhere in the world on the street, I never should greet him before he didn't greet me. From this I thought of the possibility of seeing him again in New York. KURTZ on this occasion also told me that now, when so many human beings were involved in my knowing of certain things I must promise never to act against him or anybody else under no circumstances; that if I ever would be caught I must never under any circumstances give any information about anything else, ^{as} even if it would last many years, ^{or} or somebody else would get me, ^{even} if I would be at the end of the world, and I myself should know what that means. I thought first of rather holding back in my statement and even now sometimes can't help feeling a little bit worried.

In the

The last letters which I have received within the last half a year from HEINRICH BORAU alias Kurtz, he gave me as his address, the same name of course, HEINRICH BORAU, Binkenpfuhl 11, Cologne. The letters mostly were mailed in ~~either~~ either Cologne or Frankfurt.

All the money which I ever received from HEINRICH BORAU (Kurtz) before my travel to the United States, and

after my arrival here was all of my own funds. I gave him my banking account in the amount of about 29,000 Marks at that time which means in official exchange of American money between \$11,000 and \$12,000, to his disposition and I was told that every dollar I was going to get would be drawn out of my bank account in the exchange of the official tour^{ist} Mark which amounted to about 4¹/₂ Marks to the dollar. I, before this did not think so badly either about my work, as I thought as long as I was paying out of my own money it couldn't be of very big importance.

My code was, rather an easy one but in the same time quite clever worked out as never one letter had the same number for the same word repeating. HEINRICH bought, in Berlin two same books of which he handed me one. He said this letter correspondence is just going to be between us two. You put on top of every letter a number. This number doesn't mean a thing except it's checking on my receiving your letters. In the right corner you put the usual date. The way to put your date down is the date of your ^{arriving} ~~arriving~~. Now, you add the date of the day and the days of the month together. Then you write down for yourself what you want to tell me. Then you look up on the page in this book I am giving you (Langenscheidt's Pocket Dictionary of the English and German Languages, 2nd Part, by Prof. Edmund Klatt.) Write the page number down on which that word appears making a comma. Count down ^{OR} the page the number of that word. If it is for example, #10, you add the number of the days ^{AND} the month to it and put this number down following the comma. For example if the word appears on page #232 and is the 10th word and the date it was written is June 9th, the added number for every word will be 15 plus, in this case 10, so that the number for this word will be 232, 25. Between every sentence I just should make some kind of interruption, a line, - it is up to me whatever I wanted to use.

After I arrived in New York, October 24, 1939, I got in telephonic contact with MRS. ELSE REUSTENFELD. Through the help of my diaries I found out the exact day and hour when I met her first. It was Saturday, October 28, 1939, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the HOTEL WILDORF in New York. I met her in the lobby and we went to my room. I gave her, like

was
I told, the \$300 in American currency. I believe it ~~to be~~ in hundred dollar notes, and the micro-photograph. I told her that I had tried myself to read the micro-photograph but even that I was in the possession of a magnifying glass I wasn't able to read exactly the whole message. I only could see that it gave the same addresses as I was given, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was addressed to "Dear Jim" written in English, and I believed signed by "Uncle -" something, I don't know what. I told her why she wasn't buying a better glass to be able to read the message. She told me that she wasn't interested in reading the message and that she even didn't know what to do with either the money or the message, at which occasion I suggested that she should put the money in ^a ~~the~~ bank.

b7C

I brought the micro-photograph into the country on the bottom of a box filled with face powder. I didn't even think so terrible bad about this as I was only told to be careful against the British.

The money I brought quite openly in my handbag. The \$25 which was meant for [REDACTED] were in small bills but I don't know if they were tens or fives. I anyhow got from Heinrich ^{Sorau} ~~Sorau~~, before leaving, a few smaller notes too. I never filled out, though, the order of sending the \$25 to [REDACTED] because I was rather short of money myself and I thought always, I am going to send it the next time I'm getting a bigger amount.

I once wrote HEINRICH in the beginning of my stay here and also telegraphed him on several occasions that I was terribly short of money. In my telegrams I always used the word "Mary" or "Marie" for money, as I thought it would look less suspicious in the United States and Germany if I would write it instead of money. I thought that Heinrich would understand that word anyway as it is a slang expression for money in Germany anyhow. On one occasion in February or March 1940, I got a letter back from Heinrich telling me that I should try to borrow \$100 from ELSE in the meantime until I would get some money from him. At this occasion I asked ELSE WEUSTENFELD who I was on friendly terms with by that time, if she couldn't let me have \$100 for a while. She said that she passed on the \$300 a long time ago and that she was not in possession of any other money.

b7C

I received from HEINRICH SORAU leaving the country, about \$300. I received from the Chase National Bank in January 1940, about \$200; in March 1940, \$200 through the same bank; \$300 through HARRY SAWYER on July 20, 1940, and finally \$200 in November 8, 1940 through the Chase National Bank and \$800 through American Express check on November 25, 1940, and it was sent to me in a letter without any nearer comment, by a gentleman named [REDACTED]. This makes a total of \$2000. The dates that I have mentioned I have looked up in my books and I am quite sure they are the right dates. From [REDACTED] I only heard very seldom on a few occasions and only have two letters left of his in my possession both written to me from Budapest and have no importance whatsoever in connection with my case, except that in one letter ^{he mentioned} I spoke with my friend, or your friend, or something like that, "and your going to have some very good news."

After my arrival in America some friend of mine suggested why I didn't change my name for an American name. After all I made up my mind to become an American why should I run around with a German name. I thought this thing over and wasn't even sure if it was in my power to decide that matter, so I telegraphed HEINRICH SORAU asking him if I could change my name. I may also have written to him about this fact in the a letter to Hamburg. He wired me back the change of name would be alright but I made up my mind that I wasn't going to change my name, after all it was our family name and I wasn't going to change it without some very serious reason.

I have read this full statement consisting of this and seven previous pages and it contains nothing but the truth which has been dictated by myself on the date stated above before the above mentioned gentlemen, and I can only ask again the court for mercy and try to understand the pressure I have lived all the time since ever I arrived here in the United States.

LILLY G. STEIN

Witnesses:

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Sq., New York, N.Y.

65-1819

DESCRIPTION OF LILLY STEIN

Name: LILLY BARBARA CAROLA STEIN with aliases:
 Lilly Karola Stein, Mademoiselle, Corina,
 Manse Kovacs, Carola Stein, Lilli C. Stein,
 Lilly Carola Stein, Lillian Stein, Lilly
 Stein, Lilly Stone.
Residence: 232 East 79th Street, Apt. 2-B, New York City.
Age: 26 (born 11/2/14 at Vienna, Germany)
Height: 5' 4"
Weight: 132 lbs.
Eyes: hazel
Hair: dark brown, worn rather bushy.
Complexion: medium, uses make-up.
Build: medium
Race: white, Jewish.
Nationality: German; declared intention to become U.S.
 citizen 2/14/40.
Religion: Catholic
Marital Status: single
Occupation: "Director" (1937); Prostitute;
 "Houseworker" (1939); "Selling";
 Espionage activity.
Photograph: In file Exhibit 1a549-3
Dress: Neat, makes better than average appearance.
Remarks: Walks with short choppy steps; has Jewish
 appearance.
Relatives: Mother - Ida Loedy Stein (deceased)
 Father - Hugo Stein (deceased)
 Aunt - Mrs. Edith Freeman, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 - Mrs. Mortimer Goldsmith, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 Uncle - Edward Stein, Wilkes Barre, Pa. (deceased)
 William B. Freeman, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 A. Schnabel, Johannesburg 22, Vienna, Ger.

b7c

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U.S.D.C., So. Dist. N.Y.

2.- Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

George F. Bickley

7/9/41 7/16/41

6/26/41 6/30/41

Postmistress

R. H. Macy & Co.

5/23/41 (See: Sect I- "Sebold's Office")

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

G. F. Bickley

6/27/40 7/1/40 6/20/41 6/26/41

6/23/41 6/30/41 7/1/41

7/1/40

N. P. Callahan

7/20/40

7/20/40

J. C. Ellsworth

11/1/40

7/1/40

(SA)

Phila., Pa.

5/17/40 6/17/40 6/18/40 6/25/40

6/27/40 7/1/40 8/2/40 8/23/40

9/5/40 9/19/40 9/20/40 10/3/40

10/4/40 10/31/40 11/1/40 4/11/41

7/1/40

5/23/41

6/17/40 6/18/40 6/25/40 6/27/40

7/1/40 7/20/40 8/2/40 9/5/40

9/20/40 10/3/40 10/18/40 10/31/40

11/1/40 12/13/40

7/1/40

11/1/40 5/23/41

7/1/40 5/23/41

7/1/40

7/20/40

7/1/40

7/20/40

6/20/41

7/1/40 7/20/40

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION. (STIGLER)3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

[REDACTED]	5/17/40	6/17/40	6/18/40	6/25/40
	6/26/40	6/27/40	7/1/40	7/20/40
	8/2/40	8/23/40	9/5/40	9/19/40
	9/20/40	10/3/40	10/4/40	10/17/40
	10/18/40	12/20/40		
J. A. Sizoo	6/27/40	7/1/40	7/20/40	11/1/40
	12/13/40			
[REDACTED]	7/1/40	9/20/40	11/1/40	6/20/41
	7/1/41			

b7c 4. Microphone Surveillance -(Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record

[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.
[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

RE: FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER, with aliases
"Aufzug", Franz Stigler, Frank Stigler.

Address: 23 West 70th Street
New York, New York

Employed: S.S. America as Chief Baker

* * * * *

According to the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER was born in Ortenberg, Baden, Germany, on February 24, 1907. He first arrived at New York City on November 23, 1931, on the S.S. Leviathan. He filed a Declaration of Intention, #333546, on July 25, 1932. On July 11, 1938, he filed an affidavit in support of a petition of citizenship based upon his sea service for serving on the S.S. Manhattan from May 23, 1934 to July 7, 1938. STIGLER gave 633 West 171st Street, New York City, as his address, but stated that he married his wife, Elisabeth, on April 7, 1934, at Hamburg, Germany. He stated also that they have one child and that both his wife and child reside in Hamburg, Germany. STIGLER was naturalized on November 27, 1939, and received Certificate of Naturalization #4,515,688.

(Serial 1401, Page 10)

At a hearing before the Draft Board administering the Selective Service Act, 180 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, on November 22, 1940, STIGLER stated that his wife and two children live at Ulmenau 15, Hamburg 24, Germany, and he claimed deferment from military duty because of dependents and stated that he believed he should be placed in Class 3.

(Serial 4761, Pages 43 & 44)

STIGLER is a subject in the present investigation due to the following circumstances:

May 16, 1940	In a conversation between WILLIAM SEBOLD and ERWIN SIEGLER, SIEGLER told SEBOLD, among other things, that SIEGLER had a friend on board the ship who has a pile of money. SIEGLER said this friend works for
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65-1819

the German Marine Espionage Division and appeared to secure all the money he wants. SEBOLD asked SIEGLER the name of his friend. SIEGLER said that he is not in a position to give names, but the man's name sounds similar to SIEGLER's. SEBOLD asked SIEGLER to get his friend and bring him to SEBOLD. SIEGLER departed and returned and stated that the friend would not come but that he would be able to give SEBOLD \$300 or \$400 the next evening.

(Serial 1172, Pages 18 & 20)

May 17,
1940

b7C

SEBOLD and SIEGLER went to Columbus Circle in Central Park about 5:50 P.M. on this date. When they arrived at Columbus Circle SIEGLER introduced SEBOLD to a man who gave the name of AUFZUG (AUFZUG was later identified as FRANZ STIGLER.). The meeting between SIEGLER, SEBOLD, and AUFZUG was observed by Agents [REDACTED] ELLSWORTH, [REDACTED] Former Special Agent [REDACTED] took motion pictures of the meeting.

AUFZUG expressed surprise that SEBOLD did not have a lot of money and said that there is supposed to be plenty of money and that someone must be holding out on SEBOLD. AUFZUG gave SEBOLD \$240 on the occasion of this meeting.

(Serial 1172, Pages 24 & 25)

AUFZUG said that the leader's name in Genoa is not GERHOF, but that his real name is ANZIEGER. AUFZUG (STIGLER) talked about the various contacts and then stated that he would report the financial condition of SEBOLD to the other side and will try to relieve money matters here. He said the "M" Division appeared to have any amount of money that it needs.

(Serial 1172, Pages 25 & 26)

June 14,
1940

On this date SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER is going to be very busy with the Marine Division and he told SEBOLD that he and STIGLER own a pilot radio.

(Serial 1445, Page 9)

June 22,
1940

At about 11:15 A.M. on this date, SEBOLD was walking along 86th Street, alone, when he accidentally met FRANZ STIGLER. STIGLER told SEBOLD that he, STIGLER,

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had a lot to do in the "M" Division and that this afternoon he was meeting someone. STIGLER asked SEBOLD if he, SEBOLD, would send some radio messages for him to Germany. SEBOLD said he would. STIGLER said that he would write SEBOLD in the near future at his mail box and arrange to meet SEBOLD and give him some messages to send over.

(Serial 1504, Page 32)

June 25,
1940

SIEGLER met SEBOLD at about 5 P.M. and they were together for a couple of hours. SIEGLER related the difficulties he and STIGLER had had attempting to get hold of DOLD. SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER went to DOLD's hotel several times but had been unsuccessful in getting hold of DOLD, DOLD always telling STIGLER that he had company. SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER wanted to get DOLD to take some microphotographs to Portugal.

(Serial 1504, Page 34)

June 25,
1940

At 12:55 A.M. on this date STIGLER was observed leaving Pier 62, New York City. At 7th Avenue and 23rd Street he met a man standing on the corner who seemed to have been waiting for him. (This man was later identified as PAUL FEHSE) STIGLER and FEHSE went to the Governor Clinton Hotel where they appeared to be looking for someone, but they did not meet anyone. STIGLER and FEHSE then went to the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 50th Street where FEHSE took a Jersey bound bus. STIGLER went to 23 West 70th Street, New York City, where he had a room. This surveillance was maintained by Agents

(Serial 1504, Page 38)

JUNE 26,
1940

STIGLER was tailed by Agents [REDACTED] and during the surveillance he was observed to be walking about the piers observing the vessels which were at the various piers.

(Serial 1504, Page 41)

June 27,
1940

Surveillance was maintained on this date on STIGLER by Agents [REDACTED] was observed to mail an airmail envelope in the mail box on the corner of 72nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. At 4 P.M. STIGLER met SEBOLD and ERWIN SIEGLER at Columbus Circle. Motion pictures of this meeting were exposed by Agents [REDACTED]

65-1819

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After the meeting STIGLER went to 326 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey, where he was joined by two men, one of whom had a Plymouth sedan bearing New York license plates H-F 94 H 1940. The car, with STIGLER and the other two men in it, was driven along the West Side Express Highway in New York City and the occupants of the car appeared to be observing the vessels tied up at the piers in the New York harbor. Agent [REDACTED] followed STIGLER and the other two men to Newark, New Jersey to the intersection of Meeker and Elizabeth Avenues. At this point they met a fourth man.

(Serial 1504,
Pages 41-44, Incl.)

June 27, 1940 On this date, SEBOLD received a letter from STIGLER as follows:

"June 26, 1940

"Dear Harry

I would like to meet you tomorrow evening the 27th, at 4 P.M. as we are sailing to Europe on Tuesday. Aufzug will be with me. Greetings. Erwin"

At 4 P.M. on June 27, 1940, SEBOLD met STIGLER and SIEGLER at Columbus Circle and SEBOLD got the impression that STIGLER and SIEGLER seemed to expect estates in South Africa for their services. STIGLER gave SEBOLD instructions to radio the other side and have him met in Lisbon. He dictated two messages to SEBOLD to be transmitted. STIGLER explained the significance of the word "dot". STIGLER also told SEBOLD that he has a bunch of blueprints of the S.S. America. STIGLER also told SEBOLD about an amateur radio operator for the "M" Division in Baltimore. STIGLER also arranged a meeting for the near future and told SEBOLD he would introduce PAUL FEHSE, the head of the Marine Division of Espionage Work in America.

(Serial 1504, Pages 47 & 48)

June 28, 1940 At about 5 P.M. radio message #18 was sent to Germany. The message was received by SEBOLD from STIGLER and advised that some instructions had been lost and requesting that he be met in Lisbon.

(Serial 1632, Page 15)

65-1819

June 29,
1940

Radio message #15 was received from Germany. It contained instructions that SIEGLER should bring STIGLER also [REDACTED] Lisbon.

(Serial 1632, Page 19)

July 1,
1940

STIGLER met SEBOLD, FEHSE, and ERWIN SIEGLER in the vicinity of Columbus Circle. This meeting was covered by Agents [REDACTED] BIZOO, BICKLEY, [REDACTED] Former Agent [REDACTED] and Photographer [REDACTED] took motion pictures and still pictures of the meeting.

SEBOLD stated that at this meeting he handed STIGLER radio message #15 from Germany. It advised that all material was to be delivered through SIEGLER [REDACTED] It also made arrangements for certain payments of money and stated that SIEGLER should bring STIGLER [REDACTED]

b7c
SEBOLD also stated that he got the impression from the conversation with STIGLER, SIEGLER, and FEHSE that the money which the "M" Division uses consists of private funds held by SIEGLER and STIGLER in local banks.

(Serial 1672,
Pages 7, 10, 11, & 13)

STIGLER left the meeting with FEHSE and they were tailed by Agents [REDACTED] They went to 1530 2nd Avenue, New York City, where they met an individual who was later identified as LEO WAALLEN.

(Serial 1672, Page 7)

July 19,
1940

At about 4:45 P.M. at a meeting between SIEGLER and SEBOLD, SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER was present with SIEGLER transacting business in Lisbon. SIEGLER also said that STIGLER brought back a good deal of money.

(Serial 1930, Page 21)

July 20,
1940

Agents [REDACTED] tailed STIGLER, KLEISS, and SIEGLER, who were driving a Packard Sedan, out of New York City. In Salisbury, Maryland, SIEGLER mailed a letter which later appeared to have been addressed to B. ZENZINGER. The address on the envelope appeared

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to be in the hand of FRANZ STIGLER. The letter was mailed on July 21, 1940. SIEGLER, STIGLER, and KLEISS were tailed to the shipyard at 37th Street in Newport News, Virginia.

(Serial 1987, Pages 41-44)

July 29,
1940

About 6 P.M. Agents [REDACTED] tailed STIGLER to a meeting with HARTWIG KLEISS.

(Serial 2244, Page 13)

July 31,
1940

At about 6:13 P.M. on this date message #27 was received from Germany. It was for SIEGLER and reads as follows:

"For Stigler. Keep all positions. Best thanks. Keep working in the same spirit."

(Serial 2010, Page 40)

August 1,
1940

SEBOLD wrote SIEGLER and told him to have STIGLER and FEHSE meet SEBOLD Friday at 5 P.M.

(Serial 2244, Page 6)

August 2,
1940

SEBOLD met STIGLER at about 5 P.M. on this date at Columbus Circle. STIGLER immediately told SEBOLD that everything was hot and that he was in a great hurry. STIGLER told SEBOLD that FEHSE had been tailed; that FEHSE had been watched in Newport News; and that he had been called into the personnel office of the United States Lines. STIGLER told SEBOLD that FEHSE was hiding out until everything calmed down and he said that he, STIGLER, is going to take charge of FEHSE's work in this business until FEHSE can work again. STIGLER told SEBOLD that he believed he could get information from English ships as to the effect of the German air attacks and also that he had been able to get SEBOLD a messenger on an export liner. STIGLER told SEBOLD that [REDACTED] radio in Baltimore. STIGLER also told SEBOLD that [REDACTED] are new men who are to be brought into the organization. STIGLER also told SEBOLD that there are three men working for the organization in the Bronx, one of whom is named [REDACTED] STIGLER told SEBOLD that he recently mailed invisible writing pencils to the men in the Bronx and also one to a man named WANDTNER, c/o MILLER, Santa Monica, California. (It is thought that WANDTNER and ZENZINGER are identical.) STIGLER told SEBOLD that his "Chief" uses the name HARD, who is probably HARTWIG KLEISS, Chief Cook on the S.S. America. STIGLER told

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SEBOLD to write him at his address and sign the letters with some girl's name, such as, "Love, Kate."

(Serial 2244, Pages 6, 7 & 8)

This meeting of STIGLER and SEBOLD was covered by Agents [REDACTED] Motion pictures of the meeting were taken by Agent [REDACTED]

(Serial 2244, Page 16)

August 5,
1940

At about 9 P.M. STIGLER and SIEGLER met SEBOLD at Columbus Circle. STIGLER and SIEGLER both told SEBOLD that the name of the contact on the export liner S.S. EXCHORDA is ERICH STRUNCK. STIGLER told SEBOLD that [REDACTED] STIGLER told SEBOLD that [REDACTED]

STIGLER told SEBOLD that the invisible writing pencils come from Germany and that they are used to send messages to Germany and that no one in the United States knows how to develop the writing made by these pencils.

STIGLER told SEBOLD that [REDACTED] lives in Philadelphia, not at Baltimore, and STIGLER said he was to meet [REDACTED] on Thursday evening in Philadelphia.

STIGLER said further that he was of the impression that [REDACTED] whom he indicated were possibly coming over from Germany, have not shown up. STIGLER told SEBOLD that [REDACTED] had been forced to leave the United States recently because of some boastful remarks [REDACTED] wife to the effect that [REDACTED] carried important messages for the German Consulate or Embassy in America.

STIGLER also handed SEBOLD a letter which STIGLER claimed he had received from his friend HARD. HARD had gotten the letter from a friend who had stolen the letter from a workman in the shipyards at Newport News. The workman in Newport News was believed to have received the letter direct from the writer of the letter. The letter offered a completely unknown weapon which could be used with devastating effect as both an offensive and defensive weapon. The letter contained extravagant claims for the efficiency of the weapon and stated that the weapon was unknown to anyone but the writer. The writer of this letter appeared to be one [REDACTED]

(Serial 2244, Pages 8-12, Incl.)

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August 23,
1940

At about 4:50 P.M. on this date Agents [REDACTED] tailed STIGLER by train to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia STIGLER met a man who was later identified as [REDACTED].

STIGLER then left Philadelphia and went to Union City, New Jersey where he apparently met PAUL FEESE in a bar at 140 48th Street, Union City, New Jersey.

(Serial 3045, Pages 6-8, 11)

September 5,
1940

STIGLER was tailed by Agents [REDACTED] to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he met ALFRED BROKHOF. STIGLER then returned to New York City and at 9 P.M. met SIEGLER and SEBOLD at Columbus Circle.

(Serial 3045, Pages 17-19, 21)

STIGLER joined SEBOLD and SIEGLER at Columbus Circle about 9 P.M. on September 5, 1940. SEBOLD gave SIEGLER and STIGLER German message #34 which called for regular accurate details about deliveries from the U.S.A. by way of Canada to England. STIGLER and SIEGLER both talked about FEESE and his difficulties and that FEESE is not any longer engaged in espionage activities. They said they would try to get [REDACTED] in the organization. They told SEBOLD that they had learned that a submarine base and under-ground hangar are to be built on St. Thomas. STIGLER said that he had met [REDACTED] on his recent trip to Philadelphia.

STIGLER handed SEBOLD a copy of "Fortune" magazine for August, 1940. On the cover page of this magazine was printed the name "HARD". There is an article in this magazine entitled, "How Many Planes When?" This article concerns the development and producing capacities of Lockheed Aircraft. Each page of this article bears the printed name in pencil, "HARD" or "R. HARD". There was also an insert in the magazine concerning surveys of public opinion as to several questions, such as the Presidency, the parties, the war, the battle for England, etc. STIGLER wanted this magazine sent to Germany. STIGLER and SIEGLER asked SEBOLD about STRUNK. STIGLER and SIEGLER stated that if they could use STRUNK they would not use DOLD any more, since DOLD is a poor mental and acts like a fairy.

(Serial 3045, Pages 14-15, 17)

65-1819

September 10, 1940 Radio message #50 was sent to Germany. The message read as follows:

"Metzger and Aufzug (STIGLER) submarine base and under-ground hangar being built on St. Thomas."

(Serial 2804, Page 21A)

September 19, 1940 STIGLER was tailed by Agents [redacted] and [redacted].
8:55 P.M. STIGLER met SEBOLD at Columbus Circle. At
9:10 P.M. SIEGLER joined STIGLER and SEBOLD.

(Serial 3045, Page 42)

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SEBOLD stated that at the meeting with STIGLER and SIEGLER about 9 P.M. at Columbus Circle STIGLER was a little late and that STIGLER and SIEGLER seemed not to be anxious to meet DOLD. STIGLER and SIEGLER told SEBOLD that DOLD had strong connections in the Nazi party. SEBOLD stated that STIGLER said he had received a letter from [redacted] Lisbon which letter had been delivered by MEZENIN. This letter told STIGLER to introduce MEZENIN to SEBOLD. STIGLER told SEBOLD that he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to locate MEZENIN, but that he would attempt to have him at Columbus Circle on September 20, 1940. STIGLER asked SEBOLD if he had received any letters from BROKHOFF. SEBOLD had not. STIGLER then told SEBOLD that BROKHOFF had taken over the job of making the rounds for FEHSE and that STIGLER had told BROKHOFF to send material to SEBOLD for transmittal to Germany. STIGLER and SIEGLER then told SEBOLD that they were going to Hoboken to get in touch with BROKHOFF and they arranged to meet SEBOLD on the night of September 20, 1940.

(Serial 3045, Pages 30-31)

On September 19, 1940, at about 6:10 P.M. SEBOLD met DOLD and SEBOLD said that DOLD told him that he, DOLD, had heard of SEBOLD through SIEGLER and STIGLER. DOLD asked SEBOLD to arrange for him to meet SIEGLER and STIGLER on September 20, 1940.

(Serial 3045, Page 34)

The conversation taking place at the meeting between SEBOLD and DOLD was overheard by Special Agent [redacted] on a microphone.

(Serial 3045, Page 36)

65-1819

September 20, 1940, On September 20, 1940, Agents [REDACTED] covered the meeting of SIEGLER, STIGLER, and SEBOLD which took place at about 9 P.M. on this date.

(Serial 3045, Pages 43 & 44)

SEBOLD stated that he met SIEGLER and STIGLER at about 9 P.M. at Columbus Circle. STIGLER told SEBOLD that he had been unable to reach MEZENEN. STIGLER told SEBOLD that BROKHOFF had been sending his material direct to [REDACTED] Lisbon. STIGLER told SEBOLD that FEHSE was having a lot of trouble getting a job and told SEBOLD to radio Germany and inquire if, in view of these circumstances, FEHSE could return to Germany. STIGLER told SEBOLD that he had lost the paper on which he had had [REDACTED] address. STIGLER handed SEBOLD a letter written by HARD so that SEBOLD could make microphotographs of it. The letter which STIGLER handed to SEBOLD contained information about ships and ship construction in America and also requested an inconspicuous camera. The letter was addressed to [REDACTED] at Hamburg and was dated September 17, 1940. It was signed, "JIMMY HARD".

(Serial 3045, Pages 39-41, Incl.)

September 21, 1941, At 11 A.M. SEBOLD telephoned MEZENEN and MEZENEN told him that he, MEZENEN, had been trying to get in touch with STIGLER for almost 2½ months but had been unable to see him.

(Serial 3045, Page 45)

September 24, 1940, SEBOLD met MEZENEN and MEZENEN told SEBOLD that on his last trip over MEZENEN had carried two letters for STIGLER.

(Serial 3045, Page 48)

October 4, 1940, At about 1:20 P.M. STIGLER was tailed by Agents [REDACTED] to the 12th floor of a building at 50 Broadway, New York City, where he had apparently contacted the firm of ERTINGER & COMPANY. STIGLER remained in this building for an hour and one quarter. STIGLER went to 1530 2nd Avenue, New York City, arriving there about 8:10 P.M. 1530 2nd Avenue is the address of LEO WAALEN.

(Serial 3521, Page 13)

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65-1819

October 17, 1940 At approximately 7 P.M. Agents [REDACTED] observed PAUL FEHSE visit 23 West 70th Street, New York City, which is the address of FRANZ STIGLER. A few minutes after 7 P.M. Agent [REDACTED] observed FEHSE and STIGLER leave STIGLER's residence together.

(Serial 3521, Page 24)

October 18, 1940 On this date at about 3:15 P.M. Agents [REDACTED] observed STIGLER mail three letters at the General Post Office, one of which was addressed to H. SAWYER.

Agent [REDACTED] then tailed STIGLER to 50 Broadway, New York City, where STIGLER went to the 12th floor, which is the address of the ERTINGER COMPANY. STIGLER arrived there about 3:45 P.M. and emerged from the building at 5:15 P.M. STIGLER then went to the Barbizon Hotel, 63rd and Lexington Avenue, New York City, where he entered the office of the Manager. [REDACTED]

(Serial 3521, Pages 24-27, Incl.)

October 21, 1940 SEBOLD received a letter from FRANZ STIGLER which reads as follows:

"Meet my friend on our place, Sunday October 20 at 7 P.M. Daily News, mantel grey regards. Aufzug"

(Serial 3521, Page 28)

October 23, 1940 On this date SEBOLD received a letter as follows:

"Will meet you on Thursday O K t. 24 at 7 P.M. on cirkle-news introduced by Aufzug"

(Serial 3521, Page 29)

October 24, 1940 Agents ELLSWORTH, [REDACTED], SIZOO, and [REDACTED] covered a meeting between WAALEN and SEBOLD at about 7:02 P.M. at Columbus Circle. SEBOLD said that WAALEN had told him he, WAALEN, had been induced to engage in espionage activity by STIGLER and FEHSE.

(Serial 3521, Page 29 & 30)

November 1, 1940 STIGLER was tailed by Agent [REDACTED] to 50 Broadway, New York City, at which place he arrived about 3:20 P.M. STIGLER left 50 Broadway at 4:15 P.M. At 8:55 P.M. Agents SIZOO, [REDACTED] observed the meeting of STIGLER, SIEGLER, and SEBOLD near Columbus Circle.

(Serial 3581, Pages 25 & 26)

b7c

65-1819

SEBOLD stated that STIGLER and SIEGLER had met him at Columbus Circle at about 9 P.M. on this date and had advised that FEHSE was unable to meet them because he was working. SEBOLD showed STIGLER and SIEGLER a message concerning the furnishing of information relative to the training of pilots and the shipment of airplanes. STIGLER told SEBOLD that he had no doubt that the \$500 brought recently by STRUNCK were for SEBOLD. STIGLER also told SEBOLD that he would be glad to lend SEBOLD any amount of money up to \$3000 out of his private funds, as he had been making investments in the stock market. STIGLER told SEBOLD he would try to find out who [REDACTED] STIGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER and SIEGLER had been specially instructed in Germany not to engage in any sabotage activities and not to have anything to do with incendiary materials.

STIGLER explained the working mechanism of incendiary pencils to SIEGLER and SEBOLD. STIGLER denied that he had ever handled such an instrument.

(Serial 3851, Page 17 & 18)

b7C
November 5,
1940

On this date STIGLER was tailed by Agents [REDACTED] Agent [REDACTED] and Agent [REDACTED] observed STIGLER at about 12 Noon purchase film for his movie camera at Macy's Department Store. They also observed him purchase a portable Royal typewriter for which he paid with a \$100 bill.

(Serial 3851, Page 29)

November 6,
1940

At about 8 P.M. Agents [REDACTED] observed STIGLER meet SIEGLER and SEBOLD in front of the ZUM SCHWARZEN ADLER restaurant at 1677 2nd Avenue.

Serial 3851, Page 32)

SEBOLD met STIGLER and SIEGLER at about 8 P.M. on this date at the ZUM SCHWARZEN ADLER restaurant and SEBOLD stated that only general topics were discussed.

(Serial 3851, Page 20)

November 21,
1940

Agents SIZOO and [REDACTED] tailed STIGLER TO the home of [REDACTED]

(Serial 4153, Page 12)

65-1819

November 22, 1940 At a meeting between SEBOLD and SIEGLER on this date at the ZUM SCHWARZEN ADLER, SIGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER could not make the meeting because he was being followed. SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER had two letters which he was going to give to STRUNCK to take to [REDACTED] Lisbon, but when he found out he was being followed he tore the letters up.

(Serial 4153, Page 10)

December 8, 1940 Radio message was sent to Germany and stated merely that AUFZUG (STIGLER) had nothing new.

(4296, Page 33)

b7c
December 10, 1940 Agents [REDACTED] and SIZOO tailed STIGLER to the office of W. L. ERTINGER & COMPANY at 50 Broadway, which office he reached at about noon. STIGLER left 50 Broadway at about 12:40 P.M. At about 3 P.M. they tailed STIGLER to a meeting with [REDACTED]

(Serial 5541, Pages 3 & 4)

December 13, 1940 On this date Agents [REDACTED] and SIZOO tailed STIGLER to Hoboken, New Jersey where STIGLER met HEINRICH CLAUSING. Both CLAUSING and STIGLER returned to New York.

(Serial 5541, Page 7)

December 14, 1940 At 2 P.M. STIGLER was observed by Agents [REDACTED] and SIZOO to be splicing and inspecting motion picture film.

(Serial 5541, Page 9)

December 20, 1940 In a meeting between SEBOLD and SIEGLER which took place at about 9 P.M. at the Zum Schwarzen Adler, SIEGLER advised SEBOLD that STIGLER was still being followed and would not come. That two men were residing opposite STIGLER's residence and were watching him. SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER had sent a letter to [REDACTED] South America by a man by the name of CLAUSING. According to SIEGLER, a company official by the name of [REDACTED] (U. S. Lines) told the outfit that was following STIGLER to lay off him because he was OK and had been investigated by the FBI and the Marine Intelligence Service.

(Serial 4761, Page 32)

65-1819

On December 20, 1940, STIGLER was observed by Agents SIZOO, [REDACTED] to mail several Christmas cards and one letter to [REDACTED]. These letters were mailed in the mail box on Central Park West and 70th Street.

(Serial 5541, Page 15)

January 10,
1941

SIEGLER told SEBOLD during a meeting at SEBOLD's office that STIGLER is no longer being followed but that STIGLER refused to come to SEBOLD's office because of the possibility that someone may be on his trail. SIEGLER told SEBOLD that STIGLER has a movie camera which might be of some use in going through the Panama Canal. That STIGLER had taken pictures of Gibraltar with his movie camera and had mailed them to Germany. SIEGLER told SEBOLD that FEHSE and STIGLER had been employees of the Nazi party since 1930.

(Serial 5701, Pages 2 & 3)

January 20,
1941

SEBOLD met FEHSE in SEBOLD's office at about 9:30 P.M. In the course of a conversation, FEHSE told SEBOLD that STIGLER started in this business by carrying letters to Italy and that STIGLER used to watch ships.

(Serial 6138, Pages 4 & 5)

January 25,
1941

SEBOLD met KLEISS, FEHSE, and WAALEN at his office at about 9 P.M. on this date. All conversed generally about the fact that STIGLER is under surveillance. Agent [REDACTED] over-heard the conversation. KLEISS and SEBOLD also discussed the way STIGLER came into the spy business.

(Serial 6332, Page 11)

January 27,
1941

At 6 P.M. SEBOLD found a letter under the door to his office. The letter was addressed to SEBOLD. It reads as follows:

"Churchill is supposed to have been here on the George V and Roosevelt and Knox visited him on board.

Afzg" (STIGLER)

A postscript to the letter advised SEBOLD that SIEGLER would meet SEBOLD at 8:30 P.M.

(Serial 6401, Page 3)

65-1819

SIEGLER came to SEBOLD's office at about 8:15 P.M. and told SEBOLD the information about Churchill had been obtained by STIGLER from one of STIGLER's contacts. SIEGLER also told SEBOLD that STIGLER had written Germany for incendiary pencils in order that he might fire some Belgian ships but Germany told STIGLER to "lay off." Agent [REDACTED] over-heard this conversation which was carried on in German.

(Serial 6401, Pages 3-5, Incl.

January 30,
1941

SEBOLD received a letter addressed to him on this date. The letter follows:

"Dear Harry

[REDACTED] got fired on the S.S. Washington Nov. 10 over argument with a passenger over a woman threatened them to throw them over the side, after this the couple sued the line. After this it was heard that he worked in the office of the navy. Heard he lives separated from his wife. Somebody said he made lately a trip on a navy tanker.

Best Regards

Er Afzg." (STIGLER)

This letter was photographed by [REDACTED]

(Serial 6401, Page 9)

February 1,
1941

Message #173 was sent to Germany. It reads as follows:

"From Aufzug (STIGLER). Churchill is supposed to have been here on the George five and Roosevelt and Knox visited him on board."

(Serial 5250, Page 2

February 3,
1941

Radio message #97 received from Germany reads as follows:

"First. Please give particulars about [REDACTED] They are necessary to his own security even if his name is not right. Second. Check on Aufzug (STIGLER) report regarding Churchill."

(Serial 5250, Page 8)

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65-1819

February 6, 1941 Radio message #176 sent to Germany reads as follows:

"Local newspaper published pictures of Willkie and Churchill together in England at same time George Five was here. Yet Aufzug (STIGLER) is convinced that pictures are fakes. Fink says--one hears Churchill was on board--therefore secret activities--the big rats desert the ship. Probably also transfer of valuables--analogous to Polish fleet. The rascals have experience. If it can't be proved, it is good propaganda. England will hate USA more than France. England hates promised help which is not given."

(Serial 5250, Page 17)

February 12, 1941 German radio message #101 advising information concerning Churchill's presence in America was false was received.

(Serial 5271, Page 1)

February 19, 1941 In a conversation with SEBOLD in SEBOLD's office at about 5:15 P.M. FEHSE told SEBOLD that either STIGLER or SIEGLER had contacted [REDACTED] in Philadelphia casually.

(Serial 6643, Page 4)

At the same meeting, FEHSE handed SEBOLD a letter addressed to [REDACTED] in which he made reference to "F ranz" (probably STIGLER) and "Stigl." (probably STIGLER).

(Serial 6643, Page 8)

March 7, 1941 SEBOLD received a letter on this date which reads as follows:

"Erich before his departure was arrested and is locked up.

Afzg"

ERICH refers to STRUNCK, Afzg to STIGLER.

(Serial 6715, Page 27)

March 7, 1941 The arrest to which STIGLER refers in his letter to SEBOLD dealt with the arrest of STRUNCK by Customs officials. [REDACTED] told the Customs officers that he had done business with FRANZ STIGLER for 5 years. However, STIGLER's name was not observed in the index turned over to the Customs officials by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] questioned in connection with STRUNCK's arrest.

(Serial 5921, Page 4)

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65-1819

The records of the United States Lines reflect that
FRANZ STIGLER was employed on the following boats at the following times:

<u>Ship</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
S.S. President Hoover	8/3/32	10/21/32
S.S. Manhattan	11/2/32	11/26/32
	12/27/32	6/13/34
	6/14/34	10/31/35
	10/31/35	11/2/36
	12/2/36	9/7/39
	12/7/39	7/18/40
(STIGLER on vacation from 9/8/39 to 9/14/39)		
S.S. America	7/19/40	12/7/40
(STIGLER on vacation from 12/8/40 to 12/19/40)		
S.S. America	12/20/40	Date

STIGLER

65-1819

March 4,
1941.

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SIEGLER while talking to SEBOLD in his office, stated in response to a question, "So Stigler doesn't do anything any more?" That he writes to South America and had sent one the other evening to Balboa, which he SIEGLER mailed for him, and sometimes to South America to [REDACTED] "or what was it" -(here he is undoubtedly trying to recall the mail drop furnished to SEBOLD by STIGLER.)

(Serial 6684 p. 14.)

March 31,
1941.

A postal card was received by SEBOLD postmarked Terminal Island, California March 27, 1941, signed AFZG, and requested SEBOLD to write to Er. (SIEGLER) at Havana if he knew anything of importance.

April 2,
1941.

SEBOLD sent a letter to Siegler at Havana, Cuba, requesting AUFZ to call on him when he arrived in New York, as he had something important to talk to him about, about one of their old friends.

April 9,
1941.

SIEGLER in conversation with SEBOLD, stated STIGLER was scared stiff as a result of FEHSE'S arrest.

April 11,
1941.

SEBOLD as the result of a telephone call from STIGLER met him at Columbus Circle, New York City. He refused to come up to SEBOLD'S office for fear of leading someone following him to it. He told of BROKHOF going to see FEHSE and FEHSE telling him to get rid of the typewriter. He said he thought FEHSE was caught as a result of some letters found on STRUNCK. He told of meeting two Marine Aviators at the Naval Base in the Panama Canal Zone, and becoming very friendly with them, learned they were Germans.

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(Note statement of SIEGLER, above, on March 4, 1941, re STIGLER writing to Balboa)

He also said he was writing occasional reports [REDACTED] and mailing these via [REDACTED] He stated he received a letter from [REDACTED] was dead [REDACTED] was the executor of his estate. [REDACTED] plays the part of a Jew in Lisbon and goes around bragging and thinks himself above the English.

2.

65-1819
STIGLER.

SEBOLD told him to tell SIEGLER that regarding the new messenger [REDACTED] he felt it advisable to tell him what he was carrying, in order that if he were arrested he would know how to maintain information given him.

April 25,
1941.

CLAUSING in conversation with SEBOLD, BROKHOFF and WAALEN stated that STIGLER had told him that a man named [REDACTED] on the S. S. AMERICA was a genuine Gestapo Agent, and employed direct from Germany.

May 12,
1941.

WAALEN in conversation with SEBOLD stated STIGLER had been to see BROKHOFF on his last trip.

b7C
May 23,
1941.

SEBOLD sent a telegram requesting STIGLER to come to his office, as he had some money for him.

STIGLER came to SEBOLD'S office and he gave him \$200. 00 which FENSE directed be paid to him and which was sanctioned by Germany by radio. STIGLER stated SIEGLER was in Hoboken playing football. He also said [REDACTED] wanted to borrow \$100. from him. He said [REDACTED] were busy bodies and that she was going to Germany to make herself appear important with the other side and that the same goes for all other Gestapo men.

He then mentioned [REDACTED] and stated that she might be used as a source of money in case any is needed. Upon leaving he said he was going to see BROKHOFF.

65-1819

June 5,
1941.

CLAUSING, in a conversation with Sebold in his office, stated that STIGLER and SIEGLER were being taken off of the S.S. AMERICA; that Stigler claimed that a German agent in Acapulca, Mexico, had been caught, and relieved of a letter which contained the names of trusted German seamen and among the names were Stigler's and Siegler's, which is the reason they were not permitted to remain on the S.S. AMERICA.

June 6,
1941.

SIEGLER, in a conversation with SEBOLD, in Sebold's office, stated that Brokhoff had learned by listening around the U.S. Lines dock that two men were going to be arrested on the S.S. AMERICA in the near future. Siegler said it must be Stigler and himself. He said six men are on the list of the U. S. Lines, including Stigler and himself. He said the cause of this must have been the steward on the clipper as he brought two letters to Stigler some time ago and told the landlady he was the man from the clipper.

Siegler said Stigler was going to sign on the S.S. SANTA CLARA which is bound for Valparaiso and the west coast of South America.

June 10,
1941.

STRUNCK told Sebold that Siegler and Stigler were in the Steuben Tavern and wanted to come up and see him. Sebold made an appointment for 9 P.M. Stigler later telephoned and said he could not make it.

June 19,
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter signed Metzger, the alias Siegler uses, requesting he meet him at 9 P.M. at Columbus Circle. Sebold went there and met Stigler who said Siegler was busy and could not come.

STIGLER said that he would sail on the S.S. SANTA CLARA of the GRACE LINE to Valparaiso, Chile, and said that he wanted an address in South America so that he could write to someone in order to gather information and make contacts. SEBOLD gave him the address, of [REDACTED] Stigler said that [REDACTED] had sent a telegram from Berlin signed [REDACTED] and indicated that she would send something soon. Stigler also stated that there

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65-1819

June 19th, cont'd.

b7C
is a man by the name of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Elmira, New York, who was related
in some way [REDACTED] Sebold asked Stigler
if this man, [REDACTED] is doing anything in the spy
ring. Stigler stated that he did not know for sure;
that the man did not declare himself, however, he
stated that [REDACTED] World War flyer of
the German Army and is now in correspondence with a
man by the name of [REDACTED] in Stuttgart, Germany;
that [REDACTED] is also another ace, or has something to do
with German aviation.

Stigler also stated that ERWIN SIEGLER had taken
a job on the S.S. BRAZIL as second butcher, and was
sailing to Argentina.

June 20,
1941.

FRANZ STIGLER and ERWIN SIEGLER were arrested by
agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

65-1819

Stigler

June 20,
1941.

On June 20, 1941, a complaint was sworn to before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. charging FRANZ JOSEPH STIEGLER and JOHN DOE with conspiracy to violate Sections 38 and 233, Title 18, of the United States Code.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Stigler. On the same date, at about 4:30 P.M. Stigler was brought to the Personnel Department, GRACE LINES, Pier 57, North River, New York City, by [REDACTED]. Stigler had signed on the S.S. SANTA C LARA, a Grace Lines steamship, as Chief Baker. He was placed under arrest by Special Agent T. J. Donegan and brought to the New York Bureau office, Foley Square, U. S. Court House Building, New York City, by Special Agents T.J. Donegan, [REDACTED].

He signed a waiver of detention.

b7c
June 27,
1941

On June 27, 1941 a warrant was issued for the arrest of FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER, by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E.J. CONNELLEY, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code.

June 26,
1941.

On June 26, 1941 Stigler gave a Question and Answer statement which he signed on June 28, 1941 after it was read to him by Special Agent Bickley.

June 30,
1941.

It was re-read to him on June 30, 1941 by Special Agent [REDACTED] who signed as an additional witness after STIGLER acknowledged it was a voluntary statement, and placed thereon his signature.

65-1819

The records of the United States Lines reflect that FRANK STIGLER was employed on the following boats at the following times:-

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
S. S. PRESIDENT HARDING	8/3/32 -	10/21/32
S. S. MANHATTAN	11/2/32 -	11/26/32
S. S. MANHATTAN	11/27/32 -	6/13/34
S. S. MANHATTAN	6/14/34 -	10/31/35
S. S. MANHATTAN	10/31/35 -	11/2/36
S. S. MANHATTAN	12/2/36 -	9/7/39
(Vacation from 9/8/39 to 9/14/39)		
S. S. MANHATTAN	12/7/39 -	7/18/40
S. S. AMERICA	7/19/40 -	12/7/40
Vacation from 12/8/40 to 12/19/40		
S. S. AMERICA	12/20/40 -	June 2, 1941

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Itinerary of the S. S. MANHATTAN, and S.S.
 AMERICA, as obtained [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] U. S. Lines,
 Pier 60, North River, New York.

65-1819

S. S. MANHATTAN

Left port of New York	To	Returned port of New York
12/30/39	Naples & Genoa, Italy	1/24/40
1/27/40	"	2/21/40
2/24/40	"	3/18/40
3/23/40	"	4/15/40
4/20/40	"	5/13/40
5/18/40	"	6/10/40
7/2/40	Lisbon, Portugal	7/18/40
8/9/40	San Francisco & Los Angeles, Calif.	9/10/40
9/14/40	Same places	10/16/40
1/10/41	Los Angeles, Calif.	

(This vessel went aground off the coast of Florida on January 12, 1941 and returned to New York on February 10, 1941.)

2/22/41 To Dry Dock.

*

S. S. AMERICA

Left port of New York	To	Returned port of New York
8/10/40	St. Thomas, San Juan Port-au-Prince and Havana	8/22/40
8/24/40	Same as above	9/5/40
9/7/40	"	9/19/40
9/21/40	"	10/3/40
10/5/40	"	10/17/40
10/19/40	"	10/31/40
11/9/40	"	11/21/40
11/23/40	"	12/5/40
12/7/40	"	12/9/40
12/21/40	"	1/1/41
1/2/41	Navy Yard Drydocks, Norfolk, Virginia	1/10/41
1/11/41	St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana	1/23/41
1/29/41	Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.	3/2/41

65-1819

(S.S. America cont'd)

<u>Left port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Returned port of New York</u>
3/8/41	Same as above	4/8/41
4/11/41	St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana.	

It might be stated that while the S.S. MANHATTAN, S.S. WASHINGTON and the S.S. AMERICA made voyages to California, they also called at the ports of Cristobal, Canal Zone, Balboa, and Acapulco, Mexico.

New York, N. Y.
June 27, 1941

STATEMENT OF FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER

I, Franz Joseph Stigler, give the following information to George F. Bickley and [redacted] freely and voluntarily. I know that Bickley [redacted] are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I know that I do not have to make any statement. I know that what I do or say may be used against me in court. I received no promises, nor have any threats be made to me during the making of this statement.

Q. Franz, will you tell me when and how you first came into this work?

A. It was on the second or third trip that the S. S. Manhattan made to Genoa, Italy. It must have been, I think, March 1940.

Q. Who did you meet at Genoa that began you in the business, Franz?

A. I think it was first [redacted]

Q. Who was [redacted]

A. I don't know. He later described himself as a shipschandler.

Q. What is a shipschandler, Franz?

A. A fellow who sells provisions for a ship.

Q. What did [redacted] ask you to do, Franz?

A. Well, would I take a letter along or letters along to dodge the British censor.

Q. And you agreed to do it?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he offer you any payment for that, Franz?

A. No.

Q. Who introduced you to [redacted]

A. I couldn't tell you exactly. At the railway station somebody spoke to me, or at the bar I met him.

Q. Then the next time that you had any dealings with [redacted]

A. Then the next trip I think Fehse came to Genoa, and I picked him up at the station. I had a day off, and he came in the morning at nine o'clock. I met Fehse as a result of a telegram

which he sent to the ship. I think I went the day before to the station and asked when the trains arrived from Germany. They said in the morning and in the afternoon. I went down there in the morning, and there he came. I waited outside the station. He came out with that Giese or Gerhoff. He had a reservation for the Export Line or so and so which left Genoa at about the same time as my ship, the Manhattan.

Q. Did you have a conversation with Giese or Gerhoff?

A. I think we spoke generally. He said, "I knew you. You worked for the Hamburg American Line." And then Gerhoff said, "Maybe you can get your wife down here to visit with you." And I said, "That would be very nice." And then I saw Fehse a couple of times that day. We went in the bar. I said, "Are you Jewish or what's the matter? Did they throw you out?" He didn't say, so I didn't ask him. So I went to New York.

Q. Did Fehse in that meeting in Genoa give you any reason to believe that he was an agent of the German Government?

A. I mean, not an agent—but I wouldn't doubt that he had something to do.

Q. Did you think he had any connection, or was coming to America to get information? Can you give me some kind of an idea of what you thought his connection might be with the German Government?

A. No.

Q. And he came to New York, and you came to New York, but you were on different ships?

A. Yes.

Q. Did anything else take place on that trip? Did you have any further connection with either Giese or Fehse? Did any one else ask you to carry any messages?

A. Maybe I took a letter along for [REDACTED] Gerhoff, but I really couldn't tell you what I did.

Q. Neither of them gave you any money?

A. No money. The man I have referred to as Giese I knew several years before as Giese, but Fehse told me that he knew Giese as Gerhoff.

Q. When was the next time you saw Gerhoff?

A. I think that was the following trip—I don't know how many days it was.

Q. What occurred then?

A. He had made a phone call to the ship and said to me, "Hello! What's

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the matter? Are you not coming? I have your wife down here. She's in the Columbia Hotel. And I'm at the so-and-so hotel". I don't know the name. So I saw my wife and I saw him. And he told me what Fehse was doing. He told me that he is there watching English ships going out to England. That's what he told me. And he said, "If you can be of assistance to him, to take a letter along or so, why, do it."

Q. He asked you if you would take a letter along occasionally to help him and to help Fehse?

A. Yes.

Q. What arrangements did Gerhoff make?

A. He made arrangements that my wife get a passport and a visa and that she could come down. He said, "Here's the address of [redacted] - box so-and-so--and whenever you have any letters or something to give him, you can call him or drop a letter in the box."

Q. Do you recall [redacted] address or telephone number?

A. No.

Q. What do you mean when you say "any letters or something to give him"?

A. I have probably to tell him something--I mean that somebody told me something to tell him.

Q. Well, what would it be that you would have to tell him?

A. What can I say? Maybe somebody here told me something to tell him. That's what I meant.

Q. That is, any information that Fehse might give you concerning the boats?

A. Yes, yes. I mean, I don't know that it was just ships. He gave me sometimes magazines or things like that that you can buy on every newsstand.

Q. So that any message or information that you wanted to see that Gerhoff got, from any source here in America, you were to leave with [redacted]?

A. Yes, yes.

Q. And any message that Gerhoff wanted to get to you, so that you could bring it to Fehse, he was to leave it with [redacted] is that right, Franz?

A. That's about the thing. I mean, if [redacted] had something he always could call me or get me at the ship.

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Q. And if [REDACTED] had anything it would be from Gerhoff?

A. I don't know that. I couldn't tell you that.

Q. Franz, I would like for you to give me a summary of the trips and people you met on these trips at Genoa, as well as you can, in your own words.

A. I believe the second trip I met [REDACTED] That was about the middle of February 1940. I believe the third trip I met Gerhoff, Fehse, and [REDACTED] about the middle of March. The fourth trip I believe I met [REDACTED] and Mr. Gerhoff, about the first of April. And [REDACTED] also. The fifth trip I guess I saw Gerhoff and [REDACTED] about the first of May. The sixth trip I saw [REDACTED] and another man, about the first or second of June.

Q. Franz, who was this other man that you referred to as meeting on your last trip to Genoa?

A. While in port in Genoa I received a telegram to see him on the Columbus monument, at a certain time.

Q. Do you remember the time?

A. No.

Q. Did you meet the man?

A. I met the man, yes.

Q. Do you know who this man is?

A. I never saw him before, but I believed or did know that he was sent to see me from Hamburg.

Q. Did the man give you a name?

A. Yes, he introduced himself to me.

Q. Do you remember the name?

A. I can't recall the name.

Q. In your own words, Franz, tell us what you did and what he did on that occasion.

A. He said, "I'm sent here to see you and I have a letter or some letters to give you and some money." I believe he told me, "He'd better walk up the hill here", or something like that. He gave me these letters and he gave me a hundred dollars and we had a glass of beer, and that was all.

Q. Who was with you at this time?

A. I believe Siegler was with me.

Q. And where did you meet, Franz?

A. At the Columbus monument in Genoa.

Q. Do you remember how many letters this man gave you?

A. It could be one or two.

Q. Will you give me a brief description of this man, Franz?

A. He was tall, thin, gray hair--

Q. About what age?

A. I would say between fifty and sixty.

Q. Did he mention Harry Sawyer to you, or did you mention Harry Sawyer to him?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Franz, did you give this man anything from Fehse?

A. I don't think so.

Q. When this man gave you the hundred dollars, who did he tell you it was for?

A. I believe he said it was for Fehse.

Q. Do you recall who the letters were addressed to that he gave you?

A. No.

Q. What did you do with the letters then?

A. I brought them aboard the ship and mailed them in New York.

Q. You didn't do anything more with them. Did you have to readdress them or anything?

A. No.

Q. You don't recall the return addresses that were on them?

A. No.

Q. Will you tell us, Franz, about your contacts at Lisbon? You just made the one trip there, I understand.

A. Yes. I met a man named [REDACTED] in Siegler's room on the ship.

Q. Was this on arrival day?

A. On arrival evening.

Q. Will you tell us what went on between you and [REDACTED]

A. [REDACTED] gave me some money that I had loaned to Harry Sebald. I had loaned Harry a little more than \$200. The balance was for Fehse. I believe he gave me altogether between \$600 and \$700.

Q. So that you were to get back what you had previously loaned Harry-- a sum in the amount of somewhat in excess of \$200--and the rest was to be for Paul Fehse?

A. Right.

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Q. And you received a total of between \$600 and \$700?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any receipts exchanged between you and [REDACTED]?

A. Not as I can recall, no.

Q. Did you give [REDACTED] any messages from Fehse?

A. I don't think so.

Q. At that time did [REDACTED] deliver any messages to you for Fehse?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Will you give me a description of [REDACTED]?

A. Blond, short—about 5'7"—150 to 160 pounds, about [REDACTED] years old, temperamental.

Q. What was [REDACTED] occupation, do you know?

A. He told me he was a [REDACTED]

Q. Did you believe that [REDACTED] was an agent of the German Government or that the money that he gave you came from the German Government?

A. More or less, yes.

Q. Well, Franz, did you believe that the money itself came from the German Government?

A. More or less, yes. [REDACTED] invited us for dinner at a restaurant or something after we got through working on the ship at nine o'clock. He drove us out to a restaurant, where we ate and drank and later joined another gentleman for a short while. [REDACTED] Siegler and I were together.

Q. While you were with [REDACTED] and Siegler, did you meet anybody that night?

A. While we were eating a gentleman came to our table and he was talking to us. He appeared to be a German. I think he was a middle sized fellow. He talked about the general situation, nothing in particular. He did not transact any business with him.

Q. Did anything else happen while you were with [REDACTED]?

A. No, just social things.

Q. And you returned to the ship?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you next see [REDACTED]?

A. I could not tell you exactly. I don't know whether I saw him the following evening or the next day after this. I know he

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I F.S.

came one afternoon and he asked me for some magazines and he gave ^{him} a big stack of magazines. He drove me to a cafe, where this man was who was sitting at our table the first night, and he told him he would give him part of the magazines. Then we drank coffee, and he asked me again how everything is and so and so—a general conversation.

Q. At this meeting did he give you any messages for Fahse or for anybody?

A. No.

Q. Did you give him any messages or anything?

A. No.

Q. Franz, did you have any more contacts with [REDACTED] other than of a social nature while you were there in Lisbon?

A. No.

Q. You didn't transact any business?

A. No.

Q. The man that met you when you were with [REDACTED] did you transact any business with him?

A. No.

Q. Did you meet anybody else on your trip to Lisbon?

A. I met a man whose name is [REDACTED]

Q. Will you tell me the story of how you met [REDACTED]

A. I can't exactly recall how I met him, but I believe [REDACTED] introduced me to him or us to him.

Q. Who was with you at the time?

A. I believe it was Erwin Siegler.

Q. Do you remember where you met [REDACTED]

A. It must have been on the square where the building of the Hamburg American Line is.

Q. Did you go for a drive in a car with him?

A. While we were talking to [REDACTED] a car stopped and a man at the wheel invited us to come along.

Q. Was that the man you had met the night before with [REDACTED]

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go for the drive?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Tell us about the automobile ride. Where did you go on it?
- A. We went out of the city and then they stopped, and they started to talk. I think [REDACTED] gave me two letters and two pencils.
- Q. What kind of pencils were those, Franz?
- A. He told me they were pencils where you can write but you couldn't see the writing.
- Q. Pencils that wrote invisibly?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What did he tell you to do with those pencils?
- A. He told me to send them separately to the same address as each of the letters said, with the same return address.
- Q. Do you recall what these addresses were?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you recall if they were in America?
- A. They were both in America.
- Q. Do you know what the contents of these letters were?
- A. I haven't the faintest idea.
- Q. Did Siegler and [REDACTED] have any transaction at this time?
- A. I couldn't tell you whether it was Siegler and the other man or Siegler [REDACTED]. They had some transaction, of what kind I could not recall.
- Q. Did any money pass between any person in the car and Siegler?
- A. I believe, yes.
- Q. Do you know how much money this was?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you think it was a large amount of money?
- A. I think it was not a small amount.
- Q. Then you think it was a large amount? If it was not a small amount, it was a large amount.
- A. All right, yes.
- Q. Was it as much as \$1,500?
- A. It could be, but I doubt it.
- Q. Why do you doubt it?
- A. I can't think it was that much.

b7C

Q. Do you mean you doubt it or you don't know?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then you knew it was a large amount of money, but you don't know how much?

A. Correct.

Q. Did any of the occupants of the car give Siegler any instructions at the time they gave him money, that you recall?

A. I don't recall.

Q. And nobody gave you any money on this occasion?

A. I don't think so, no.

Q. The only things you received from either of these men were those two letters and two pencils?

A. Two letters and two pencils.

Q. Do you recall the positions in which the occupants of the car were seated? Who was in the back seat and who was in the front seat?

A. I think I sat in the back seat and that the unknown man was at the steering wheel.

Q. Did anything else occur?

A. No, not of any significance. The driver of the car asked me for a report about the general situation over here with respect to shipping and our union, with the hiring and firing and so on. I think there was some kind of incident, or whatever you call it. They told the German born and the Italian born seamen to get off a ship which went to Bermuda. The union was going to fight it out, and they got back on the ship, or something like that. I put that down.

Q. The report on the seamen's situation was given [REDACTED]

A. Or the other fellow.

Q. And you made no other contacts or received no other messages while you were in Lisbon?

A. No.

Q. You made only the one trip to Lisbon?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with the two letters that [REDACTED] gave you?

A. Mailed them in a post box.

Q. What did you do with the two pencils?

A. I copied the two addresses on a letterhead and I mailed them.

b7c

COPY

After being shown Exhibit 1022-20

Franz Stigl.

b7C

- Q. Did you send the two pencils to one individual?
A. No. I sent each one separate to different people.
- Q. Do you recall to whom you sent the letters or the pencils?
A. I recall that I sent a letter to Lanzinger, [REDACTED] in California.
- Q. Do you recall that it was Santa Monica, California?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember the street address?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know Lanzinger?
A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear of him?
A. No.
- Q. Did you know he was engaged in espionage?
A. No.
- Q. How long have you known Irwin Siegler?
A. I have known him and we have been shipmates for several years. I think when I came on the Manhattan I met him.
- Q. Do you know any one by the name of Harry Sebold?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know him under any other name?
A. Sure. Harry and Harry Sawyer. I also knew him as Joe.
- Q. When and under what circumstances did you first meet him?
A. I was told from Siegler there is a man who needs money. If I could loan some money I would get it back in Lisbon.
- Q. What did you tell Irwin?
A. I said yes, and we met him at Columbus Circle around the middle of May 1940. I loaned him about \$240, I believe.
- Q. Did he tell you what this money was to be used for?
A. No.
- Q. What did you think it was to be used for?
A. I thought he needs it for his own expense, to live on.
- Q. And what business did you think Harry was in?
A. I thought he was sent over like Fehse.

- Q. To report information about ships?
A. I didn't know it was ships, but something like it.
- Q. Were you surprised that Harry didn't have any money for his work?
A. I was.
- Q. Did you know that Fehse was working for the Marine Division?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember who told you that Fehse was working for the Marine Division?
A. I can't remember whether himself or Gerhoff.
- Q. Did you know what division Harry was working for?
A. I don't know whether I did know about it at that time. I know it now. He was working for the L-Division. ?
- Q. After you met Fehse in Genoa, when did you next meet him in New York?
A. I can't recall. I don't know. It could be by Gerhoff, but I'm not quite sure.
- Q. Did you ever carry any messages or information from Fehse to Genoa?
A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell us about how many times you carried messages to Europe for Fehse?
A. I believe about three times.
- Q. To what port in Europe did you deliver these messages?
A. To Genoa.
- Q. To what individual in Genoa did you deliver these messages?
A. To [REDACTED]
- Q. On all three occasions you delivered these messages to [REDACTED]
A. As good as I can remember.
- Q. Do you know what these messages or what this information consisted of?
A. No.
- Q. Can you give us a general description of the materials?
A. Letters and magazines.
- Q. Can you specify the kind of magazines that you delivered for him?
A. "Fortune", "Newsweek", "Time", "Foreign Affairs".
- b7C

Q. Did you examine any of these magazines?

A. I looked in it, yes.

Q. Were any portions of any of the articles in the magazines underlined or emphasized in any way by Fehse?

A. I believe, yes.

Q. Did these underlinings have any significance to you?

A. No.

Q. Why did you suppose that these magazines could be more conveniently delivered by you than through the mail?

A. I thought he's doing that as a favor to the man who gets them, more or less.

Q. With reference to the letters, Franz, do you recall how many letters altogether that you carried for Fehse?

A. I can't recall.

Q. Was there at least one on each trip?

A. That's about correct.

Q. There may have been more than one on each trip?

A. Not many.

Q. Do you have any idea what was in these letters?

A. No.

Q. Do you know what the contents of these letters were?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever carry anything for Fehse to Lisbon?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever carry anything from the United States to any European port for anybody other than Fehse?

A. It could have been the first trip to Italy. I may have carried something, but it had no significance. I don't even recall from whom it was.

Q. Did you ever with Brokhoff drive along the West Side Highway and watch the ships tied up at the piers along the West Side Highway?

A. Yes, a few times.

Q. What was your purpose in doing this?

A. To get information about the ships.

Q. And what did you intend to do with this information?

A. To be sent over to Germany.

Q. Who was going to send the information to Germany?

A. I believe Fehse.

Q. Did you get any information?

A. I believe very little.

Q. Did Fehse ever tell you what to look for when you observed ships, what information would be of value?

A. Yes.

Q. What did Fehse tell you to look for on the ships?

A. Who is in and what is done with the ships, whether they load or sail or prepare for sailing.

Q. And were you able to find this information out, Franz?

A. Very little.

Q. Can you tell me about how many times you did this?

A. About three times.

Q. And on these three occasions did you give the information to Fehse that you got?

A. I believe I did.

Q. Do you know what disposition Fehse made of the information?

A. No.

Q. Did Fehse ever give you any information about ships, the movements and the cargoes?

A. I don't think so, no.

Q. Did you ever carry any information about ships, either information that you had got from Fehse or that you had got yourself, to any of the mail drops in South America for transmission to Germany?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever use the mail drops in South America?

A. Yes, a few times.

Q. Can you tell me which of these mail drops you did use?

A. I used only one.

Q. And which one was that?

A. [REDACTED]

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- Q. On how many occasions did you use this mail drop?
A. I can't recall exactly, but maybe a half a dozen times.
- Q. Did you ever mail any ship information to this mail drop?
A. I cannot remember.
- Q. Can you tell me the kind of information you did send to this mail drop?
A. I think it was concerning ships.
- Q. The information was gotten by you or by Fehse, or by both of you?
A. Either by Fehse or by both of us.
- Q. How about Brokhoff, did he ever furnish any information that you sent down there?
A. Not that I know.
- Q. Is the above the only mail drop that you had sent mail to in South America?
A. Yes.
- Q. In your possession at the time you were arrested you had the address [REDACTED] have you ever sent mail to that address?
A. No.
- b7C
- Q. When and where did you get this mail address?
A. I did receive it on June 19, 1941, after the evening in Central Park with Harry Fehold. Fehold gave it to me.
- Q. Did you ever use any mail drop other than the Brezing mail drop in South America?
A. I may have used the [REDACTED] I'm not clear about this.
- Q. Did you ever use any other drop?
A. No, not that I can remember.
- Q. If you had used any other drop, is it likely that you would remember it?
A. Most likely I would.
- Q. Did you ever work together with Brokhoff getting information about ships in the New York harbor?
A. I think I asked him once to drive me around.

- Q. So far as you recall, that's the only time you ever worked with him?
- A. No, I don't think he had anything to do with it. I just asked him to drive around.
- Q. Did you have any other contacts with Brokhoff?
- A. I saw him occasionally in New Jersey in his home.
- Q. Did you know that Brokhoff was furnishing information for the German Government?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you introduce Paul Fehse to Harry Sebold?
- A. It could be, but I can't remember.
- Q. Do you know Leo Waalen?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me where Leo Waalen lives?
- A. I was once in his home, or twice, with Fehse.
- Q. Does he live in New York?
- A. Yes, he lives somewhere on the east side of the Yorkville section.
- Q. Second Avenue?
- A. Possibly, yes.
- Q. Did you ever do any work for the German Government with Waalen?
- A. No.
- Q. Did Waalen ever give you any information to be given to Harry or to be sent to the other side?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you introduce Leo Waalen to Harry?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you arrange for Harry to meet Leo Waalen?
- A. That could be possible.
- Q. Is it your recollection that you arranged for Harry to meet Leo Waalen?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember how you arranged for this meeting?
- A. Through the letter.

Q. Do you remember any of the details of the letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you tell me the approximate wording of the letter?

A. Not exactly. Probably "meet him such and such a time".

Q. Do you remember about the date that you mentioned in the letter, on which Harry was to meet Leo?

A. It must have been last year.

Q. I show you a letter which is marked with our exhibit number 1A20-16. The letter reads "Meet my friend on our place, Sunday October 20 at 7:00 p.m. Daily News. Kantel gray. Regards. Aufzug." Do you recognize that letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you write that letter?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that letter addressed to Harry Sawyer?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you intend that that letter should cause Seboid, or Harry Sawyer, to meet Leo Waalen?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you want Leo Waalen to meet Harry Sawyer?

A. I met Iehse and him the night before, and he told me he would like to see Harry.

Q. Waalen told you he would like to see Harry?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know why Waalen wanted to meet Harry?

A. Not exactly, but I believe he had something for him or something to talk with him about.

Q. Some information?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any reason why you could not arrange for a meeting with Harry Sawyer in some legitimate way? Was there any need for this secret way in which to have Waalen meet Harry?

A. I understand it was the way which was chosen by Sawyer to be approached.

Q. Did Sawyer tell you this?

A. Yes.

Q. If Waalen's business with Sawyer had been legitimate, would there be any need for the secrecy of the meeting?

A. No.

Q. Then you knew, Franz, that the business that Waalen and Harry were going to be transacting was an illegal business?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Waalen ever work with you?

A. No. I believe I saw him two or three times in my whole life.

b7C Q. Franz, I show you a photostatic copy of a letter signed [REDACTED] [REDACTED], which offers a new weapon and describes the weapon in extravagant language. Do you know anything about this letter?

A. No.

Q. Did Hartwig Kleiss, also known as Jimmy Hard, give you this letter?

A. To the best of my memory, no.

Q. Do you know an individual by the name of Hartwig Kleiss?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you also know him as Jimmy Hard?

A. No.

Q. Did at any time Hartwig Kleiss give you any information in the form of papers, magazines or any other material, which you later turned over to Harry Sebald?

A. Not that I could remember.

Q. Did Hartwig Kleiss ever turn over to you a "Fortune" magazine?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever give Harry Sebald a "Fortune" magazine containing information in reference to the airplane industry?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any recollection of furnishing to Harry Sebald information concerning a submarine base and an underground hangar being built on St. Thomas?

A. No.

Q. Do you know Conradin Otto Gold?

A. I know him by name, but I never saw him.

Q. How does it happen that you're familiar with his name, Franz?
A. Being on the ship we always talk about other ships. I heard he was chief steward on one of the Export liners.

Q. You didn't ever transact any business with him?
A. No.

Q. Did you and Paul Fehse ever attempt to get in touch with Dold?
A. I was with Fehse when he tried to see him at the Governor Clinton Hotel, at the bar.

Q. You were unsuccessful in your efforts to meet him at this time?
A. I don't think I ever had any business to meet him myself.

Q. Do you know Mezenen?
A. I was told once by my landlord that there was a fellow who gave his name as Max there who wants to see me, but I was at sea. About four weeks later, when I came in town, I found two letters in my room, and my landlady told me that this fellow from the Clipper—a steward from the Clipper—brought them there.

Q. What was in those two letters?
A. I—so far as I remember, it was I should bring this Mezenen together with Harry. That's all I can recollect.

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Q. Do you remember who the letters were from?
A. I believe they were signed [REDACTED]

Q. About when was that?
A. It must have been in the fall some time.

Q. Do you know Erich Strunck?
A. Yes, I do.

Q. Who is he?
A. I knew him when he was working as a steward on the S. S. Manhattan.

Q. Did you know Strunck when he was working on the Export liner S. S. Exochorda?
A. I didn't meet him personally, but I heard he was working there.

Q. Did you introduce Strunck to Sebald?
A. No.

Q. Were you present when Strunck was introduced to Sebald?
A. No.

Q. Did you ever have any dealings with Strunck?
A. I was once asked by ~~that broker,~~ [REDACTED] whether I would know who is going to Lisbon that is working on a ship. So I told him Strunck. He said, "Oh, he's an old customer of ours."

Q. Did you know that Strunck was working with Sebald?
A. No. Not by that time.

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Q. When did you know it?
A. Shortly afterwards. Shortly after [REDACTED] asked about him.

Q. Who told you that Strunck was working with Harry?
A. I believe it was Siegler.

Q. And to the best of your recollection, when did Siegler tell you Strunck was working with Harry?
A. As I can recollect, after he was caught with those letters.

Q. I'm showing you a photographic copy of a letter addressed to Mr. H. Sawyer, Madison Square Station, Box 67, New York City, postmarked New York City, March 6, 1941. Is that your writing, and did you address that letter to Harry Sawyer?
A. Yes.

Q. I'm showing you a photographic copy of the message contained on the inside of this envelope, reading "Erich ist vor seiner Abreise gepolzt und ist in Vol. Sicher. Aufg." (Erich before his departure was arrested and is locked up.) Is that your writing?
A. Yes.

Q. I'm showing you a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. Harry Sawyer, Box 67, Madison Square Station, New York, postmarked Terminal Island, California, 4:30 p.m., March 27, 1941. Is that your handwriting, and did you address it to Mr. Harry Sawyer?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, I'm showing you a photographic copy of the message contained therein, reading "Dear Harry, Hope you are very well. So am I. As I hear our friend made his voyage in spite of his troubles. I was a little misinformed about his whereabouts. In case you know anything of importance, write to Er. to Habana. Regards, Aufg." Did you write that letter and is it in your own handwriting?
A. Yes.

Q. Were you referring to Erich Strunck in that letter?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you have reference to in connection with the notation "write to Er. to Habana"?
A. To Erwin Siegler.

Q. When and how did you receive information that Irich Strunck was not locked up?

A. As I recollect, Siegler found it out and told me to write Harry about it.

Q. Do you know [REDACTED]

A. Yes.

Q. Who is [REDACTED]

A. [REDACTED]

the Manhattan and then on the America. They haven't the faintest idea about this case--this business. They have no connection with the German Government, directly or indirectly, so far as I know. From their attitude, I think they are very against the government over there.

Q. Franz, who told you not to engage in sabotage activities?

A. I think it was that fellow Gerhoff

Q. Can you tell me what his approximate instructions were to you?

A. He told me, "Don't do anything against America or the American Government."

Q. Did you ever explain the working mechanism of incendiary pencils to any one?

A. It is possible, but I don't know to whom.

Q. You don't remember explaining how an incendiary pencil works to Siegler?

A. No.

Q. Do you know how an incendiary pencil works?

A. I just asked that Gerhoff how it works, and he told me that it is a pencil with two different liquids and a metal blade which can be set to a certain time.

Q. Did you ever handle such a device?

A. I never saw one and I never touched one.

Q. What were your instructions with regard to the use of incendiary pencils?

A. We don't want to have nothing to do with that.

Q. Who is Heinrich Clausing, Franz?

A. Heinrich Clausing is a cook who was for years working on the S. S. Manhattan.

Q. Did you ever obtain any information for the other side with Clausing?

A. No.

Q. Did Clausing ever obtain any information for the other side for you?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever transmit any information for Clausing to any one?

A. No.

Q. Did you know that Clausing was obtaining information for the other side?

A. No.

Q. Did Clausing ever carry any messages for you?

A. I gave him once a letter, but it was of a private nature. It had nothing to do with the business.

Q. Are you a member of the National Socialist Party in Germany, Franz?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever a member?

A. No.

Q. Are you a member of the German American Bund?

A. Never.

Q. To your knowledge is Fehse a member of the National Socialist Party of Germany?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did Fehse ever discuss with you having been employed by the Nazi Party for a long period of time?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever employed by the Nazi Party?

A. No.

Q. Franz, did you on any occasion furnish a letter to Harry to the effect that Churchill was supposed to have been aboard the George V at the time that ship brought Lord Halifax over here?

A. I wrote a letter.

Q. What was the source of that information, Franz?

A. That was a wild story.

Q. Did you think it up yourself?

A. No, I heard it somewhere.

Q. Did you hear it on the docks or something like that?

A. I heard it in a bar somewhere, I think.

Q. Do you know a man by the name [REDACTED]?

A. No.

Q. He used to work on the Washington.

A. No.

Q. To your recollection did anybody on the other side ever ask you to find out about [REDACTED]?

A. No.

Q. And you have no recollection of ever having furnished either Harry or Erwin with information about [REDACTED]?

A. If I am correct, I wrote a letter for Erwin Siegler, furnishing information about [REDACTED].

Q. And you addressed the letter to Harry?

A. Most likely, yes.

Q. Do you know a radio operator by the name of [REDACTED]?

A. No.

Q. Does the name mean anything to you?

A. I remember—I believe it was Gerhoff or somebody told me to find out what he is doing and what kind of man he is. And I believe I should have given that to Fehse. And I remembered that I know this fellow [REDACTED] over there. He drove up and I told him whether he would find out what kind of man he is and what he is doing for a living and so on. And then I'm not quite sure whether I told him to write it to Fehse, or whenever he comes to New York to tell that to Fehse.

Q. Was [REDACTED] supposed to live in Baltimore or in Philadelphia?

A. In Philadelphia.

Q. Did you ever make a trip to Philadelphia in connection with obtaining information as to the identity [REDACTED]?

A. No. I believe [REDACTED] wrote me he would like to see me, and I went down to Philadelphia and did not know why he wanted to see me. When I came there he said he just wanted to tell me what he told Fehse already and what he found out about [REDACTED]. And that was all. I never went back again. He drove down to Philadelphia—Fehse, Brokhoff and I. Brokhoff had a car. I

b7c

think it was in May or June of 1940. I stepped out of the car and then I waited till [redacted] came home from work. Then I was invited for dinner and after dinner I told him about [redacted]. I told him I should find out whether [redacted] is a radio operator, and I had been told by some one that he is very friendly to Germany and German amateurs and that he should find out what kind of fellow he is. In front of the house I introduced him to Fehse and told him—I'm not sure whether I told him when he comes to New York to see Fehse or to write to him. I guess I gave him the address of Fehse, in care of Brakhoff. Later on he wrote me a card, he would like to see me. I made a trip to Philadelphia about August of 1940, and I met him in the station. He told me he only wanted to tell me what he found out about [redacted] and what he told or wrote to Fehse.

b7C

Copy

F.S.

- Q. What did he find out about [redacted]?
- A. He told me he [redacted] and his sons are old, and I think he said he came from Roumania or something like that. That's all he did tell me. And [redacted] has nothing to do with this whatsoever. I just asked him for that favor.
- Q. Did you ever see or meet [redacted]?
- A. No, I never saw [redacted]. I never did meet [redacted].
- Q. Do you know whether [redacted] has ever furnished subsequent information to yourself or Fehse?
- A. No, I don't know.
- Q. Do you know [redacted]?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if [redacted] was carrying any messages?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever tell Clausen that Goertz on the America was a Gestapo agent?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever tell him that you thought he was a Gestapo agent?
- A. Perhaps. Maybe suspected him as one.
- Q. Do you know Goertz? Do you know if Goertz is a Gestapo agent?
- A. I couldn't tell you.
- Q. Do you suspect him of being a Gestapo agent?
- A. I don't think so.
- Q. Have you ever been up to Harry Rebold's office?
- A. I was up there once.

Q. Do you know on what day?
A. Couldn't recall.

Q. It was recently?
A. Recently, yes.

Q. Can you give me the approximate date?
A. Maybe it was around the 20th of May or something.

Q. Do you know where Harry's office is?
A. It is, I believe, in the Newsweek Building. I was shown the house by Erwin once. It's on 42nd Street on the west side. Near 42nd Street and Broadway. He sent me a telegram, "Come to my office at six. I have some money for you. Harry." So I went up there, and he says he had \$200 for me, which I previously loaned to Fehse. He gave this to me. It was two \$100 bills, and I gave him a receipt for it.

Q. Did you give him anything else at this time?
A. No.

Q. Did he give you anything else?
A. No.

Q. Did he give you any information as to how you would be able to communicate with him at that address?
A. At that time?

Q. Yes.
A. Not that I can remember, no.

Q. When did you last see Harry Sebold?
A. I saw Harry Sebold on the 19th of June, 1941, at seven o'clock.

Q. Where?
A. At Columbus Circle in New York City.

Q. What was the nature of this meeting?
A. The nature was Siegler had an appointment with him and was unable to see him, so he asked me if I would pass by and tell him he could not come.

Q. Was that all that you discussed with Harry Sebold at this time?
A. I told him what Siegler is doing and that I start to work on the Grace Line, and he gave me that mail drop of [REDACTED]. He also gave me his phone number, which I had lost.

b7C

- Q. Did he give you any information at this time as to how to communicate with him?
- A. He gave me his telephone number again.
- Q. I show you a small white piece of paper with the notation "BK 9-1609", which was found in your possession at the time you were arrested. What is that notation?
- A. This is the phone number of Harry Sebald.
- Q. Do you know a family by the name of Schuh?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who are they, Franz?
- A. I met them once with Brokhoff. I believe they are friends of Brokhoff.
- Q. Do you know if Schuh is engaged in any work for the German Government?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. At the time of your meeting with Harry on May 23rd, did you have any conversation about [REDACTED]?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember what you told Harry about [REDACTED]?
- A. I believe I told him that she [REDACTED] in Germany and that she was on the ship.
- Q. Did you tell Harry that you thought she might be used as a source of money in case it was needed?
- A. Yes, I guess.
- Q. Did you have any reason for making this statement?
- A. Not exactly, no.
- Q. Do you own a typewriter?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When and where did you obtain this typewriter?
- A. I bought it by Macy's last fall. I think it was last fall.
- Q. What type of a typewriter is it?
- A. A Royal portable.
- Q. Where is this typewriter at the present time?
- A. It is by [REDACTED] I gave it to [REDACTED] when I left the America. He had a car--he took it home. He was meant to bring it back to me, but he never had a chance.

b7c

- Q. Where does [REDACTED] live?
A. He lives out in [REDACTED] The address I couldn't tell you.
He lives with [REDACTED]
- Q. Did you ever use that typewriter to write letters with?
A. For this purpose?
- Q. For any purpose.
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What type of letters would you write on this typewriter?
A. Oh, I would write letters to my wife, and I typed the menus on the ship.
- b7C
- Q. Did you at any time use this typewriter to type letters in connection with information you had obtained relative to ships?
A. Maybe once.
- Q. Who would you have directed this letter to?
A. You mean, the address?
- Q. To whom would you send this letter, written on this typewriter, in connection with this type of work?
A. To [REDACTED]
- Q. Is that the letter previously mentioned in this statement as having been sent to [REDACTED]
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you written any other letters of that nature on this typewriter?
A. That I don't remember.
- Q. Would this typewriter have been used by any other person mentioned in this statement for such a purpose?
A. No. Positively no.
- Q. Will it be agreeable to you and will you give your permission for a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to pick this typewriter up?
A. Yes, sir.

I have read the foregoing statement, consisting of twenty-

six and a fraction typed pages, and wish to state that the information contained therein is true to the best of my memory and recollection and was given freely and voluntarily.

FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER

Witnesses:

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

65-1819

STIGLER

STIGLER signed a written consent to remain in custody on June 20, 1941. On June 26, 1941, he signed a waiver of removal hearing. On June 26, 1941, he also signed an authorization for Special Agents G. F. Bickley and [REDACTED] to conduct a complete search of his residence at 23 West 70th Street, New York, New York.

The following possible pertinent material was obtained as a result of said search:

- b7C
1. A money receipt dated May 23, 1941, whereby one R. J. SCHUH acknowledges receipt of \$100. from Mr. Stigler.
 2. Sales slip of the Fotoshop, Inc., 18 East 42nd Street, New York City, dated December 14, 1940, reflecting purchase by Stigler of a Kodascope #8276 for \$63.24.
 3. Savings account bank book #96287 of the Central Savings Bank at 73rd and Broadway, New York City, for the account of FRANZ STIGLER, showing balance of \$1,007.99 as of January 29, 1941.
 4. Two photographs taken in "Sloppy Joe's Bar" in Havana, Cuba, with Franz Stigler and Erwin Siegler appearing therein.
 5. Various statements and receipts issued to Franz Stigler by W. L. Ertinger & Co., 50 Broadway, New York City, showing balance of an account and various food packages and amounts of money sent to Germany.
 6. Small leather loose-leaf notebook containing the following names and addresses:

[REDACTED]

H. Kleiss,
130 East 94th Street,
Lac. 2-5332.

H. Ellers,
441 East 76 Street
Ap 8.

STIGLER stated he had turned his Royal Portable Typewriter over to [REDACTED] to keep for him and it was at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STIGLER gave a written authorization to get this. Agent Bickley obtained this typewriter, Serial #UR 88-91446.

65-1819

STIGLER

On STIGLER'S person were found the following possible pertinent articles:-

1. Receipt directed to F. Stigler, 23 West 70th Street, New York City from the Columbus Photo Supply, 146 Columbus Avenue, New York City. Receipt is dated June 20, 1941, and is for one Kodak 35 RF and one Case PX 135. This receipt is in the amount of \$54.52.
2. Membership book of the National Maritime Union of America #5431 - old book #1273, C&S, Official Record #7428. This book is issued to FRANK STIGLER, is signed FRANK STIGLER, indicates that he is a Ch confectioner and baker, was born in Germany, address given as care of [REDACTED] Brooklyn, New York, and shows that his dues were paid through June 1941.
3. Certificate of Discharge G482875 issued by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation to FRANZ F. STIGLER. This indicates that he has a rating of Chief Baker and confectioner; Date of Shipment May 23, 1941 at New York City, Date of Discharge June 2, 1941, at New York City on the SS America.
4. Seaman's Identification Tag which bears the inscription "U.S. Lines #2748 Seaman's Identification."
5. A carbon copy headed "National Maritime Union of America, C.I.O., Job Assignment Card" and indicates the port as New York, date shipped as 6-11, bearer as F. STIGLER, book #5431. It is signed [REDACTED] and bears a time-date stamp on the reverse side thereof June 11, 1941 - 12:11 p.m.
6. Social Security Card #086-12-8755 issued to FRANZ J. STIGLER under date of December 27, 1939; his address is given as 38 W 70th Street, N.Y.N.Y. and U.S. Lines.
7. A small sheet of note paper bearing the number BR 9-1609 upon which appears STIGLER'S signature and the date - June 20. It might be noted that this is the telephone number of HARRY SAWYER at his office, Room 627-8, News-week Building, 152 West 42nd Street, New York City.

65-1819

STIGLER (Cont'd)

On STIGLER's person were found the following possible pertinent articles:-

(Cont'd)

8. A receipt from Foto Shop, Inc. 136 West 32 nd Street, New York City issued to F. STIGLER, SS Manhattan, New York City, carrying number F 0245-38 which receipt is in the amount of \$61.67, listing thereon a camera and miscellaneous photographic supplies. This receipt carries a time-date stamp of February 23, 1941. There is also a penciled notation which is quite illegible on the reverse side of this receipt.
9. Crew Pass dated 6/16/41 for the SS Clara of the Grace Lines.
10. Crew Pass bearing No. 742 issued to F. STIGLER for the SS America.

65-1819

STIGLER

ALFRED BROKHOFF in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 2, states:

"

About one month after FEHSE'S arrest I went to the Zum Schwarzen Adler Restaurant with CLAUSING and there met FRANZ STIGLER, whom I have known for a long time. STIGLER did not remain long. - - -".

On Page 3, he states:

"

I was also well acquainted with FRANZ STIGLER, often drank beer with him, and sometimes we talked about the ships that were loading at the piers of the United States Lines. Several times PAUL FEHSE, or STIGLER or CLAUSING would ride with me in my automobile and on several occasions we rode along the West Side Highway - - - - -".

PAUL FEHSE in his statement dated June 29, 1941, on Page 4, in talking about his conversation with ADOLF GERHOFF before coming to the United States, stated he told him he knew FRANZ STIGLER very well; that he was a good fellow and might be a good man to carry things back and forth from Genoa to the United States; that he met STIGLER in Genoa, and introduced him to GERHOFF. He also told STIGLER what GERHOFF had asked him, FEHSE, to do.

On Page 7, FEHSE states in his statement, that STIGLER introduced him to HARRY SAWYER. On Page 10, he states that on one occasion he took LEO WAALEN along to meet FRANZ STIGLER; they went to some place on 23rd Street where they talked about what STIGLER and himself were doing -- he then left WAALEN with STIGLER. On Page 12, FEHSE states that, sometime in June of 1940 FRANZ STIGLER visited him at 326 Sixtieth Street, West New York, New Jersey and gave him \$800. cash. He could not recall if STIGLER stated from whom he received this but he presumed it was from GERHOFF.

b7c

HARTWIG KLEISS in his statement, on Page 2, states that in July 1940 he gave F. STIGLER a letter possibly concerning ZURICH, SWITZERLAND to be forwarded on to Germany. On another occasion he received a letter from a [REDACTED] -Newport News, containing information and delivered it either to STIGLER [REDACTED] at the New Yorker Hotel for delivery to [REDACTED]. He, KLEISS, thought that

STIGLER (Cont'd)

65-1319

the first blue prints of the SS AMERICA went with this letter.

STIGLER also told him he was to receive a camera from some where. He never received it.

KLEISS admitted delivering the letters STIGLER turned over to SEBOLD signed JIMMY HARD.

RENE MEZENEN referring to meeting [REDACTED] and Capt. FRITZ at the German Consulate in Lisbon, Portugal, some time in the late spring or early summer of 1940, states in his statement dated July 1, 1941, on Page 2:

"

b7C A day or two later when I left Lisbon, I had in my possession a letter given to me [REDACTED] for a man named STIGLER, who resided in the West 70's in New York City. Upon arriving in New York, I went to the address with the letter and was told that STIGLER was out of the city. I took the letter home with me.

When I next saw [REDACTED] I told him that I had been unable to contact STIGLER. [REDACTED] gave me several more letters to bring over and told me to try and contact STIGLER again when I got to New York. I mailed the letters he gave me upon my arrival in New York. I do not recall the addresses on these letters.

I tried one or two times to get in touch with STIGLER, and the last time, although he was not at home, I left the letter with his landlady. - - - - - "

CARL REUPER in his statement dated June 30, 1941, admits having met STIGLER at the bar of the Terminal Hotel in New Ygrk City about a year before, and claims that was his only connection with him.

ERWIN SIEGLER in his statement dated June 23, 1941, on Page 2, tells of FRANZ STIGLER giving SEBOLD \$200. at his SIEGLER'S suggestion--- that STIGLER received this money back from a man they met in Genoa, Italy as a result of a telegram they received upon arrival.

On Page 4, SIEGLER states that STIGLER told him that PAUL FEHSE was active in gathering shipping information about English ships for Germany.

STIGLER (Cont'd)

65-1819

b7C On Page 5, SIEGLER tells of [REDACTED] coming on the S. S. MANHATTAN and meeting STIGLER and himself at Lisbon; that he left STIGLER with [REDACTED] took them both out for an automobile ride. He knew [REDACTED] was connected with the German Government and he, SIEGLER, gave the blue prints turned over by HARRY SAWYER, to [REDACTED] Later on the same trip STIGLER and he met [REDACTED] and were taken for an automobile ride.

LEO WAALEN in his statement dated June 29, 1941, Page 2, advised that PAUL FEHSE brought STIGLER to his home sometime in October 1940, and introduced him. STIGLER suggested that he, WAALEN meet SAWYER, as he, WAALEN, could furnish him with information and arranged for the meeting which took place at Columbus Circle. WAALEN stated that he knew what FEHSE and STIGLER were doing.

65-1819

STIGLER

At the time of STIGLER'S arrest there was found in his possession, a bank book for Savings Account #96287 at the Central Savings Bank, 73rd and Broadway, New York City, New York, and reflected a balance of \$1,007.99 as of January 29, 1941. A check of the account on June 19, 1941 reflected the following:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Balance</u>
4/19/40				\$ 401.09
5/17/40	180.00			221.09
7/1/40			.92	222.01
8/9/40		430.00		652.01
9/20/40		260.00		912.01
10/1/40			2.50	914.51
11/4/40		288.00		1202.51
1/1/41			5.48	1207.99
1/29/41	200.00			1007.99
4/1/41			5.03	1013.02
6/19/41	At close of business			1013.02

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In connection with the three deposits made by FRANZ JOSEF STIGLER on August 9, 1940, September 20, 1940, November 4, 1940, as shown on the previous page, the following is set forth:

On August 9, 1941, while conducting a surveillance of STIGLER, Special Agents [REDACTED] observed STIGLER entering the Central Savings Bank, 2100 Broadway, New York City, and in which institution he was observed at a teller's window making a deposit. Immediately following STIGLER's exit from the bank, Special Agent [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] and ascertained that STIGLER had deposited \$430.00 in \$5., \$10. and \$20. bills, the majority of which were \$20. bills and one \$50. bill. (Serial 2244, Page 25)

b7C Special Agent [REDACTED] who subsequently made an analysis of STIGLER's savings account at this bank, also ascertained [REDACTED] that STIGLER had made a cash deposit of \$430, the denominations of the notes deposited not being recorded on the deposit ticket, but that [REDACTED] recalled this deposit consisted mostly of \$20. notes, a few \$10. notes, two \$5. notes and one \$50. note. (Serial 4403, Page 25)

On December 9, 1940, [REDACTED] Central Savings Bank, telephonically advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that on September 20, 1940, STIGLER had deposited to his savings account \$260.00 in currency, which consisted of small denominations, and that again on November 4, 1940, STIGLER deposited \$288.00 in currency, included therein being two \$100. notes, bearing Serial numbers B-02771771-A and B-02576562-A; that no series were kept of these notes. (Serial 4403, Page 30)

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STIGLER

b7C [REDACTED] Grace Lines, Pier
57, North River, New York, New York, from the records of that company,
advised that FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER signed on the S. S. SANTA CLARA,
June 16, 1941 and started work on June 17, 1941 as chief baker.

(NOTE: On June 20, 1941, [REDACTED] called STIGLER to his
office where he was placed under arrest by Bureau
agents.)

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STIGLER

b7C

[REDACTED] advised from the records of Local Board #24 of the Selective Service, Sherman Square Hotel, New York City, New York, that on January 8, 1941, FRANZ STIGLER was given a physical examination and found to have rheumatic arthritis and limitation of the ankle joint. On January 16, 1941 he was classed as 1-B, a class for persons available for limited service.

65-1819

STIGLER

PROSECUTIVE ACTION:

STIGLER was arraigned before United States Commissioner EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, on June 30, 1941, and pled guilty. His bail was fixed at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending action of the Federal Grand Jury.

On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Sections 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

STIGLER was arraigned before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York on July 18, 1941, pleaded "not guilty", and his bond was continued at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody pending trial set to commence September 3, 1941.

65-1819

STIGLER

BACKGROUND as obtained from questioning FRANZ STIGLER:

To the best of his recollection, STIGLER stated, he first made a trip to the United States during January of 1927, when he was a member of the crew of the SS Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line. He also made several trips as a member of the crew of the SS BALLIN, also of the Hamburg-American Line. During 1932 he applied for legal entry to the United States through the United States Consuls Office in South Hampton, England, and as he recalled his first arrival in the United States in connection with this was aboard the SS Leviathan as a member of the crew, which boat docked in New York City on November 23, 1931. Stigler stated that he has never made trips back to Germany as a passenger, that all of his transatlantic trips have been with reference to being a member of the crew of a steamship. In connection with his education, Stigler stated that he had attended the public schools in Ortenberg, Germany for approximately five years, and for six years attended the school known as the Oberrealschule in Offenburg, Germany. Following this he served an apprenticeship for three years, from 1922 to 1925, in Baden Baden, Germany, at a place known as Konditorei Schweinfurth, with reference to learning the trade of a baker and confectioner. From 1925 to 1928 he worked in various hotels and cafes as a baker in Baden Baden and Hamburg. From December 1928 to August 1931, he worked as the Chief Baker on the SS Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line. From August of 1931 to January of 1932 he worked in the Menninger Bakery, Brooklyn, New York; from December 1932 to April, 1932 in the Dubins Bakery, Brooklyn, New York. Since 1932, Stigler has been employed as a baker and confectioner aboard the seagoing vessels of the United States Lines. Most of his employment was on board the SS Manhattan of this line until July of 1940, when he took over his job as Chief Baker aboard the SS America.

b7C Since 1931, Stigler stated, he has lived at either 38 West 70th Street or 23 West 70th Street off and on during periods he would be off the boat and in New York City. Both of these residences are [REDACTED] He stated that [REDACTED] has been very good to him and that is the reason why he has continued to live in his rooming houses so long; that he is merely a good friend and definitely has no connection with this case. He qualified his residences in New York City, stating that occasionally he would live with [REDACTED] and usually used this as his mailing address.

Stigler stated that he never served any period of military training in Germany, but he has registered for the draft in the United States, and has a classification of 1B. This registration was made through Local Draft Board #24 at 69th and Amsterdam Avenue.

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STIGLER

BACKGROUND, (Cont'd):

b7C

In connection with his financial status, Stigler stated that he has a savings account with the Central Savings Bank, 2100 Broadway, and at the present time has an approximate balance of \$1,000.00. He also has a \$1,000 German Refunding Bond, and two \$500 bonds of the same type. He also has German Refunding Bonds in the amount of 10,000 marks, and that all of these bonds are kept in a safety deposit box at the Barbizon Hotel, at 63rd and Lexington Avenue. He stated that [REDACTED] is a friend of his, which is an outgrowth of the fact that [REDACTED] and also that [REDACTED] has worked with him on various boats, in the Bakery Department. He further informed that he has two Bolivian Bonds, for which he paid \$135.00, and that these are presently maintained in his account with the W. L. ERTINGER & CO., at 50 Broadway, New York City, and that at the present time he owes the W.L. ERTINGER & CO. on his account approximately \$15.00.

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FRANZ STIGLER

b7C The following information was furnished [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative
 to the salary received by FRANZ STIGLER:

CHIEF BAKER	1939	SS MANHATTAN	SALARY
12/23/38 to	1/26/39		\$245.75
	3/4		201.75
	3/30		140.90
	4/27		153.30
	5/24		143.25
	6/23		169.20
	7/20		162.85
	8/17		167.65
	9/7		133.00
VACATION	9/14		36.05
11/30/39-	12/6/39		36.05
	12/13		36.05
	12/20		36.05
	12/27		36.05
			<u>\$1,697.90</u>

1940

12/29/39 to	1/24/40		144.00
	2/21		176.20
	3/18		165.30
	4/15		180.60
	5/13		174.20
	6/10		203.53
	6/17		51.73
	6/24		36.50
	6/30		22.30
	7/8		118.40
7/19/40 to	7/26/40	SS AMERICA	49.00
	8/7		101.70
	8/22		137.50
	9/5		102.54
	9/19		102.93
	10/3		105.33
	10/17		102.93
	10/31		102.93
	11/7		50.56
	11/21		101.13
	12/5		102.93
	12/7		16.25
	12/19		82.68
			<u>\$2,431.17</u>

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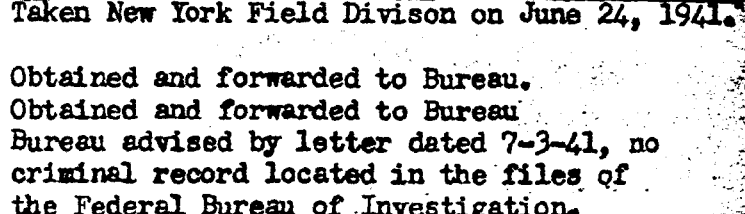
FRANZ STIGLER

<u>CHIEF BAKER</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>SS AMERICA</u>	<u>SALARY</u>
12/20/40 - 1/1/41			95.70
1/9/41			57.79
1/23			101.13
3/4			287.46
4/8			258.51
4/24			123.73
5/8			108.27
5/22			108.27
6/2			85.07
6/3			7.73
6/23			143.00
			<u>\$1,376.66</u>

65-1819

STIGLER

DESCRIPTION:

NAME	FRANZ JOSEF STIGLER
Age	34
Born	February 24, 1907 at Ortenberg, Baden, Germany
Height	6' (with shoes)
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Heavy
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Fair
Race	White
Scars & Marks	Left small finger broken, lower joint.
Residence	23 West 70th St. New York City.
Occupation	Chief Baker and Confectioner, formerly SS America.
Education	11 years of grade and high school
Languages spoken	German fluently, English with heavy German accent
Nationality	German
Citizenship	Naturalized citizen of United States. Naturalization Certificate #4515688, Southern District of New York November 27, 1939
Marital Status	Married 
Father	FRANZ JOSEF STIGLER, deceased
Mother	FRANZISKA STIGLER, GAS'THOFZ. ENGEL, Ortenberg, Baden, Germany.
Sister	
Sister	
Brother-in-law	
Photograph	Taken New York Field Division on June 24, 1941.
Handwriting and Handprinting Spec.	Obtained and forwarded to Bureau.
Fingerprints	Obtained and forwarded to Bureau
Criminal Record	Bureau advised by letter dated 7-3-41, no criminal record located in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b7c

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

[REDACTED]

b7C

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
Irving Trust Company.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C
The identity of this individual is not known.
He may be identical with one [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Serial 1212, p.3

[REDACTED] appears on a payment of \$700 to
EVERETT M. ROEDER, which payment was from KOL and CO.
to the IRVING TRUST COMPANY ostensibly at the order of
[REDACTED]

Serial 457, p.11

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONERICH STRUNCK1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U.S. Dist Court, Newark, N.J.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold

Custom Guard

3/1/41

5/29/41

(See Sect. I- "Sebold's Office")

U. S. Customs Service

b7C 3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

8/7/40

10/29/40

2/28/41

3/1/41

6/6/41

8/7/40

9/3/40

10/29/40

1/2/41

1/3/41

1/31/41

2/28/41

3/1/41

3/28/41

4/24/41

4/25/41

5/29/41

6/6/41

6/10/41

8/7/40

9/3/40

10/29/40

1/2/41

1/3/41

1/31/41

2/28/41

3/1/41

3/28/41

4/24/41

4/25/41

5/29/41

6/10/41

4/24/41

4/25/41

5/29/41

6/6/41

6/10/41

8/7/40

9/3/40

10/29/40

1/31/41

10/29/40

10/29/40

1/2/41

1/3/41

2/28/41

3/1/41

3/28/41

6/28/41

4. Microphone Surveillance- (Admissibility Questionable)

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION (STRUNCK)

5. Employment Record

b7C

[REDACTED] American Export Steamship Lines.
[REDACTED] American Export Steamship Lines, (See Testimony
of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] American Export Steamship Lines.
[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

ERICH STRUNCK, with aliases
ERICK STRUNK, Knorke, K.

Address: 8017 Margaret Place,
Glendale, Long Island.

According to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Newark, New Jersey, STRUNCK was born December 17, 1909 at Altona, Germany. He emigrated from Bremerhaven, Germany arriving at the Port of New York on April 15, 1927 aboard the S. S. "GEORGE WASHINGTON". He filed a petition for citizenship under the Seamen's Act in the Federal District Court at Newark, New Jersey on June 15, 1934, claiming he had filed a Declaration of Intention on February 1, 1928 at Brooklyn, New York. He was admitted as a citizen of the United States on February 13, 1935 at which time he received a Certificate of Naturalization #3779439 at Newark, New Jersey. STRUNCK is single.

(Serial 3940, page 3)

STRUNCK became a Subject in this case due to the following circumstances:

July 29, 1940.	"July 29	Message #35 (Should have been #37)
-------------------	----------	---------------------------------------

(Sent)	I am sending you microphotos by mail. How shall I send you accumulated bulk materials? United States Lines no longer go to Europe. Greetings."
--------	--

German Radio Message #25 from Station AOR was received and read as follows:

"	"	
July 31, 1940.	July 30	Message #25.

b7c
A new friend will arrive middle of September. Password - Bring Greetings from [REDACTED] Your reply - Is he still with the Swift people? He will pay you \$1,000.00. We will radio later to whom to pay money. Regarding yesterdays inquiry send by Clipper or Export Line Steamer via Portugal. Greetings."

65-1819

August 2,
1940.

At about 5 P.M. on this date SEBOLD arrived at Columbus Circle, New York City, where he met FRANZ STIGLER. At this meet among other things, STIGLER said he believed he would be able to get him, SEBOLD, a messenger on an export liner; that he would let him know the name of this individual at their next meeting. This was after SEBOLD had shown Message #25 (from Germany) to STIGLER.

August 5,
1940.

WILLIAM SEBOLD met ERWIN SIEGLER and FRANZ STIGLER at Columbus Circle in New York City. The meeting was under surveillance of Bureau agents. During the conversation had among these individuals, SIEGLER and STIGLER stated that they had a contact on the S. S. "Exochorda", one ERICH STRUNCK. SIEGLER stated he had been in jail with STRUNCK in Hamburg, Germany because of a violation of a law there which requires any native German, under penalty of death, to register with the German Government his holdings of foreign currency. SIEGLER stated he and STRUNCK were in jail together and he observed that STRUNCK was a very tough fellow who refused to talk. Continuing, SIEGLER stated that while he was thus in jail, the German authorities approached him about entering the espionage service and nearly scared him to death. He said he and STRUNCK are willing to engage in this work as a debt of gratitude to the Nazis. He stated, however, that this would be the first time STRUNCK has ever engaged in the business.

SEBOLD agreed to meet STRUNCK and SIEGLER on August 7, 1940. SIEGLER and STIGLER stated that after SEBOLD gives STRUNCK the materials he should radio Germany and have them meet STRUNCK when the Exochorda docked in Lisbon. Sebold then asked STIGLER if he could get him two of those pencils which are used for invisible writing. STIGLER suggested that SEBOLD radio Germany and request them to send a couple of pencils over on the ship with STRUNCK.

(Serial 2242, page 8)

August 7,
1940.

SEBOLD met ERWIN SIEGLER and ERICH STRUNCK at Columbus Circle on August 7, 1940. This meeting was under surveillance by Bureau agents. They proceeded into Central Park at which time SIEGLER introduced STRUNCK to SEBOLD. While they were seated on a park bench

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SEBOLD handed STRUNCK, in SIEGLER's presence, a brown manila envelope containing various materials for delivery in Lisbon, Portugal. At the time SEBOLD handed STRUNCK the envelope he took from it two bullets, the coded letter, and some microphotographs, and told STRUNCK that the other material consisted of magazines about which STRUNCK should have no worries.

SEBOLD started to tell STRUNCK how to carry the bullets, letter and microphotographs, but it was apparent to SEBOLD that SIEGLER had already told STRUNCK how to take care of these materials. STRUNCK and SIEGLER both requested SEBOLD to radio the other side so that STRUNCK could be met on his arrival in Lisbon. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK [REDACTED] name and address in Lisbon, and requested STRUNCK to ask [REDACTED] for two or three pencils used to write invisible messages and to tell [REDACTED] that the other side should not refer to the operators on this side by their right names.

(Serial 2244, pages 17,18,19.)

b7C
August 8, 1940 Radio Message #42 was transmitted to the German Station ACR on August 8, 1940, and an English translation of this message is as follows: "Instruct [REDACTED] to meet E. STRUNCK, steward on Exochorda", left today. Letters follows."

(Serial 2242, page 14.)

September 3, 1940 On this date, WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter "Meet you Tuesday at 9 p.m. K" This letter was from ERICH STRUNCK and at 9 p.m. on this date SEBOLD met STRUNCK at Columbus Circle. The meeting was under surveillance by Bureau agents. At this time he stated that everything went off all right in making the delivery on the other side, referring to the bullets, microphotographs, coded letter, magazines, et cetera. STRUNCK stated [REDACTED] came aboard the boat and brought STRUNCK to a hotel in Lisbon, and stated he had received information from Hamburg when STRUNCK's boat was three days at sea that STRUNCK was bringing material, and that he, [REDACTED] was to meet him. [REDACTED] told STRUNCK he had a reliable individual by the name of MEZENEN on one of the American Clippers and that [REDACTED] going to write SEBOLD so he will be able to contact this person.

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SEBOLD advised STRUNCK that he had nothing to send over on this trip, but would see STRUNCK when he arrived in New York after his next voyage.

(Serial 3445, page 10.)

September 5, 1940 On this date SEBOLD met ERWIN SIEGLER and FRANZ STIGLER at Columbus Circle. The meeting was under surveillance by Bureau agents. During the ensuing conversation SIEGLER and STIGLER asked SEBOLD about STRUNCK to which SEBOLD replied that STRUNCK seemed to be 100% o.k. SIEGLER and STIGLER then indicated that this was fine, and they would not use DOLD anymore as he was too tempermental and acted like a fairy.

(Serial 3045, page 16.)

September 19, 1940 On this date SEBOLD met CONRADIN OTTO DOLD in DOLD's room at the Governor Clinton Hotel. This meeting was under microphone surveillance by Bureau agents. DOLD stated he knew SIEGLER, and STIGLER and had taken materials to Genoa for them; that his contact in Genoa was one FISHER, who was from DOLD's home town in Stuttgart, Germany. During this conversation DOLD indicated that he knew STRUNCK.

(Serial 3045, page 34.)

b7C
October 1, 1940 On this date SEBOLD received a letter addressed, "Dear Harry: Meet you Tuesday, 9 p.m." signed "K", and on this date SEBOLD met STRUNCK at Columbus Circle. The meeting was under surveillance by Bureau agents. STRUNCK said that he had not seen anyone on his last trip to Lisbon as upon his arrival there he had received a letter from [REDACTED] saying he would not be able to see STRUNCK right away because of important engagements. In the meantime STRUNCK's ship, the Exochorda, sailed a day early, but just before sailing time STRUNCK made a trip [REDACTED] hotel, but was unsuccessful in contacting him.

SEBOLD then gave STRUNCK two .38 calibre bullets which he had received from ROEDER, and also some microphotographs which were for delivery in Lisbon. He also requested STRUNCK to advise [REDACTED] SEBOLD's failure to contact the German Radio Station ACR and to ascertain if anything had gone wrong.

(Serial 3521, page 7.)

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October 12, 1940 On this date SEBOLD met RENE MEZENEN at MEZENEN's apartment, 3640 Bowne Street, Flushing, Long Island and MEZENEN handed SEBOLD a German note, which translated in English states: "500 are coming on the Exochorda with STRUNCK. Greetings [REDACTED]" At this time MEZENEN stated that [REDACTED] had tried to have him bring the 500 but that it was in one's and five's and was too bulky and that therefore [REDACTED] was sending the money with STRUNCK.

(Serial 3521, page 20.)

October 29, 1940 On this date SEBOLD received an unsigned letter, "Dear Harry: Meet you Tuesday at 7 p.m." It was believed that this letter came from STRUNCK, and that STRUNCK no doubt had the \$500.00 referred to in the note which MEZENEN had previously given to SEBOLD.

On October 29, 1940, SEBOLD met STRUNCK at Columbus Circle and walked into Central Park. The meeting was under surveillance of Bureau Agents. STRUNCK handed SEBOLD a grey paper sack in which was enclosed \$500.00 in U.S. currency and a note dated at Lisbon, October 15, 1940. "Dear Mr. S. Enclosed 500 which I should give to you from the doctor. I hope everything is going as well with you as it is with me. Best regards. Your [REDACTED] In the lower left-hand corner of this envelope was written "Enclosure 500 one micro. Two similar micros were sent by MAX to AUFZUG".

MAX is the name used by RENE MEZENEN, and AUFZUG is the alias of FRANZ STIGLER.

The above-mentioned microphotograph requested that all friends, except CARR (ROEDER) should be advised that in the future technical questions do not interest as much as military questions, and expressing the wish that everyone should work hard to get continued information. This microphotograph also listed the information they desired concerning the strength of the air force, the details concerning flying schools, their location, strength, et cetera, the type of instruction books used, and whether pilots are being trained for fighting in England, and when and how they will leave this country.

(Serial 4868, page 6.)

65-1819

November 8, 1940 SEBOLD met ERWIN SIEGLER and ERICH STRUNCK on this date at the Zum Schwangen Adler, a Hungarian restaurant in Yorkville which has been used as a meeting place on other occasions. At the time STRUNCK stated he was transferred to the S. S. "Siboney"; that he is sore about [REDACTED] is using STRUNCK's real name too freely in his conversations in that city. He stated [REDACTED] has not as yet given him any money, and indicated that SIEGLER and himself were going to write a letter to the principals in Hamburg, and complain about [REDACTED]

SEBOLD during this meeting handed STRUNCK various materials and microphotographs for delivery [REDACTED] Lisbon.

(Serial 3851, page 21.)

67
December 5, 1940 On this date SEBOLD received a letter, "Dear Harry: Meet you Thursday December 5." This letter was unsigned, but was believed to have come from ERICH STRUNCK. On December 6, 1940, SEBOLD again went to the Zum Schwargen Adler, where he met ERICH STRUNCK and ERWIN SIEGLER at which time STRUNCK informed SEBOLD that [REDACTED] had been on leave for fourteen days, and that he had delivered the materials to some other man whose name was not expressed, who lives at the same hotel, the DosNaceos. STRUNCK indicated he had received no money for his services, and that he would like some Christmas money. SEBOLD handed STRUNCK some materials, including blueprints and microphotographs for delivery [REDACTED] Lisbon.

(Serial 4403, page 5.)

January 2, 1941 On this date ERICH STRUNCK came to SEBOLD's office at 152 West 42nd Street, New York City, and this meeting was under a microphone and visual surveillance by Bureau agents. STRUNCK indicated he had met [REDACTED] Lisbon, but that [REDACTED] had nothing for SEBOLD, but gave STRUNCK two letters to mail when he arrived in the United States. One was from London addressed to JIMMY HARD, which is the alias of HARTWIG KLEISS, and another to someone in Chicago, which appeared to

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be a death notice as the envelope had a black border. STRUNCK stated [REDACTED] had also seen DOLD in Lisbon, and STRUNCK indicated that DOLD [REDACTED] "were a little sweet on each other".

(Serial 5680, page 2.)

b7c
January 10, 1941 On this date ERWIN SIEGLER came to SEBOLD's office which was under microphone and visual surveillance. During the conversation, SIEGLER asked SEBOLD when ERICH STRUNCK would return and SEBOLD indicated that STRUNCK's boat had just left recently, and would not be back for some time. SIEGLER then asked if STRUNCK had been to SEBOLD's office. SEBOLD told him that he had been, and that he had given STRUNCK a package to take to Lisbon. SIEGLER then remarked that some difficulty might be experienced in taking along a package.

(Serial 5701, page 11.)

January 17, 1941 On this date RENE MEZENEN was in SEBOLD's office which was under visual and microphone surveillance, and during this meeting MEZENEN handed SEBOLD \$40.00 in United States currency which he stated [REDACTED] gave to him when he was last in Lisbon and told him to give it to SEBOLD, and that it was a Christmas present to KNORKE (STRUNCK) from Hamburg.

(Serial 5802, page 2.)

January 28, 1941 On this date ERWIN SIEGLER was in SEBOLD's office which was under visual and microphone surveillance, and during this meeting, SIEGLER stated that the other side had gotten a hold of KNORKE when he was in jail for an exchange violation at the same time that he, SIEGLER, was in jail; that STRUNCK was released on probation and that if he is well behaved for two years, he will be all right; that STRUNCK had to pay a \$2,000. fine, and was given instructions to stay on board his ship and visitors were forbidden to come aboard the ship, and that if STRUNCK got off the ship, his parents in Germany will be punished.

(Serial 6401, page 23.)

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February 28, 1941 On this date, SEBOLD received an unsigned letter, "Dear Harry: See you Friday at 6 p.m." On this date STRUNCK came to SEBOLD's office, and this meeting was under visual and microphone surveillance.

STRUNCK stated that he had a letter for SEBOLD from [REDACTED] but that he did not bring it with him as all the seamen on the "Siboney" were being searched by the Customs Officials when they came off the boat, and that some of them were requested to take off their shoes during this search. He stated that for this reason he did not bring the letter with him, but would bring it up the next day. STRUNCK stated that DOLD would come to SEBOLD's office at 6 or 7 o'clock. However, DOLD did not show up on this date.

b7c STRUNCK indicated he also had two other letters handed him by a German Marine Attache for mailing in the United States, one which was to be delivered to an address in Hartford, Connecticut, and one in Chicago, Illinois.

STRUNCK stated he knew FEUERSTAK who got fired from the S. S. "Manhattan" for carrying materials, and that he also knew HENRY CLAUSING. SEBOLD at this time handed STRUNCK some microphotographs and letters for delivery [REDACTED] Lisbon.

(Serial 6715, page 3.)

March 1, 1941 On this date STRUNCK again came to SEBOLD's office at which time he handed him an envelope which was addressed, "FUER CARR"(for CARR) which requested information as to what factories and laboratories, numerous airplane parts, weapons, remote control bombs, et cetera, projects were being worked on and how these experiments were progressing. It also asked for information concerning the production and type of planes being manufactured in several of the large airplane factories. On this occasion SEBOLD gave STRUNCK additional microphotographs for delivery in Lisbon.

(Serial 6715, page 24.)

March 3, 1941 On this date the United States Customs officers, in a routine search of the crew's quarters of the S. S. "Siboney", found three letters, and a package containing approximately \$1500. worth of Reichsmark

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bonds and coupons in STRUNCK's pillowcase. They also located several letters in the effects [REDACTED] a seaman on the S. S. "Siboney". The Customs officers questioned STRUNCK as to where he got the letters and bonds, and he indicated he received this material from [REDACTED] 50 Broadway who deals in German securities, and Reichsmarks. One of the letters found in STRUNCK's possession was a letter addressed to GERHOFF that SEBOLD had handed to STRUNCK the day before he was picked up.

No action was taken by the Customs officers on any criminal charge concerning STRUNCK and the original letters were turned over to Bureau agents. STRUNCK [REDACTED] were released and they made the regular scheduled trip on the S. S. "Siboney".

(Serial 5921.)

b7C
March 7, 1941 On this date SEBOLD received a letter postmarked at New York, the translation of which reads: "ERICH before his departure was arrested and is locked up side AFZA". This letter, no doubt, emanated from AFZUG, which is the alias of FRANZ STIGLER, and refers to STRUNCK being picked up by the Customs officials at which time he was found in possession of letters, and securities for mailing in Lisbon, Portugal.

(Serial 6715, page 27.)

March 10, 1941 On this date Radio Message #200 was transmitted to the German Radio Station ACR. "Your message 107. Please see Message #150. I have not yet heard from [REDACTED] Shall I write again or see him. I sent letters with KNORKE [REDACTED]"

(Serial 6013, page 26.)

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March 17,
1941

On this date Radio Message #220 was sent to the German Radio Station ACR. "I have sent letters 20, 21, 22 and other materials with KNORKE. I have also given the same materials to CARLOS. Please let me know whether CARLOS materials arrive."

(Serial 6154, page 13.)

March 19,
1941

Radio Message #221 was transmitted to the German Radio Station ACR: "Letter 20 concerns DUNN, CARR, et cetera problems; 21, concerns enclosed materials from [REDACTED] 22 concerns personal data on [REDACTED]. Sent over with KNORKE, March 1; with CARLOS, March 12."

(Serial 6154, page 16.)

March 29,
1941

On this date we received German message #119: "On his last trip from New York KNORKE lost a letter containing photo copies in the harbor district. A second letter containing photo copies was taken away from him during a cabin investigation. After hearing KNORKE continued the trip. He, however, fears trouble on his return. Therefore caution. Advise KNORKE to conceal materials most carefully on boat, not in his own closets."

(Serial 6369, page 4.)

April 5,
1941

Radio Message #240 was transmitted to the German Radio Station ACR: "Your message #119. I have already seen KNORKE and have sent further materials with him [REDACTED]"

(Serial 6521, page 3.)

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The records of the American Export Lines, Pier F, Jersey City, New Jersey, reflect that ERICH STRUNCK has been employed with this company intermittently since December 8, 1936. At the time his name first appears in this case, he was employed in the Stewards' Department aboard the S. S. "Exochorda". However, on October 26, 1940, on which date the "Exochorda" docked at Pier F, Jersey City, New Jersey on her regular scheduled trip from Lisbon, Portugal, the entire crew was dismissed from this vessel as she was taken over by the United States Navy. Most of the crew, including ERICH STRUNCK, was then transferred to the S. S. "Siboney" which continued to make the regularly scheduled voyage from the Port of New York to Lisbon, Portugal, and return.

STRUNCK is at the present time employed in the Stewards' Department on this vessel.

STRUNCK.

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March 28,
1941.

STRUNCK came to SEBOLD'S office and stated he had been pinched by the United States Customs officials on his last trip and had taken three letters from him and some German bonds, but he had managed to stick the microphotographs in his pocket. He was taken to the barge office and questioned by an FBI agent and then allowed to return to the boat. On his way out he was transferring the microphotographs from his pocket and lost one, the one he believed that did not have any writing on the back.

b7c
He then stated that in Lisbon, he [REDACTED] the Imperial Bar and Grill and then went with him to a nearby basement restaurant where he met an English messenger who carries materials between London and the English Embassy in Lisbon; that [REDACTED] this man lets him make copies of the documents, which copies he forwards to Germany. He said he had a lot of English in his service. He stated [REDACTED] did not give him any letters to bring over but did give some to DOLD. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK more material to give [REDACTED] He said he was not afraid to carry it. (See SEBOLD'S testimony for list of material.)

April 23,
1941.

He came to SEBOLD'S office and immediately asked about FEHSE'S arrest. SEBOLD told him it had to do with something FEHSE did the year before and had no connection with them. SEBOLD asked him about [REDACTED] and the letter written to STIGLER that [REDACTED] was dead. STRUNCK knew nothing of this but said [REDACTED] had written to Hamburg about his having been picked up, and they wrote back to tell the other people to be careful so that "tramp" (SEBOLD) will be able to return to Germany.

April 24,
1941.

STRUNCK again came to SEBOLD'S office and was introduced to WAALEN. SIEGLER was also in the office. SEBOLD gave STRUNCK some microphotographs to give to [REDACTED] STRUNCK told of a Captain X, a British Officer who traveled on the S. S. SIBONEY, a diplomatic messenger. STRUNCK and SIEGLER then talked of stealing his brief bag

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and pushing him overboard. SEBOLD told them to forget this, as it would cause complications for all on the ship. STRUNCK and SIEGLER left together.

May 29,
1941.

ERICK STRUNCK again came to SEBOLD'S office. He said had nothing for him, SEBOLD, but had brought a belt over with a letter concealed in it, which letter he delivered to an

b7C
that [REDACTED] has a friend by the name of [REDACTED] who will come to the United States in the near future, possibly by way of Mexico. He said a potato peeler or utility man had left the SIBONEY in Lisbon on the last trip with important information and [REDACTED] sent him by aeroplane to Germany. He said this man was formerly on the S. S. MANHATTAN and a friend of KLEISS'.

He said he was searched on his last trip in New York, by four men and said he had been seen at a bar in Lisbon and that he had taken over letters. They took nothing from him. He said the chief radio man, an Italian, was searched each trip. Further, that the SIBONEY was going into the Army service and that he was going to be laid off until he signs on a new boat; though he expects the Export Line to put another boat on the Lisbon run; that, in the meantime, he would be living at the Seaman's Home, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

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June 6,
1941.

b7C

About 6:30 P.M., STRUNCK telephoned SEBOLD and wanted to see him downtown. SIEGLER also came on the phone stating he wanted to see him. SEBOLD told them to come to his office in about fifteen minutes. STRUNCK and SIEGLER came to SEBOLD'S office about 6:45 P.M. STRUNCK stated that [REDACTED] that left the boat in Lisbon; that [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] he had taken FEHSE'S place in the United States. STRUNCK also stated that he had taken a picture of a convoy at Bermuda and would give him, SEBOLD, the film the following Monday.

June 10,
1941.

Message #293 sent to Germany read in part: "KNORKE does not sail to Lisbon any more - - -".

STRUNCK came to SEBOLD'S office shortly after 6:30 P.M., while [REDACTED] was there. He handed SEBOLD a roll of undeveloped film. He said SIEGLER and STIGLER were waiting in the Steuben Tavern and wanted to come up and see him. SEBOLD told STRUNCK to tell them to call him about 9 P.M. STRUNCK left the office.

65-1819

Strunck

June 27,
1941.

On June 27, 1941 a warrant was issued for the arrest of ERICH STRUNCK, by United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, at Brooklyn, N.Y. This warrant was issued as the result of a complaint sworn to by Assistant Director E. J. CONNELLEY, charging him and named defendants with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34, of Title 50, United States Code.

June 28,
1941.

Acting Special Agent in Charge [REDACTED] and Special Agent [REDACTED] placed STRUNCK under arrest at about 11:20 P.M. June 28, 1941 in the apartment of [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] who was present at the time. Special Agents [REDACTED] entered while the warrant was being read to Strunck. A search was made of his room and he was then taken to Room 735, Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he was interviewed, and made the following signed statement:-

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
June 29, 1941

b7C

I, ERICH STRUNCK, make the following free and voluntary statement to [REDACTED] who I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement, and that whatever I say may be used against me.

I was born at Altona, Germany, on the 17th of December, 1909. I went to school in Altona for eight years. I was fourteen years of age when I got out of school. At the age of fourteen I went to sea and have been doing that work ever since. I came to the United States in 1927 on the S S George Washington, at which time I declared my intention to become a citizen and paid my head tax. I got my first papers in 1928 and continued to work as a seaman. I became a citizen on February 13, 1935. After I became a citizen, I kept on working on the ships.

I first met ERWIN SIEGLER in 1932 on the S S Manhattan. I was also employed on this ship at that time. Numerous times after first knowing SIEGLER I met him on numerous occasions in New York.

In 1933 I became acquainted with FRANZ STIGLER when I was on the Manhattan. I was also employed on this ship at that time. I didn't know that SIEGLER was mixed up in the spy business until August of 1940. Sometime in August of 1940 I met SIEGLER in Hoboken. He asked me to meet him again the following day. I said, "What is it - why do I have to see you tomorrow?" I met SIEGLER the following day in Hoboken. He said he wanted me to do a favor for him. He said he wanted me to take some stuff to Lisbon. We left Hoboken on the H & M tubes to Manhattan, and took a subway to 59th Street. When we got to Columbus Circle, SIEGLER explained to me that we were going to meet someone.

After we were at Columbus Circle a short while, a fellow came to meet us, and SIEGLER just said, "This is Harry - this is Erich." HARRY said, "Well, I'll just call you FRITZ KNORKE." We walked into the park and HARRY gave me a package and told me that they were magazines and that I could have them on board the ship. He also gave me an envelope like a letter and said that I would have to hide it on the boat. I was working as a waiter on the S S Brochorda. He told me to take it to a

Statement of ERICH STRUNCK
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6-29-41

man by the name of [REDACTED] and gave me the address, Santa Marta, in Lisbon. He said to say that they were from HARRY.

I spent four months in jail in Hamburg for a foreign currency violation, and while I was there SIEGLER was also put in jail for one day. While in Central Park SIEGLER said, "If you do that - take this over to that man, you wouldn't have any more trouble with that business of being arrested over there."

b7C
When I returned to New York on the next trip, which was sometime in September, I wrote a letter to HARRY SAWYER, Madison Square Station, New York, and told him that I would meet him at the same place on the next day. I went to Columbus Circle on the next day. He asked me if I had met that man and what he said. Then I said I didn't have anything for him and he didn't give me anything.

I don't remember whether it was on this trip or whether it was in October, but [REDACTED] told me to tell HARRY about a steward on the Clipper who would get into contact with HARRY for taking letters the same as I had been taking them.

The next trip, which was in October, I sent HARRY SAWYER a letter, and told him I would see him the next day. I met him the next day in Columbus Circle. He didn't say very much. He said he had to go somewhere else. He wasn't with me very long. I told him about this steward on the Clipper. I didn't know the steward's name - it was some Spanish name.

At this time HARRY gave me a small letter which was for [REDACTED] Lisbon. At this time HARRY told me that he didn't have any radio contact from Hamburg for some time and he told me to ask [REDACTED] if he knew the reason why there wasn't any radio contact.

When I came back sometime near the end of October or the first of November, I again met HARRY at Columbus Circle. I gave HARRY \$500.00 and a letter. This letter was signed [REDACTED] I believe that [REDACTED] gave me the money and the letter. I remember that the letter, which was in German, said something about the \$500.00 being from the Doctor. I gave the \$500.00 and the letter to HARRY and told him that it was from [REDACTED] just

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told me to take this money to HARRY. He did not tell me what it was for.

Sometime near the end of November (I think it was this time because it was cold) I met HARRY and ERWIN SIEGLER at the Zum Schwerzen Adler, which is German for "The Black Eagle." It's a restaurant on 87th or 88th Street on Second Avenue in New York City. HARRY and SIEGLER were having dinner when I came in and sat at their table. HARRY gave me a letter and told me it was for [REDACTED]

At this time, as I remember, the Exorchorda had been taken over by the Navy, and I got a job on the S S Siboney. I took this material to [REDACTED]

Sometime around the first of January, 1941, when I got back in port, I met HARRY in front of the Black Eagle restaurant on Second Avenue. HARRY took me to an office at Times Square near 42nd and Broadway. At this time he gave me some letters and some magazines to take to [REDACTED]

b7c
While I was in Lisbon on the last trip, [REDACTED] gave me two letters; one was a death notice for somebody in Chicago, and the other one was for KLEISS at 50 Broadway, New York City. At the time [REDACTED] gave me this letter he said it was for HARD, and I noticed that the letter was addressed to HARTWIG KLEISS. [REDACTED] asked me if I knew HARD, and I looked at the letter and said that I knew KLEISS, who was a chef on the S S America.

On the next trip, sometime around the end of January or the first of February, I met HARRY in the same office at 42nd and Broadway. When I was in HARRY'S office at this time he took \$50.00 out of his desk and said, "That is a Christmas present for you from [REDACTED]". At this time HARRY gave me some letters to take to [REDACTED]

On the next trip I again met HARRY in the office at 42nd and Broadway, around the end of February or the first of March. At this time I told HARRY that I had one letter for him and two other letters, but that I did not bring them with me because the crew members were being searched on the pier when they got off the boat. A day or so later I again went to HARRY'S office and gave him a letter which I had

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Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6-29-41

received from [REDACTED] As I recall it, it was a plain white envelope, like an air mail envelope, and written on the envelope was "Fur Carr," which is German for "For Carr."

On my next trip to New York, I again visited HARRY SAWYER at his office on 42nd and Broadway. As I recall it, he gave me some magazines to take to [REDACTED]

b7c
On my previous trip to Lisbon, which was sometime in March, 1941, the customs officers came aboard the Siboney and searched my quarters. They found an envelope with some bonds and four letters which were in my locker. The bonds and one letter I had received from [REDACTED] in New York City. I was going to take these to Lisbon and mail them when I arrived there. The other three letters I had received from HARRY SAWYER and I was going to mail them when I got in Lisbon. I remember that one of the letters was addressed to HERRN A. GERHOFF in Hamburg. I remember this letter because the customs officers, when they questioned me, asked me the meaning of "Commanditgesellschaft." I do not know what this word means.

I want to say that on a previous trip I had received some bonds from [REDACTED] which I was going to mail in Lisbon, and [REDACTED] paid me \$20.00 for taking these bonds from New York to Lisbon.

On the next trip, which was sometime around the end of April, I again went to HARRY'S office at 42nd and Broadway. I did not have anything from [REDACTED] this trip. I explained to HARRY that I was afraid to take anything any more because we were getting searched when we went on the boat, during the time we were on the boat, and also when we got off the boat, and I didn't want to take any more chances. When I was talking to [REDACTED] on this trip, he said he had a few letters for me to take back, but I said it was impossible for me to take them. I explained to [REDACTED] that the customs men had found the bonds and the letters in my quarters, and that I was afraid to do any more of the spy business. [REDACTED] very nice to me and said all right. He asked me if I could get in touch with GOLD, who I know to be CONNIE DOLD, who at that time was the chief steward on the Siboney, on which vessel I was employed.

Statement of ERICH STRUNCK
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6-29-41

Sometime around the end of May, 1941, I went to HARRY'S office on 42nd Street and Broadway and told him that the Siboney had been turned over to the Army and I told him I wouldn't see him for a while, because I was going to Milwaukee to see my brother. I told HARRY that when I was last in Lisbon, [REDACTED] gave me a letter to deliver to a [REDACTED] who lived at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I went to this address and saw an old lady there. I gave her the letter, and she asked me where I got this letter. I said it was from somebody in Lisbon. I wish to say that [REDACTED] gave me this letter when I was in Lisbon, and when he gave me the letter he said that this letter did not have anything to do with the spy business.

b7c [REDACTED] signed on the Siboney on the last trip that she made from the port of New York to Lisbon. After we had passed Bermuda, [REDACTED] told me that he had been KLEISS' man on the America, and that he wanted to get to Hamburg. He asked me if I could introduce him to [REDACTED] in Lisbon.

When we got to Lisbon I took him up to [REDACTED]. I said that this fellow wanted to get to Hamburg and that he was sent by HARRY. He said, "We will have to see. We will have to get a pass." [REDACTED] did not make the return voyage on the Siboney.

When [REDACTED] and myself were talking together, [REDACTED] spoke about GERHOFF. [REDACTED] said that he wanted to see GERHOFF in Hamburg, and [REDACTED] said, "As far as I know, he is not in Hamburg any more - he is on a battleship."

Sometime in the first week or two of June, ERWIN SIEGLER and I went to HARRY'S office at 42nd and Broadway. I told him (HARRY) that I was going to leave for Milwaukee and wouldn't be back for some time; that I was going to try to get a job in Chicago.

On the last return voyage of the Siboney in May of 1941, I took some pictures of the British convoy off of Bermuda. I told HARRY about taking these pictures. I told him I didn't know whether the films would turn out or not, but that I would bring them up to him. Sometime in the second week in June, I brought the undeveloped films to HARRY'S office at 42nd and Broadway.

Statement of ERICH STRUNCK
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 6-29-41

b7c
During the time that I had been carrying messages for a person I knew as HARRY SAWYER, I knew that these messages contained information of an espionage nature. I fully realize that I was acting as a spy for the German Government, and I knew that ERWIN SIEGLER, FRANZ STIGLER, [REDACTED], HARTWIG KLEISS, and PAUL FESHE, with whom I was associated from approximately August of 1940 until June of 1941, were engaged in gathering and transporting information pertaining to espionage; and I also knew that these people were acting as spies for the German Government.

I have read the above statement; I understand it completely; and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witnesses:

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STRUNCK

RENE MEZENEN in his statement, dated July 1, 1941, on Page Four, referring to a meet with [REDACTED] in Lisbon in December, 1940, states,

" He gave me \$50.00 in American money to bring back to SAWYER and said that I should tell him it was for KNORKE.

Upon my return to New York, I called HARRY SAWYER and made arrangements to come to his office. I did this and delivered to him the above money for KNORKE.

FRANZ STIGLER in his statement dated June 27, 1941, on Page Eighteen, was asked and stated as follows:

"

Q. Do you know Erich Strunck?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Who is he?

A. I knew him when he was working as a steward on the S. S. Manhattan.

Q. Did you know Strunck when he was working on the Export liner, S. S. Exochorda?

A. I didn't meet him personally, but I heard he was working there.

Q. Did you introduce Strunck to Sebold?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever have any dealings with Strunck?

A. I was once asked by [REDACTED] whether I would know who is going to Lisbon that is working on a ship. So I told him Strunck. He said, "Oh, he's an old customer of ours."

Q. Did you know that Strunck was working with Sebold?

A. No, not by that time.

Q. When did you know it?

A. Shortly afterwards. Shortly after [REDACTED] asked about him.

Q. Who told you that Strunck was working with Harry?

A. I believe it was Siegler.

Q. And to the best of your recollection, when did Siegler tell you Strunck was working with Harry?

A. As I can recollect, after he was caught with those letters.

Q. I'm showing you a photographic copy of a letter addressed to Mr. H. Sawyer, Madison Square Station, Box 67, New York City,

b7c

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Q. postmarked New York City, March 6, 1941. Is that your writing, (cont'd) and did you address that letter to Harry Sawyer?

A. Yes.

Q. I'm showing you a photographic copy of the message contained on the inside of this envelope, reading, "Erich ist vor seiner Abreise geplatzt und ist in Vo. Sicher. Afzg." (Erich before his departure was arrested and is locked up.) Is that your writing?

A. Yes.

Q. I'm showing you a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. Harry Sawyer, Box 67, Madison Square Station, New York, postmarked Terminal Island, California, 4:30 P.M. March 27, 1941. Is that your handwriting, and did you address it to Mr. Harry Sawyer?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, I'm showing you a photographic copy of the message contained therein, reading "Dear Harry, Hope you are very well. So am I. As I hear our friend made his voyage in spite of his troubles. I was a little misinformed about his whereabouts. In case you know anything of importance, write to Er. to Habana. Regards, Afzg." Did you write that letter and is it your own handwriting?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you referring to Erich Strunck in that letter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you have reference to in connection with the notation "write to Er. to Habana"?

A. To Erwin Siegler.

Q. When and how did you receive information that Erich Strunck was not locked up?

A. As I recollect, Siegler found it out and told me to write Harry about it.

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ERICH STRUNCK'S bank account, Savings Account #211761, Hoboken Bank for Savings, Hoboken, New Jersey, was checked, June 11, 1941, and showed a balance of \$1,715.22. The account was opened August 10, 1936, and shows only two withdrawals, the last for \$300, on December 6, 1940. During the period of 1940 and 1941, the following deposits appear:-

7-1-1940	\$340.00
7-8-1940	48.00
8-5-1940	125.00
10-1-1940	210.00
11-4-1940	150.00
4-22-1941	600.00

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STRUNCK

ERICH STRUNCK signed a waiver of removal hearing, a permit to search his possessions at 1809 East Olive Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a permit to search his possessions stored in the German Seaman's Mission, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

b7C [redacted] signed a permit to search the Milwaukee residence, mentioned above.

No property having evidentiary value was located.

On June 30, 1941, a fugitive complaint was filed before U. S. Commissioner J. E. Jenkins, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and a warrant issued. STRUNCK was arraigned on the same day, and waived a removal hearing. His bail was set at \$25,000 in lieu of which he was remanded to custody for removal to the Eastern District of New York.

On July 3, 1941, STRUNCK was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, plead guilty and was remanded to custody pending action of the Federal Grand Jury. His bail was continued at \$25,000.

On July 15, 1941, The Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment, charging Erich Strunck and other named defendants with conspiracy in two counts to violate Sections 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, U. S. Code.

He was arraigned before the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, on July 18, 1941, plead not guilty, and was remanded to custody pending trial set for September 3, 1941. His bail was continued at \$25,000.

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STRUNCK

The employment record of ERICH STRUNCK as obtained from the United States Lines is as follows:-

S. S. VIRGINIA	11-14-34	to	12-29-34	Waiter
S. S. COLUMBIA	2-17-35	to	4-10-35	Waiter
S. S. MANHATTAN	4-18-35	to	10-31-35	Waiter
S. S. MANHATTAN	10-31-35	to	8-21-36	Waiter
S. S. MANHATTAN	8-21-36	to	1-27-37	Hospital, Hamburg, Germany
S. S. MANHATTAN	1-27-37	to	8-5-38	Waiter
S. S. MANHATTAN	8-10-38	to	1-16-39	Waiter

Arrested by German Police, Hamburg, Germany

S. S. MANHATTAN	5-15-39	to	5-24-39	Utility Man
S. S. MANHATTAN	5-25-39	to	6-23-39	Waiter
S. S. MANHATTAN	6-25-39	to	9-7-39	Waiter

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STRUNCK

HISTORY, as provided by himself:—

STRUNCK advised that he was born at Altona, Germany on December 17, 1909; that he was raised in this town and went to school for eight years in this town; that when he became fourteen years of age he went to sea as a cabinboy aboard the S. S. Adolph Woermann and he subsequently was employed on the Resolute of the Harriman Steamship Lines and subsequently made three trips on the S. S. Mongolia which is a Panama Pacific steamship; that in 1926 he was employed on the S. S. George Washington; that he first came to the United States in 1927 aboard the S. S. George Washington, at which time he arrived in the Port of New York, paid his head tax and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. He obtained his first papers in 1928 and continued his employment as a seafaring man aboard various ocean going liners. STRUNCK became a citizen of the United States February 13, 1935. Subsequently he became employed with the American Export Lines in November of 1939 at which time he was employed as a waiter aboard the S. S. Exchord until May of 1941 at which time he was transferred to the S. S. Siboney. He continued in that employment until June of 1941 at which time, the Siboney was taken over by the United States Navy and he was relieved of his position. STRUNCK stated that for the past year he has received base pay as a waiter in the amount of \$72 a month and that since the declaration of the war in Europe the men aboard the American Export Line boats have been receiving from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day war bonus and do considerable overtime for which they are paid at the rate of eighty cents an hour.

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ERICH STRUNCK

b7C The following information was furnished [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative
 to the salary received by ERICH STRUNCK:

ERICH STRUNCK

Utility and Cabin Waiter

SS MANHATTAN

Wages estimated on base wage rate only (Overtime not included)
 Arrested Hamburg

12/23/38	1/16/39	\$18.33
5/15/39	5/24/31	55.00
	6/23	49.50
	7/20	51.33
	8/17	38.50
	9/7	\$212.66

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b7C

[REDACTED] American
Export Lines, 25 Broadway, New York City, furnished the
following schedule of wages earned by ERICH STRUNCK, while
employed by this company from November 24, 1939 until
May 29, 1941.

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES INC.
WAGES EARNED BY ERICH STRUNCK
From 11/24/39 to 5/29/41

	<u>Voyage</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>		
Exochorda	58	11/24/39	12/31/39	\$110.20	
	58	1/1/40	1/16/40	46.40	
	59	1/17/40	1/18/40	3.80	
	59	1/19/40	3/6/40	137.30	
	59	3/7/40	3/7/40	1.90	
	60	3/14/40	5/1/40	137.20	
	61	5/9/40	6/26/40	164.50	
	61	5/9/40	6/26/40	15.99	
	62	6/27/40	6/27/40	1.90	
	62	7/1/40	7/8/40	22.06	
	62	7/9/40	8/2/40	95.63	
	63	8/3/40	8/6/40	8.93	
	63	8/7/40	8/31/40	96.63	
	63	9/1/40	9/3/40	6.70	
	64	9/4/40	9/27/40	99.00	
	64	9/28/40	9/30/40	6.70	
	65	10/1/40	10/26/40	110.07	
Siboney - Lodging	1	11/6/40	11/8/40	9.40	
	1	11/6/40	11/8/40	6.70	
	1	11/9/40	12/3/40	101.83	
	2	12/4/40	12/31/40	108.53	
	2	add. overtime		7.00	\$1,188.17
	3.	1/1/41	1/29/41	121.57	
	4	1/30/41	2/27/41	136.27	
	5	2/28/41	3/27/41	131.50	
	6	3/28/41	4/21/41	118.08	
	6	4/22/41	4/26/41	12.42	
	7	5/1/41	5/26/41	146.57	
					\$ 666.41

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b7c The records of the American Export Lines reflect that ERICH STRUNCK was last known to have resided at 30-17 Margaret Place, Glendale, Long Island, New York. He was born in Germany December 17, 1909 and had [REDACTED] who was indicated as his next of kin. The records reflect that STRUNCK served on the following vessels of the American Export Lines:

12/8/36	Assistant Steward	SS Exeter
1/22/37	Resigned	" "
11/24/39	Waiter	" Exochorda
11/8/40	Waiter	SS Siboney
3/3/41	Released	" "
3/3/41	Utility Man	" "
3/29/41	Room Waiter	" "
5/29/41	Ship sold to Army	" "
1 1/2 weeks vacation paid for		
14 days until 6/3/41		

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DESCRIPTION, from observation and questioning:-

NAME	ERICH STRUNCK
Age	32
Born	12-17-1909, at Altona, Germany
Height	5' 5"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Slender
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Marital Status	Single
Hair	Blond, thin, slightly bald in front
Occupation	Waiter
Nationality	Naturalized American citizen, February 13, 1935
Photograph	In file of this case
Address	c/o American Export Lines, Pier H, Jersey City, N.J. 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N.J.
Relatives	<div style="background-color: black; width: 236px; height: 50px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> JOHN REYLETTIS, uncle 8017 Margaret Place, Glendale, L.I. Blind in right eye
Peculiarities	Blind in right eye
Selective Service Sta.	1B
Fingerprints and Palmprints	Sent to Bureau
Criminal Record	None on record at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. as indicated by letter from Bureau, dated June 30, 1941.

b7C